THE HERITAGE COLLECTION

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

FROM UNIGRAPHIC

Greene Co. Room 976.9 Davies
1m

History of Daviess County,
Kentucky, together with
... (1883) 1966.

25^{00}

For Rent Only
Property of the
BOOKMARK
P. O. Box 74
Knightstown, IN. 46148

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/historyofdaviess0000vari

HISTORY

OF

DAVIESS COUNTY,

KENTUCKY.

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY;
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.
AND AN

OUTLINE

HISTORY OF KENTUCKY

CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.
1883.

A Reproduction by
UNIGRAPHIC, INC.
1401 North Fares Avenue
Evansville, Indiana 47711
nineteen hundred and seventy-eight

PREFACE.

After months of unremitting labor the "History of Daviess County" is ready for our patrons. None can better understand than those who have assisted us, the difficulties to be met in the preparation of a work of this kind. Public documents have been examined, newspaper files have been reviewed, old settlers and prominent men have been visited for the purpose of making the record as complete as possible and gaining information of interest and value to the subscribers. The incompleteness of the public records and the conflicting statements have tended to perplex the compilers, but we trust in the main the work will prove satisfactory. Members of a family often differ as to the spelling of names, contradict each other's statements as to the dates of birth, settlement in the county, and nativity; we, therefore, have tried to give preference to the majority. While errors must necessarily occur under such circumstances we feel that we have fulfilled our promises and have given as correct a record, historically and biographically, as it is possible to obtain. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not realize the extent of our work, and therefore make no allowance for the many ways in which errors may occur, we feel sure that all thoughtful and just persons will appreciate our efforts, will recognize the great public benefit that has been accomplished, and will value the book as a memorial in the years to come of the lives and adventures of the early pioneers, of the lives of men prominent in political and business circles, and of individuals less prominent but none the less necessary to the county's history, that would otherwise have passed into oblivion.

We tender our thanks to the pioneers, county officials, pastors of churches, officers of societies and members of the press for their kind assistance in the collation of data for this history. Especially are we thankful for the aid given us by those who have subscribed for the work, and trust that the pleasure they will have as the years go by, in recalling incidents that are related in its pages, will more than compensate for their untiring efforts to make it a perfect history of Daviess County.

For Chapter II., entitled "Bill Smothers," so replete with reminiscences of early settlement, we are indebted mostly to the story published by Colonel Thos. S. McCreery, in the *Monitor* several years ago.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

Chicago, May, 1883.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF KENTUCKY.

Outline History—State Officers—United States Senators—Representatives in Congress—Eminent Men from Kentucky—Kentucky School Statistics—Illiteracy in Kentucky—Population—Census of 1880 ..17-48

HISTORY OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Early Settlement—Early Preachers—Other Early Officials—Miscellaneous Notes—A Retrospect ..49-62

CHAPTER II.

Bill Smothers ..63

CHAPTER III.

Life and Times of Robert Triplett ..79

CHAPTER IV.

Organic, Legal and Political—Origin of the County and of its Name—Surveys—Political Notes—Election Returns—Officials—The Courts—Federal Judicial District—County Courts—Bar Association ..94-111

CHAPTER V.

Sketches of Public Men ..112-157

CHAPTER VI.

The Civil War—The Skirmish near Owensboro—The Battle at Sutherland's Hill—The Death of Colonel Netter—War Diary Resumed—Kentucky under Martial Law—Owensboro captured—Owensboro Taken Again—Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry—Sue Munday ..158—178

CHAPTER VII.

Material Progress—Population of Daviess County—Census of 1880, in Detail—Agricultural Census—Daviess County Agricultural and Mechanical Association — Daviess County Fair Association—Daviess County Farmers' Club—Daviess County Sorgho Sugar Company—Importation of Foreign Labor—Green River Navigation—Green and Barren River Navigation Company—Daviess County Gravel Road Companies—Telegraph—Railroads—Owensboro & Nashville Railroad—Proposed Railroads ..179-196

CHAPTER VIII.

The Press—Defunct Newspapers—Living Newspapers ..197—206

CHAPTER IX.

Authors and Artists—Song of the Hammock—A Remarkable Autograph Album ..207—222

CHAPTER X.

Medical—The Owensboro Medical Society—The Green River Medical Association—The McDowell Medical Association—The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association—Physicians of the Past-Present Physicians 223-244

CHAPTER XI.

Geology of Daviess County—Physical Features—Rivers and Creeks—The Soil—Coal—Limestone and Sandstone—Other Minerals—Mineral Springs ..245-262

CHAPTER XII.

Botany and Zoology—Tall Trees—Low Trees—Bushes and Shrubs—Vines—Native Herbs—Weeds—Zoology—Wild Bees ..263-274

CHAPTER XIII.

Meteorology—Diary of Joseph Thomas—Temperature—Ohio Floods—The Flood of 1883—Miscellaneous ..275-294

CHAPTER XIV.

Miscellaneous — Court-House — Jail — Public Square—Poor House — Lost Records — The First Will—Military—Capital Punishment—Murder of Robert McFarland—Murder of Willis Fields—Lod Duke—Education—Temperance—Celebrations — Southern Relief—Land League—Archæology—Daviess County's Hunters' Club—The First Marriage—Marriage Record—First Steamboat Down the Ohio—Anecdotal—Distances Along the Ohio River, from Louisville to Cairo—Distances on Green River—Distances by the O. & N. R. R.—Post-Offices—County Atlas—Owensboro Directory and County Gazetteer 295-320

CHAPTER XV.

Owensboro — Morton's Day-Book — Yellow Banks, 1818—Owensboro in 1820—Fragmentary Items—General Progress—Owensboro as a City—Owensboro in 1872—Owensboro in 1882—Population—City Officers—Industrial and Commercial—First Livery Stables—Tobacco Houses—Distilleries—Other Enterprises—Banks—Hotels — Owensboro Industries in 1880 ..321-358

CHAPTER XVI.

Owensboro Continued—Educational—Public Schools—Enrollment and Attendance—Expenses for Two Average Years—Churches 359-386

CHAPTER XVII.

Owensboro Continued—Benevolent Societies—Social and Miscellaneous Organizations—Cemeteries—Public Benevolence — Owensboro Postmasters — Brief Mention — Biographical ..387-507

CHAPTER XVIII.

Boston Precinct—Whitesville Village—Business—Educational—Religious— Elections—Biographical ..508-554

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XIX.

Curdsville Precinct — Early Settlement — Churches — Curdsville — Delaware — West Louisville — Possum Trot—Elections—Biographical 555-590

CHAPTER XX.

Knottsville Precinct—Early Settlement—Postoffices—Churches—Societies—Knottsville—Creeks—Elections—Biographical 591-630

CHAPTER XXI.

Lower Town Precinct—Bon Harbor—Elections—Biographical 631-657

CHAPTER XXII.

Masonville Precinct—Early Incidents—Tribbel School-House — Churches — Masonic—Masonville—Elections-Biographical, 658-711

CHAPTER XXIII.

Murray Precinct—Early Settlement—Churches—Mills and Factories — Schools — Lewis Station—Newville—Pleasant Ridge — Elections—Biographical 712-725

CHAPTER XXIV.

Oakford Precinct—Early Settlement — Grissom's Landing—Birk City—Churches—Elections—Biographical 726-775

CHAPTER XXV.

Sorghotown Precinct — Elections—Biographical 776-795

CHAPTER XXVI.

Upper Town Precinct — Early Settlement—Distilleries—A Neighborhood Battle—Elections—Biographical 796-827

CHAPTER XXVII.

Vanover Precinct — Early Settlement—Vanover's Mill—The District School-House—Panther Creek Postoffice—Churches—Elections—Biographical 828-848

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Yelvington Precinct—Early Settlement—Yelvington—Churches—Asa Smeathers—John Lee—Elections Biographical 849-867

Appendix 868-870

PORTRAITS.

Berry, J. L. 607
Bevier, R. S. 209
Bransford, Benjamin 401
Calhoon, Samuel 779
Camp, James W 673
Courtney, W. T. 445
Day, Isaac E 535
Hale, Caleb 508
Hale, Josiah 223
Hayden, Geo. S. 300
Hayden, Mrs. Geo. S. 301
Holmes, J. M. 735
Kimbley, J. F 85
Knox, Wm. R 573
Little, Lucius P 32
Mattingly, Geo. D 470
Miller, James C 699
Miller, P. J. 53
Monarch, M. V 340
Monarch, Thomas 113
Newton, Col. Wm. 820
Newton, Mrs. Wm. 821
Osborne, J. R 423
Rudd, J. C 149
Solomon, J. B. 373
Tennes, Paul 640
Todd, C. H 265
Triplett, Geo. W 163

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Able, Henry 604
Adams, E. G 112
Allen, A. M 569
Allen, J. F 217
Allgood, A. S 569
Allgood, G. A 112
Alms, Albert F 429
Anderson, T. S 429
Armendt, L. G 227
Arnold, G. M 430
Atchison, J. D 113
Aud, Hillary T 604
Aud, Joseph B 605
Aull, Benjamin T 605
Aull, I. A 605
Aull, James 606
Aull, Thos. E 606
Aull, Wm. T 430
Ayer, A. O 431
Baer, Bernhard 432
Bailey, Geo. W 725
Baird, James 836
Baker, Wm. P 802
Balee, Abram 765
Balee, J. W 778
Barker, R. N 607
Barnett, D. L 433
Barnhill, Jas. M 666
Barnhill, Jeremiah 522
Barnhill, Joseph 523
Barnhill, N. B 667
Barr, John A 638
Barrett, R. C 523
Bartlett, J. A 523
Bartlett, S. W 524
Baughn, S. C 837
Bell, R. G 803
Bellow, Wm. E 638
Bennett, Isaac 778
Bennett, Jas. H 726
Bennett, S. W 727
Berkshire, K. Y 433
Berry, J. I 639
Berry, J. L 607
Berry, Mrs. S. A 639
Berry, S. T 639
Bery, Thomas 803
Bethel, John R 570
Bethel, T. P 570
Bevier, Col. R. S 209
Bibb, Hon. G. M 114
Birk, Geo. W 855
Birk, James A 765
Birkhead, J. F 536
Bise, Samuel 859
Bishop, J. H 434
Bishop, R. H 434
Bivens, James S 837
Blandford, A. P 570
Blandford, J. M 727
Blandford, J. R 571
Blandford, T. W 228
Board, Elijah 859
Boswell, Chapman 571
Boswell, Rev C. C 571
Boswell, Geo W 859
Bottenwiser, J. S 435
Botts, Benj 803
Boulware, C. L 640
Boulware, M. F 640
Boulware, W. W 435
Bowlds, B. J 608
Bowlds, J. D 608
Bowlds, L. A 667
Bowlds, P. J 608
Bowlds, Zachariah 609
Boyd, Baker 115
Bransford, Benj 437
Bransford, C. W 202
Braun, John W 438
Bristow, Jasper 669
Brodie, Robert 439
Brooks, Rev. A. J 837
Brooks, E M 439
Brooks, George 526
Brotherton, John 439
Brown, D. H 669
Brown, J. A 803
Brown, J. J 571
Brown, J. P 440
Brown, O. O 727
Bryan, Gabriel 572
Bryan, R. A 641
Bryant, Ottaway 669
Bryant, Samuel 641
Burdett, P. H 838
Burnett, L M 728
Burnett, W. G 440
Burton, Horace 527
Burton, J. A 670
Burton, J. B 671
Burns, John P 838
Cain C. T 868
Calhoon, Geo. L 778
Calhoon, Mitchell 779

Calhoon, Rev. S 779
Calhoon, William 788
Camp, Geo. F 672
Camp, J. W 673
Camp, Squire A 671
Campbell, J. R 641
Carrico, E. B 572
Carico, Henry 642
Carrico, John T 729
Carpenter, H. F 228
Carter, John W 441
Cary, Chas. M 838
Castlen, J. A 609
Castlen, L. P 805
Chambers, S. L 441
Chapman, J. R 442
Chatham, W. H 442
Childress, T. J 767
Christian, Charles 528
Clark, George 572
Clark, James E 573
Clark, Joseph A 806
Clark, Peter W 839
Clark, W. E 788
Clark, Wm. F 839
Clarke, F. J 443
Clarke, F. W 806
Clarke, Wm. H 443
Clayton, Frank 573
Clayton, F. L 444
Clayton, J. M 573
Clements, A. H 609
Clements, C. O 610
Clements, J. H 610
Clements, J. T 573
Cofer, Col. M. H 117
Coffey, G. W 444
Cohen, Wm. M 839
Conley, P. C 573
Conway, F. F 768
Cook, J. H 673
Cook, Samuel 673
Cooke, S. C 574
Coomes, Ben D 807
Coomes, Hillary F 611
Cooper, H. J 528
Cottrell, C. E 229
Courtney, J. N 445
Courtney, W. T 445
Crouse, Jacob 611
Cox, George H 444
Cox, J. P 230
Crabtree, Colson 642
Crabtree, Eldred 642
Crabtree, John 574
Crabtree, Solomon 840
Crabtree, Wm. J 840
Crane, D. F 369
Craycroft, Thos. A 118
Crigler, T 529
Crinnian, L A 769
Crow, J. G 729
Crumbaugh, S. R 119
Cruse, Jas. B 446
Cruse, Zachariah 807
Grutcher, B. H 446
Cummins, J. F 574
Cundiff, B. T 730
Daly, F. M 529
Daniel, I. C 807
Darr, Jacob 447
Daveiss, Col. Jo. H 119
Daveiss, Joseph 675
Davis, A. A 730
Davis, Amos 731
Davis, J. H 732
Dawson, Benj. T 448
Dawson, Jas. E 448
Dawson, Rev. W. H 860
Day, Isaaç E 530
Dean, John A 123
Deane, Silas M 449
Delker, J. G 449
Deters, H F 385
DeVylder, J. F 450
Douthitt, D A 612
Douthitt, P. E 612
Drury, I. G 230
Drury, W. F 612
Dugan, John 789
Duncan, Wm. B 860
Dunlap, Robert 450
Dunn, Wm. W 530
Duval, Seth A 675
Early, Joel H 612
Edwards, E 840
Eger, Anthony 51
English, F. P 452
Elliott, Wm. W 840
Ellis, Geo. F 124
Ellis, Henry 676
Ellis, Rev. J. P 531
Ellis, J. W 231
Ellis, Luther C 533
Ellis, Powhatan 643
Ellis, Walter P 643
Ellis, Wm. T 123
Erwin, J. H 841
Evans, John 613
Faut, W. H 808
Faulkner, James 841
Ferrell, J. H 613
Ferrell, Michael 643
Field, Capt. Ben 808
Field, B. T 809
Fisher, James H 453
Floyd, Thos. C 534
Foote, Edwin S 454
Ford, Dudley 733
Ford, Joshua G 198
Frayser, R. J 452
Frederick, J. C 453
Frey, Robert 453
Fulkerson, F. K 574
Fuqua, J. A 454
Gabel, Henry M 455
Galloway, Z 575
Gans, Henry C 455
Gatewood, Griffin 613
Gaw, John 769
Gill, Reuben 734
Gilmore, W. S 789
Gipe, Frederick 456
Glenn, David R 575
Glenn, Duke 575
Glenn, Hiram H 576
Glenn, Logan R 576
Glenn, John 576
Glenn, Walker 576
Glenn, Wm. L 789
Goode, Robert F 810
Goodwin, Ed 841
Gordon, Chas. W 457
Gordon, Jackson 677
Gore, Joseph W 614
Graham, H. C 810
Graves, M. D 458
Graves, P. S 861
Graves, T. H 861
Gray, J. H 212
Gray, Lynch 458
Gregory, Wm. W 811
Griffith, Clinton 868
Griffith, D. M 459
Griffith, J. T 459
Griffith, Wm. R 124
Guenther, Wm. H 459
Gullett, Wm. M 644
Gunther, F. T 460
Guthrie, Mrs. B. L 644
Gutapfel, Jacob 461
Haesley, P. J 370
Hafner John 614
Hagan, B. J 614
Hagan, Geo. W 535
Hager, Chas. J 461
Hager, H. F 645
[illegible] 869
Hagerman, Gilbert 678
Hale, Caleb 535
Hale, Josiah 231
Haley, J. H 734
Hall, Joseph 576
Hall, Miner 735
Hall, Richard 577
Hambleton, Edwin 790
Hamilton, M. W 536
Hardin, J. A 645
Harl, Thos. H 577
Harl, Thos. L 577
Harralson, B F 234
Harralson, R. A 577
Harris, Phocian 679
Harrison, J. G 614
Harrison, S. G 679
Harrison, S. H 462
Hathway, John C 861
Hawes, Ben W., Sr 862
Hawes, Ben W., Jr 862
Hawes, Richard 862
Hayden, C. L 578
Hayden, Geo. S 811
Hayden, H. N 578
Hayden, J. S 578
Hayden, W. J 812
Haynes, C. L 536
Haynes, Geo. F 125
Haynes, R. E 462
Haynes, Samuel 680
Hazel, Richard H 615
Hazel, Thos. E 615
Hazel, Wm. S 615
Head, B. F 645
Head, Elisha 616
Head, Henry R 536
Head, James A 812
Head, James F 578
Head, John 579
Head, Thos. B 616
Head, Wm. B 616
Heavrin, J. P 234
Hebard, A 770
Helm, B. H 126
Helmke, Adolph 463
Hemingway, Geo. M 841
Hennig, C. E 579
Henning, H. E 617
Henning, J. A 617
Hewlett, Wm. T 735
Hickman, J. H 463
Hickman, W. A 233
Higdon, Chas. N 617
Higdon, John A 618
Higdon, R. A 464
Higdon, Richard 618
Higgins, J. T 464
Hill, Jacob 579
Hill, John R 812
Hill, William 812
Hiks, A. S 770
Hindmarch, Mathew 646
Hite, Benonia 681
Hite, J. F 537
Hite, J. J 681
Hite, Thos. T 682
Hoard, Marcus D 862
Hoard, Wm. E 863
Hobbs, Burr H 235
Hodgkins, J. H 465
Holmes, Col. J. M 735
Holmes, Wm. E 235
Horn, Wm. T 813
Howard, A. G 538
Howard, F. M 842
Howard, Fred 737
Howard, Henry 737
Howard, John 739
Howard, J. W 739
Howard, S B 738
Howard, S. D 740
Howard, Thos. J 683
Hunter, H. J 740

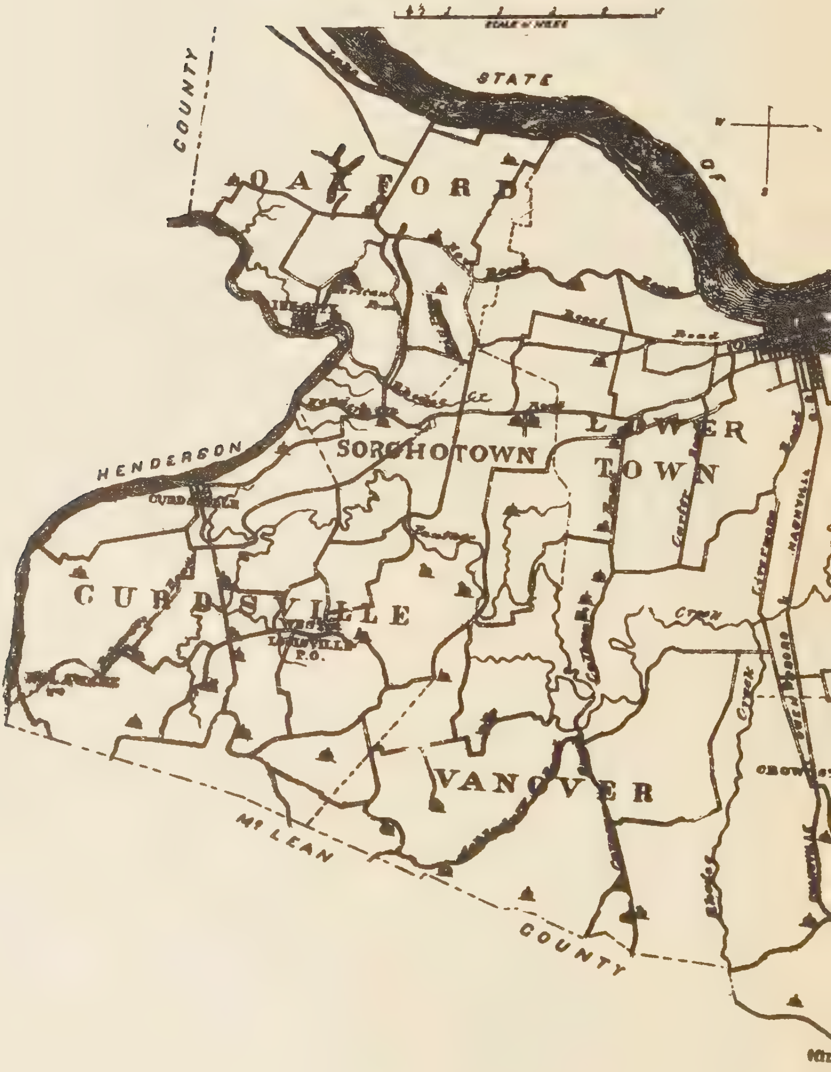
Husk, George 593
Husk, Wm. J 619
Iglehart, John L 842
Jackson, C. D 126
Jackson, Christopher 684
Jackson, Robert H 741
Jamison, J. A 646
Johnson, Jas. L 127
Johnson, Philip T 236
Johnson, W. H 465
Johnson, Wm. H 741
Jolly, Geo. W 128
Jones, D. D 814
Jones, Milton E 539
Jones, Reuben S 685
Jones, Wm. H 646
Jones, Wm. J 646
Jones, Wm. J 814
Karn, Jasper B 129
Karn, Wm. H 540
Kellem, J. C 647
Kelley, Hillery 647
Kelly, Joseph 863
Kennady, S. D 466
Kennedy, John C 842
Kerrick, George W 843
Kilgore W. E 466
Kimbley, J. F 236
King, Thos. K 586
Kirk, Jas. A 687
irk, John L 687
irk, W. R 814
nott, Jas. I 619
nott, Leonard 619
nox, Wm. R 540
ollenberg, Geo. A 467
rugar, Wm. J 772
Lacklin, Elijah 688
Lacklin, Fielden 689
Lacklin, Philip T 689
Lambert, I. W 619
Lambert, J. R 579
Lamping, Thos. E 237
Lancaster, J. R 647
Lancaster, N. M 648
Lanham, J. W 690
Lashbrook, Achilles 690
Lashbrook, J. W 691
Lashbrook, Norris 692
Lashbrook, S. B 742
Lea, W. T 648
Lee, David F 643
Lebman, Frank L 620
Lehrberg, C. K 468
Leibfried, Jacob 815
Lewis, R. M 693
Linton, Jas. F 580
Litsey, Geo. W 541
Little, Lucius P 129
Lloyd, J. W 742
Lloyd, Thos. H 542
Lockhart, C. J 238
Lockhart, S. M 238
Long, Jas B 815
Long, S W 468
Lossie, Wm. & Co 469
Lostutter Wm 815
Lucas, W. J 869
Lumpkin, Lee 201
Lyddane, J. A 580
Maddux, Tapley 695
Magruder, D. A 743
Marshall, S. G 744
Martin, Jas. W 869
Martin, I. T 816
Martin, Thos. D 695
Martin Wm 816
Mattingly, Geo. D 470
Mattingly J. C 471
Mattingly, M. H 620
Mattingly, M P 471
Mattingly M. S 133
May, Almarian 744
May, James H 543
May, James M 620
May, Junius 745
May, Richard 746
May, William 745
McAtee, A. J 746
McAtee, T. W 471
McBride, Wm 621
McCain, Alfred 581
McCain, Henry H 581
McCarty, James W 544
McCarty, John N 581
McCarty, Justin 545
McCarty, W. W 648
McCormick, B. S 747
McCormick, Enos 816
McCormick, Francis 695
McCormick, J. K 817
McCreery, Hon. T. C 133
McDaniel, Chrysostum 621
McDaniel, Henry 621
McDaniel, John 621
McDaniel, John H 622
McDaniel, Reason 622
McDonald, John 619
McFarland, B, W 581
McFarland Hon. J. H 55
McGehee, M F 698
McHenry, J. H, Sr 134
McHenry, J. H., Jr 135
McJohnson, R. P 472
McLean, L. A 649
McPherson, W. Y 472
Medcalf, Wm. D 622
Merimee, R. A 582
Miller, A B 472
Miller, Jas C 699
Miller, John A 473
Miller, P. J 473
Miller, Robert 623
Miller, W. E 816
Miller, Wm. L 545
Millett, E. P 475
Mills, Wm. H 864
Milne, Colin R 476
Milton, James 546
Mitchell, Archelaus 649
Mitchell, Chas. B 476
Mitchell, W. R 844
Mobberly, C. L 748
Mobberly, Wm. P 700
Monarch, D. A 623
Monarch, M. V 870
Monarch, Richard 477
Monarch, Thomas 817
Monarch, T. J 478
Monarch, W. H 819
Montgomery, Athanaus 819
Moore, J. Z 136
Moore, R. G 790
Moore, Wm. H 478
Moorman, John 479
Moredock, J. L 791
Moreland, Reuben 650
Morgan, Geo. W 582
Morris, H. H 819
Morrison, J. A 820
Moseley, Isaac F 844
Moseley, J. B 844
Moseley, J. J 650
Moseley, J. W 546
Moseley, Merit C 845
Muffitt, Wm 623
Mullican, J. S 791
Munday, J. A 203
Murphy, C. M 845
Nawz, C. G 821
Neel, Geo. W 547
Nelson, Mrs. E. J 651
Nesbitt, J H 379
Newman, N. M 772
Newson Wm. F 624
Newton, Col. Wm 821
Noel, Charles T 701
Nunn, Robert B 479
O'Bryan, P. E 737
O'Bryan, J. R 624
O'Flynn, Eugene 748
Ogden, Marcus L 480
Ogden, M. L 138
Orsburn, H. K 239
Orsburn, V 239
Osborne, Dabney T 582
Osborne, J. R 481
Osborne, S. W 651
Owen, Chas. A 748
Owen, Daniel 716
Owen, Wm. T 138
Palmer, Thomas 482
Parrish, James H 483
Pate, M. C 547
Pate, Wm. T 822
Patrick, Robert 651
Patterson, James M 792
Payne, Geo D 822
Payne, J. L 625
Payne, J. T 626
Payne, P. E 823
Payne, S. T 625
Payne, S. W 626
Payne, Thos. H 823
Pendleton, E. C 773
Perkins, Wm. H 139
Perry, John W 652
Pettit, Thomas S 199
Pierce, I. N 792
Porter, John W 483
Pottinger, R. B 483
Pottinger, Wm 824
Powers, J. D 139
Priest, C. R 774
Purcell, F. P 548
Purdy, W. E 775
Queen, J. F 652
Ragsdale, Robert 548
Ramsey, Ben F 549
Ray, James 702
Read, Philander 749
Reinhardt, J. W 652
Reinhardt, W. F. and Bros. 484
Reno, Lawson 484
Reynolds, J. W 582
Reynolds, T. J 583
Rhodes, Geo. S 551
Rhodes, Geo. W 550
Richardson, I. B 702
Riddle, Worden 864
Rightmeyer, Louis 653
Ritchey, Jefferson 626
Roberts, C. C 864
Roberts, Geo. W 864
Roberts, Henry B 226
Roberts, John 226
Robertson, D. C 846
Roby, Geo. W 626
Rock, Rev. P. M. J 627
Rodman, J. H 583
Rodman, R. M 583
Rodman, W. E 584
Rose, M. H 792
Rosenthal, Bernhardt 485
Ross, John C 485
Rothchild, Joseph 486
Rowland, G. B 627
Ruby, C. M 846
Rudd, James C 486
Rudy, Charles 487
Russell, James W 750
Russell, John B 750
Russell, J. D 865
Ryon, P. P 751
Sands, Merit 653
Sawyer, James 488
Schenk, Nelson B 865
Schwab, Eugene 488
Schweikarth, Henry 584
Scobee, Rev. Joseph S 489
Scott, H. W 140
Seiber, John A 239

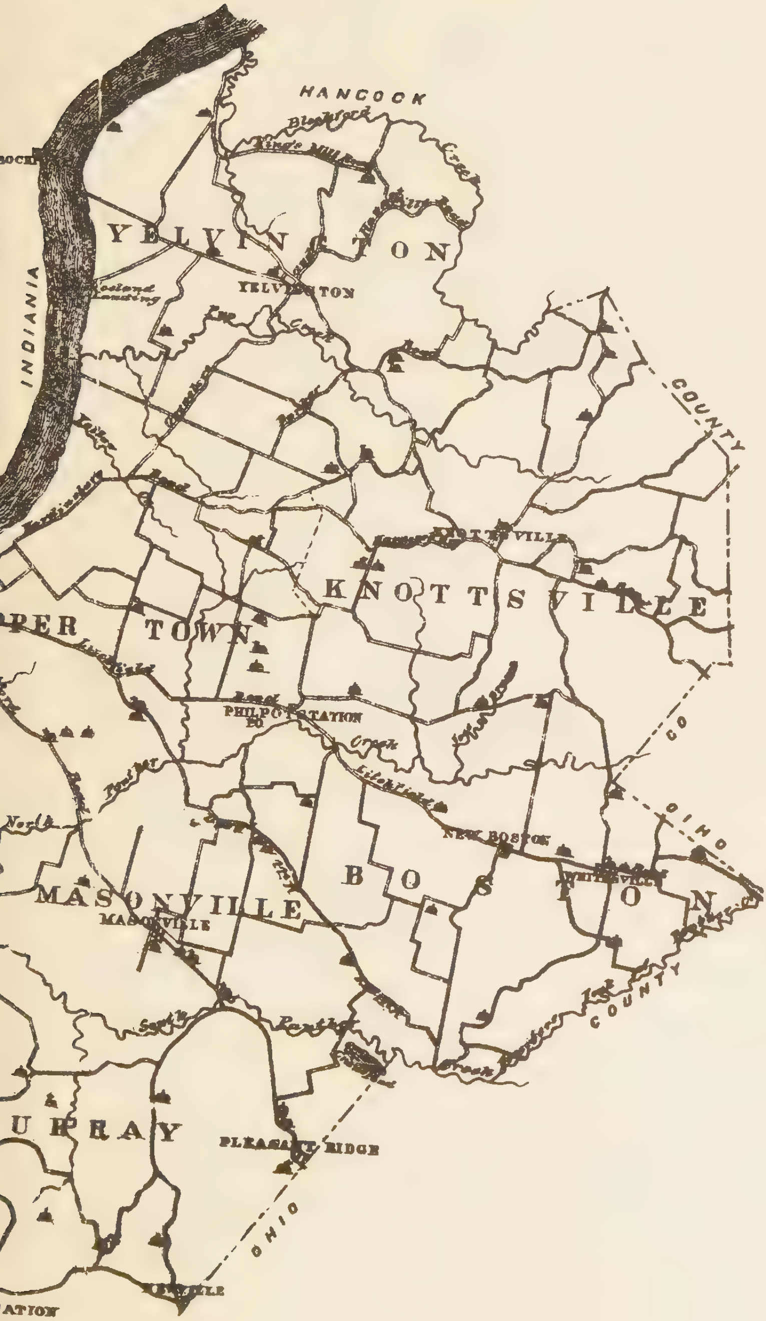
CONTENTS.

Shadwick, Benj 865
Shaw, Emerson 793
Shobe, Andrew 824
Shoemaker, Wm. W 703
Short, William 846
Shortell, J. D 140
Shouse, James 627
Shultz, Charles 653
Simms, Wm 585
Sims, James M 584
Skillman, Gilbert 751
Slack, R. W 141
Slaughter, Joseph W 490
Smeathers, Harold 866
Smith, George 490
Smith, Jacob 491
Smith, James E 585
Smith, John H 491
Smith, Joseph H 627
Smith, Nicholas 492
Smith, Willis 653
Smith, W. T 585
Solomon, J. B 373
Sosh, J. M 654
Speak, Lewis 628
Spencer, Geo. W 629
Spilman, Wm. N 866
Springfield, Wm. J 240
Stevens, George 551
Stinnett, James L 552
Stirman, M. G 141
Stirman, W. D 492
Stockton, Joseph F 552
Stone, Wm. A 553
Stone, Wm. S 654
Stout, Joseph H 493
Stuart, James 141
Stuart, W. A 144
Sweeney, Hon. Wm. N 144
Talbott, Geo. W 752
Tanner, Benjamin 753
Taylor, E. P. and R. H 145
Taylor, John 825
Taylor, J. H 493
Taylor, J. T 704
Taylor, Joseph 704
Taylor, R. W 586
Taylor, Thos. R 705
Taylor, Wm. F 706
Taylor, Capt. Wm. J 706
Tennis, Mrs. Christina 655
Terrell, Joshua C 494
Tharp, James K 494
Thixton, Charles G 495
Thixton, John 495
Thomas, Charles W 754
Thomas, Joseph 146
Thompson, C. F 586
Thompson, J. A 586
Thompson, J. T 656
Thompson, Leo 587
Thompson, M. B 793
Thompson, W. R 587
Thomson, Geo. N 496
Thruston, Alfred 866
Tichenor, Manley B 825
Todd, Beverly H 496
Todd, C. H 240
Todd, Col. C. S 151
Todd, R. P 154
Tompkins, A. C 496
Tong, Oscar 656
Trice, O. S 794
Triplett, Geo. V 205
Triplett, Geo. W 154
Triplett, Phil 157
Triplett, J. H 825
Triplett, J. H., Jr 497
Troutmen, J. P 499
Trummell, Josiah 499
Turner, J. R 754
Turnham, Josephus 866
Tyler, W. B 500
Vanover, James M 846
Vanover, James, Jr 847
Vanover, Jeptha 847
Vanover, John S 847
Vanover, W. W 848
Vowells, C. W 587
Vowels, Charles 826
Walden, S. V 500
Walker, Jas. R 794
Walker, Wm. T 867
Wall, Joseph B 587
Waltrip, G. R 588
Waltrip, John 588
Wandling, John 501
Ward, Walter 553
Ware, Elias M 826
Ware, James W 708
Warren, John O 588
Wathen, Henry B 628
Watkins, P. J 502
Watkins, S. S 242
Wayne, M. N 589
Webber, Simeon D 867
Weber, Martin H 502
Weikel, Michael 656
Weill, Ernest 503
Weir, James 207
Weir, John G 503
Welden, James M 589
Wells, Emmet 867
Wells, Isham 554
Wells, J. G 756
Wheeler, William B 589
Whitehead, J. M 504
Wile, Sol. and Sons 504
Wilhite, G. A. R 708
Wilhite, John H 755
Wilkerson, C. E .... 8[illegible]6
Wilkinson, Edward .... 7[illegible]5
Wilkinson, N. H 243
Williams, Geo. W 147
Williams, Jeptha 755
Williams, John J 827
Williams, R. T 709
Williams, Samuel .... [illegible]
Willkie, P. O 5
Wilson, P. D .... [illegible]
Winkler, Joseph F .... [illegible]
Winkler, William .... [illegible]
Winstead, Mrs. Emily .... [illegible]
Winston J. M .... [illegible]
Wolf, Aaron .... [illegible]
Wollmon, J. N .... [illegible]
Wood, A. C .... [illegible]
Woodruff, Henry B .... [illegible]
Woodson, W. C .... [illegible]
Wootten, R. I 827
Wright, John 506
Yager, Joel F 506
Yarbough, F. R 657
Yeaman, Geo. H 149
Yeiser, Philip 506
Yeizer, A. R 710
Yeizer, D. E 756
Yewell, B. F 711
Zulauf, Philip R 507

MAP
OF
DAVIESS COUNTY
KY.

Showing, precincts, location of towns, post-offices, rail-roads, wagon roads, churches, school houses, etc, etc.




HANCOCK
Blackford
King's Mill Road
Creek
Hawesville Road
YELVINGTON
YELVINGTON
INDIANIA
Rowland Landing
Creek
Road
COUNTY
Road
Road
KNOTTSVILLE
KNOTTSVILLE
PER
TOWN
Litchfield
PHILPOT STATION
P.O.
Creek
Litchfield Road
NEW BOSTON
WHITESVILLE
CO
OHIO
BOSTON
MASONVILLE
MASONVILLE
COUNTY
Panther
Creek
URRAY
PLEASANT RIDGE
OHIO
ATION

HISTORY OF KENTUCKY.

Previous to the exploration by the Anglo-Saxon race about the middle of the eighteenth century, Kentucky formed a vast hunting ground upon which the savage tribes of the South and of the North killed the elk and buffalo, and occasionally encountered each other in bloody conflict. No permanent settlements existed within its borders. Its dark forests and cane thickets separated the Cherokees, Creeks and Catawbas of the South from the hostile tribes of Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandots of the North. All of these tribes encountered the pioneer, and fiercely disputed the settlement of the country. It is certain, however, that these were not the original occupants of the country, as ancient monuments of deep interest speak, in language not to be mistaken, of a race of men who preceded the rude tribes encountered by Boone and Finley. The origin, language and history of these men are buried in darkness which may never be dispelled; but the scanty vestiges which they have left behind them enable us to affirm hat they far surpassed the rude tribes which succeeded them, in acts and civilization. They had worked the copper mines of the West, and were in possession of copper tools for working in wood and stone. Their large fortifications, constructed of solid masonry, and artificially contrived for defense, show that they had foes to resist, and that they had made some progress in the military art. How long they occupied the country, whence they came, and whither they have gone, no one is able to decide; but certain it is, that the fortifications and cemeteries which have been examined are certainly more than 800 years old, but how much older is only a matter of conjecture.

Passing over the visits to different portions of Kentucky in 1758, and again in 1767, the company, headed by Daniel Boone in 1769, and by Knox in 1770, may be regarded as the earliest visits worthy of particular attention. Boone's party remained in the State two years, and the party led by Colonel James Knox came one year later and remained about the same time; the two parties never met.

The bounty in lands which had been given to the Virginia troops who had served throughout the old French war, were to be located upon the Western waters, and within less than two years after the return of Boone and Knox from their long hunting excursion, surveyors were sent out to locate these lands upon the Ohio River. In 1773 Captain Thomas Bullitt led a party of surveyors down the Ohio to the Falls, where a camp was constructed to protect them from the Indians. Three brothers from Virginia, named McAfee, accompanied him to the mouth of the Kentucky River. In 1775 other parties of surveyors and hunters followed, and during this same year James Harrod erected a log cabin upon the spot where Harrodsburg now stands, which rapidly grew into a station, and is doubtless the oldest in Kentucky. In the spring of 1775 the fort, afterward called Boonesboro, was constructed, and five months from that time Boone's wife and daughters joined him and resided in the fort,—the first white women that ever stood upon the banks of the Kentucky River. In 1775 the renowned pioneer, Simon Kenton, erected a log cabin, and raised a crop of corn near the spot where the town of Washington now stands. In the spring of 1776 Colonel Benjamin Logan brought his wife and family to Logan's Fort, about one mile west of the present town of Stanford, in Lincoln County. During this year Colonel George Rogers Clark for the first time made his appearance in Kentucky. He visited different stations, but made no location.

In the winter of 1776 Kentucky was formed into a county by the Legislature of Virginia, and thus became entitled to a separate County Court, justices of the peace, sheriff, constables, coroner, and militia officers. In the spring of 1777 the Court of Quarter Sessions held its first sitting at Harrodsburg, attended by the sheriff of the county and its Clerk, Levi Todd. The first court of Kentucky was composed of John Todd, John Floyd, Benjamin Logan, John Bowman, and Richard Calloway.

The year 1778 was rendered memorable by two great military events. One was the invasion of the country by an army of Indians and Canadians under the command of Captain Du Quesne, a Canadian officer, which proved unsuccessful, and the other was the brilliant expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark against the English posts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia.

The year 1779 was marked by three events. About the first of April a solitary block house was erected by Robert Patterson upon the spot where the city of Lexington now stands; the unfortunate expedition of Colonel Bowman against the Indian town of Chillicothe was undertaken and carried out, which resulted in total failure; and the celebrated land law of Kentucky was passed by the Kentucky Legislature. This law was well intended. and the settlement and pre-emption features were just and liberal. The defect was the neglect of Virginia to provide for the general survey of the country at the expense of the Government, and its subdivisions into whole, half, and quarter sections, as is now done by the United States.

The year 1780 was distinguished by the vast number of emigrants who crowded to Kentucky for the purpose of locating land warrants. Indian hostility was proportionably active, and a formidable expedition, consisting of Indians and English, under Colonel Bird, threatened Kentucky with destruction; and for the first time cannon were employed against the stockade forts of Kentucky. In November of this year Kentucky was divided into three counties, to which the names of Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln were given. They had now three County Courts, three Courts of Common Law and Chancery Jurisdiction, and a host of magistrates and constables. No court, capable of trying capital offenses, existed nearer than Richmond.

The year 1781 was distinguished by a very large immigration, by prodigious activity in land speculation, and by the frequency of Indian inroads in small parties. In May a party of Wyandots invaded Kentucky, and committed shocking depredations in the neighborhood of Estill's Station. Captain Estill collected a party of equal force and pursued them rapidly; but he was totally overpowered by the Indians, and himself and nearly all his officers were killed.

A party of Wyandots, consisting of twenty men, encountered Captain Holder, at the head of seventeen Kentuckians, and defeated him with loss.

But these small parties were the mere pattering drops of hail which preceded the tempest. In the month of August an army of 500 Indian warriors, composed of detachments from all the Northwestern tribes, traversed the northern part of Kentucky, and appeared before Bryan's Station very unexpectedly. The garrison took prompt measures to repel the enemy. The alarm was given to neighboring stations, while those who remained gave a bloody repulse to the only assault which the Indians ventured to makeupon the fort. The enemy became discouraged, and retreated to the Lower Blue Lick. By noon the next day 160 men had assembled at Bryan's Station, eager to encounter the invaders. Colonels Todd, Trigg, and Daniel Boone, Majors Harlan, McBride and Levi Todd, Captains Bulger and Gordon, with forty-five other commissioned officers, including the celebrated McGary, assembled in council and hastily determined to pursue the enemy without waiting for Colonel Logan, who was known to be collecting a strong force at Lincoln, and who might be expected to join them in twenty-four hours. The pursuit was keen and bloody, the Indians coming out victorious. Todd, Trigg, Harlan, McBride, Bulger and Gordon were killed on the field of battle. Sixty officers and men were killed, and seven prisoners were taken. The number of wounded was never ascertained. Some of the fugitives returned to Bryan's Station the night after the battle, and were there met by Colonel Logan at the head of 450 men, who continued his march to the battle-ground. The bodies of the dead were collected and interred, and, having satisfied himself that the Indians had crossed the Ohio, he returned to Bryan's Station and disbanded his troops.

It was an established custom in Kentucky at that time never to suffer an Indian invasion to go unpunished, but to retaliate upon their villages and corn-fields the havoc which their own settlements had experienced. Colonel George Rogers Clark led his regiment of State troops against the Indian villages in Ohio, and invited the militia of Kentucky to join him. One thousand riflemen responded to the call, and rendezvoused at the mouth of the Licking, under the command of Clark. They penetrated into the heart of the Indian country, and reduced their towns to ashes, and laid waste the whole country with unsparing severity. Having completely destroyed everything within their reach, the detachment returned to Kentucky.

In the spring of 1783 Kentucky was erected into a district, and a Court of Criminal as well as Civil Jurisdiction was formed. The court held its first session in Harrodsburg in the spring of 1783, and was opened by John Floyd and Samuel McDowell, as Judges, John May, Clerk, and Walker Daniel, Prosecuting Attorney. Seventeen culprits were presented by the grand jury. During the summer a log court-house and jail of "hewed or sawed logs nine inches thick" was erected on the spot where Danville now stands. Peace followed in 1783, and Indian hostilities were for a time suspended. In the summer of 1784, some depredations were committed by the Indians upon the southern frontier, and Colonel Benjamin Logan received intelligence that a serious invasion was contemplated. Upon an examination of the laws then in existence, the most eminent lawyers decided that no expedition could lawfully and effectually be carried out against the Indian tribes; the power of impressment had ceased with the war, and in a state of peace could not legally be exercised. There was no power known to the law capable of calling forth the resources of the country, however imminent the danger; all of their legislation came from Richmond, distant many hundred miles, and separated from Kentucky by desert mountains and interminable forests traversed by roving tribes of Indians. The necessity of a government independent of Virginia was deeply and almost unanimously felt. Several conventions were held, numerous addresses were sent to the Virginia Legislature, before any action was taken up on the subject. It was not until several years of hard labor, indomitable perseverance and determined efforts upon the part of Kentucky's noble leaders that she was at last separated from her parent State and admitted into the Union. In December, 1790, President Washington strongly recommended her admission to Congress, and on the 4th of February, 1791, an act for that purpose had passed both Houses and received the signature of the President. In April, 1791, a convention assembled at Danville and formed the first Constitution of Kentucky. This Constitution abandoned the aristocratic features of Virginia so far as representation by counties was concerned, and established *numbers* as the basis. Suffrage was universal, and sheriffs were elected triennially by the people. The Executive, Senate and Judiciary were entirely removed from the direct control of the people. The Governor was chosen by electors, who were elected by the people for that purpose every fourth year. The members of the Senate were appointed by the same electoral college which chose the President, and might be selected indifferently from any part of the State. The Judiciary were appointed as at present, and held their offices during good behavior. The Supreme Court, however, had original and final jurisdiction in all land cases. The Constitution was adopted and the officers elected in May, 1792. Isaac Shelby, a brave officer who had served in the Revolutionary war, was elected Governor; Alexander Bullitt was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Robert Breckenridge, of the House of Representatives; James Brown was the first Secretary of State, and George Nicholas the first Attorney General. John Brown and John Edwards were elected, by joint ballot, Senators to Congress; Frankfort was fixed upon as the future seat of Government. During its first session, the Legislature was engaged in organizing the Government. Acts passed establishing the Supreme Court, County Court and Court of Justice. Taxes were imposed upon land, cattle, carriages, billiard tables, ordinary licenses and retail stores.

In the meantime Indian depredations were incessant, and General Washington, to the infinite distress of Kentucky, persevered in the employment of a regular force in the Northwest instead of mounted militia. St. Clair was superseded and General Wayne became his successor. A regular force aided by militia was again organized, and a final effort made to crush the hostile tribes. Indian murders increased; boats were intercepted at every point on the Ohio, from the mouth of the Kanawha to Louisville, and in some cases their crews murdered. Stations upon the frontiers were boldly attacked, and were kept perpetually on the alert. Yet the President was compelled by public opinion in the East to make another effort for peace with these enraged tribes, and all hostility from Kentucky was strictly forbidden.

But these efforts were as fruitless as all former ones had proven to be, and in the summer of 1793 preparations for another campaign against the Indians was urged by the President. A powerful regular force had been concentrated at Cincinnati, and a requisition on Governor Shelby was made for 1,000 mounted riflemen. None would volunteer, and a draft was resorted to.

In the following spring 1,500 volunteers took the field with alacrity, under the command of General Scott, and joined the regular force under Wayne. That intrepid commander marched into the heart of the hostile country, and on the 20th of August attacked them in a formidable position near the rapids of the Miami. A bloody battle was fought, in which the enemy was completely routed. Never was victory more complete. This brilliant success was followed by the most decisive results. A treaty was made with the hostile tribes, which was observed until the war of 1812.

In October, 1795, a treaty with Spain was concluded, by which the right to navigate the Mississippi to the ocean was conceded to the United States, together with a right of deposit at New Orleans, which embraced all that Kentucky desired.

In 1802 Kentucky, in common with the whole Western country, was thrown into a ferment by the suspension of the American right of deposit at New Orleans, which had been guaranteed for three years, with the further provision, that at the end of three years, should the right of this deposit be withheld, some other place should be afforded near the mouth of that river. The right was refused by Morales, the Spanish Intendant, and no equivalent place of deposit was granted. The excitement increased when it was understood that Louisiana had been ceded to France, and that this important point was held by Napoleon, then First Consul of the republic. A motion was made in the Senate of the United States to authorize President Jefferson to take and hold possession of New Orleans; but milder counsels prevailed, and Mr. Monroe was dispatched to France in order to arrange this difficulty with the Consul. The American Minister expected to negotiate for a place of deposit at the mouth of the river, and was informed that for the trifling sum of 15,000,000 francs he could purchase a magnificent empire. No time was lost in closing this extraordinary sale; and thus the first great annexation of territory to the United States was accomplished.

No circumstances of domestic interest claim the attention of the historian, except the trial of Aaron Burr for treason (a brief outline of which is given in the biography of Jo Daveiss, in the chapter entitled "Sketches of Public Men"), until the war which broke out between the United States and Great Britain in 1812. The general history of that war belongs to the history of the United States, but no history of Kentucky, however brief and general, can pass unnoticed those stirring incidents in the Northwest and Southwest, in which Kentucky acted so prominent a part.

The victory gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe, which took place in Indiana the year previous, insured peace only a short time, as the schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States to again declare war against them. This war was declared June 18, 1812. The Indians immediately commenced to commit depradations, and during the summer of 1813 several points along the lake region succumbed to the British.

The first events of the war, upon land, were such as might naturally be expected from a nation essentially pacific, mercantile and agricultural. An invasion of Upper Canada by Hull resulted in the surrender of his army, and the loss of the whole Territory of

Michigan. An attempt to invade Canada upon the Niagara frontier resulted in a total failure, attended with some disgrace and an immense clamor. By the loss of Michigan, all American control over the numerous tribes of Indians of the Northwest was lost, and they poured down from the great lakes upon our extended frontier in great numbers. The war spirit in Kentucky blazed forth with unprecedented vigor. Seven thousand volunteers at once offered their services to the Government, and 1,500 were on the march to Detroit, when the intelligence of Hull's surrender induced them to halt. This disastrous news was received with a burst of indignant fury, such as no event ever excited in Kentucky. The military ardor of the men seemed rather increased than diminished, and a call of the Governor for 1,500 volunteers, to march against the Indian villages of Northern Illinois, was answered by more than 2,000 volunteers, who assembled at Louisville under General Hopkins, and marched into the Indian country, until their provisions became scarce, and their ardor had become cooled by the protracted hardships they had endured, when, without having encountered the enemy, they suddenly abandoned their General and returned home in defiance of all remonstrances. The remainder of the Kentucky volunteers were placed under the orders of General Harrison, the Governor of Indiana Territory, and afterward elected to the Presidency. This gentleman had fought many successful battles, and the last act of Governor Scott's administration was to confer upon him the rank of Major-General in the Kentucky militia, and shortly after the same rank was given him by the President, in the regular service, with the chief command in the Northwest.

The plan of the campaign, as laid at Washington City, was to assemble under the General the militia of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania, with such regular troops as could be raised, to retake Detroit, overawe the Northwestern tribes, and conquer Upper Canada. The Secretary of War evidently regarded this as a very simple undertaking, and the autumn and winter of 1812-'13 was spent in unsuccessful efforts to carry out this plan. The face of the country presented obstacles to the march of an army with necessary baggage and supplies, which the Secretary seems to have overlooked. The command of the lake was entirely overlooked, and was in the possession of the enemy. Volunteers were furnished in great numbers; they were full of courage and ardently desired to fight. The Government was anxious to *furnish* everything necessary, but every department was inefficient and inexperienced; blunders, delays and disappointments occurred without number; the ardor of the volunteers expended itself in inglorious struggles with hunger, disease, intolerable hardships and privations, and one of the finest of the Kentucky regiments, commanded by the brave and unfortunate Allen, was with much difficulty restrained from disbanding and returning home. The money expended in efforts to drag provisions and ammunition through a marshy wilderness of nearly 200 miles, would have equipped a fleet sufficient to maintain the command of the lake, and the sums wasted in the Quartermaster's department would nearly have furnished transports for a sufficient force to have seized Malden. But the campaign was planned as though the swampy wilderness was a high and healthy region, traversed by the best turnpike roads; and the Secretary seemed ignorant that such a body of water as Lake Erie was in existence.

After untold hardships, forced marches through horrible roads, sometimes upon half rations, Jan. 1 found the army with the left wing at Fort Defiance, under General Winchester, and the right at Upper Sandusky, under Harrison. The left wing was composed almost entirely of Kentucky volunteers, and the right of militia from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The object was to advance to the Rapids, thence to make a march upon Detroit. The left wing took the lead and reached the Rapids on the 10th, where they halted to wait the arrival of General Harrison. On the 14th they received intelligence that two companies of Canadian militia and about 200 Indians were at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, and instantly a burning thirst for battle seized both officers and soldiers. Frenchtown was about thirty-eight miles from the Rapids, and only eighteen miles from the British garrison of Malden. The lake was frozen hard, and the march over the ice from Malden could be made in a few hours. The British could in a short time throw 2,000 men upon Frenchtown, and no support was nearer than Upper Sandusky, at least five days march distant. Yet a detachment of 990 Kentucky militia was thrust forward within the very jaws of the British garrison, to strike at this detachment of Indians and Canadians. Colonel Lewis commanded the detachment, and under him were Colonel Allen, Majors Graves and Madison.

The battle was fought on the 18th of January. Major Reynolds commanded the British and made a spirited defense, but was driven from all his defenses, under a continual charge, for more than two miles, with some loss. Prompt intelligence of the action was sent to General Winchester on the night after the battle, and on that evening he commenced his march with a reinforcement of 250 regulars under Colonel Wells, leaving 300 men to guard the camp. He reached Frenchtown the evening of the 20th, and found Colonel Lewis still in possession of the town. On the evening of the 21st General Winchester learned that a large force was at Malden, apparently preparing for a march—yet he slighted the intelligence, and on that evening gave permission to Colonel Wells to return to the Rapids and fixed his own headquarters nearly a mile from the camp, at the house of Colonel Navarre. At daylight the next morning the camp was suddenly attacked by about 2,000 British and Indians in two divisions. The British regulars under Proctor advanced against the picketing, andu nder a heavy fire of cannon and musketry. They were received by the Kentuckians with a torrent of fire which did vast execution. Thirty of the British regulars fell dead within musket-shot of the lines, and three times that number of wounded were borne to the rear. The survivors retreated in great disorder. In the meantime the Indians and Canadians attacked Wells' regiment, and after a brief action this regiment gave way in confusion. Winchester came up from his distant quarters in time to witness the flight of the regiment, and strove to rally it within cover of the picketing occupied by the Kentuckians, but the panic was so complete that no order could be heard, and these unhappy men fled through a deep snow along the road by which they had advanced from the Rapids thirty-six hours before. They were pursued by four times their number of Indians, and an indiscriminate and almost total butchery ensued. Colonels Allen and Lewis exerted themselves bravely to rally and re-form the fugitives, but Allen was killed and Lewis taken, as was also the Commander-in-chief. Many Kentuckians united in the effort to rally the fugitives and bring them within the shelter of the picketing, among whom were Woolfolk, Simpson and Meade, all of whom were killed. Scarcely a man of the fugitives escaped death or captivity, and not a Kentuckian who had sallied from the picketings returned.

While this dreadful butchery was enacted within sight and hearing of both armies, the Kentuckians, now commanded by Majors Madison and Graves, remained within their enclosure, and for four hours kept the enemy at bay. During this time six field pieces played upon them incessantly, and at length their ammunition was reduced to a single keg of cartridges. Proctor then summoned them, through General Winchester, to surrender, offering honorable conditions and ample protection to the wounded. After considerable parley the terms were accepted, and the whole detachment became prisoners of war. The conditions were faithfully kept so far as men and officers were concerned, but inhumanly violated with regard to the wounded. These were left in Frenchtown, *without a guard*, as had been stipulated, under the care of the American surgeons, attended by a single British officer and a few interpreters. A number of drunken Indians entered the town on the morning after the battle, and the helpless wounded were murdered with circumstances of shocking barbarity. The wounded officers, Major Graves, Captains Hart and Hickman, were tomahawked, and two houses, crowded with wounded officers and men, were set on fire, and consumed, with their helpless inmates. This dreadful crime is chargeable to the gross negligence, if not willful connivance, of Proctor, and is an indelible stain upon the honor of the British arms.

The brave and veteran Shelby had succeeded Scott as Governor of Kentucky, and, upon the intelligence of the dreadful disaster at Raisin, was authorized and requested by the Legislature of Kentucky, to take the field in person, at the head of the reinforcements which volunteered their services in profusion, to supply the places of their countrymen who had fallen, or been led into captivity. Four regiments instantly tendered their services, commanded by the Colonels Dudley, Boswell, Cox and Caldwell, the whole forming a strong brigade under General Clay. A portion of this force was pushed forward by forced marches, to reinforce Harrison, who was now nearly destitute of troops (the term of service having expired), and was lying at the Rapids, exposed to a *coup de main* from the enemy, who lay within striking distance at Malden, and might by a little activity repeat the terrible blow of the Raisin, upon the banks of the Maumee. The war had not lasted six months, there was but one regular British regiment in Upper Canada, and the United States had already lost the whole Territory of Michigan, and instead of taking the offensive, was occupying a weak, defensive position, within her own territory, the enemy being strongest upon the point of operation, and having complete command of the lake.

During the winter Harrison employed himself in fortifying his position below the Rapids, which was called Camp Meigs, in honor of Governor Meigs, of Ohio. On the 12th of April the advanced guard of the Kentucky reinforcement reached Camp Meigs, and on the 26th of that month the British flotilla appeared upon the lake at the mouth of the Maumee River. A vast force of Indians, under the celebrated Tecumseh, attended the British army, and cut off communication with the interior. On the 4th of May General Clay, with the residue of the Kentucky brigade, had reached Fort Defiance. General Harrison sent orders to Clay to land 800 men upon the northern shore, opposite the fort, to carry the British batteries there placed, to spike the cannon, destroy the carriages, then regain their boats and cross over to the fort. The residue of the brigade was ordered to land upon the southern shore and fight their way through the Indians to the fort.

These orders would have been easily executed, had the troops been well drilled, and had the object of Harrison, which was to silence the batteries, been distinctly understood by the officers. These batteries were slightly guarded, and the Indian force was on the opposite side of the river. Clay received the order from Hamilton and directed him to communicate it to Colonel Dudley, who was charged with the execution. Dudley does not seem to have thoroughly understood the object of Harrison, and he did not communicate to his subordinates the precise nature of his orders. The great mass knew nothing more than that they were to fight an enemy on the northern shore, and were totally ignorant that when the cannon were spiked and the carriages destroyed their object was accomplished. They accordingly rushed upon the batteries, and the real object of the expedition was accomplished. A small force of Indians and Canadians, however, showed themselves upon the skirts of the wood, and opened a straggling fire, which was eagerly returned by the Kentuckians, and the retreating enemy was hotly followed up, in considerable disorder, for nearly two miles. The detachment was dispersed in small parties, no general command was retained over it, and no one seems to have understood that they were to retreat rapidly to their boats as soon as the cannon were spiked. The consequences were such as might have been predicted. Proctor came up with the British force and intercepted their retreat; the Indians crossed over in great numbers, and reinforced the retreating party, which had decoyed the Kentuckians into the woods, and the whole detachment, with the exception of about 150 men, was killed or taken. The prisoners were taken within the walls of the old British fort below under a very slender guard, and while huddled together in this place, the Indians amused themselves by shooting and scalping them. This cruel sport continued until it was interrupted by the arrival of Tecumseh at full gallop, who instantly, and with great indignation, put a stop to the massacre.

On the whole, the 5th of May was disastrous to the American army. The news of the capture of Fort George by General Dearborn, however, alarmed Proctor, and the little effect produced by his fire, together with the large force which had reinforced Harrison, induced him to abandon the siege and return to Malden. The force under Proctor, including Indians, was probably 3,200 men; Harrison's force, including Clay's brigade, about 2,500, rank and file, fit for duty. Proctor remained quiet at Malden, organizing an Indian force for a second invasion of Ohio. Harrison remained at Upper Sandusky, engaged in preparing for decisive operations in the fall.

The Secretary had now learned the importance of commanding Lake Erie. Lieutenant Perry, of the navy, had been detached from the squadron under command of Chauncey, on Lake Ontario, to superintend the equipment of a fleet on Lake Erie, and take command of it when ready for service. The crisis of the campaign arrived, and on the 10th of September the flotilla of Lieutenant Perry engaged the British fleet under Captain Barclay, a British officer of great experience, who had fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. The number of men in the respective squadrons was nearly equal. The British vessels carried sixty-three guns, and the Americans fifty-four. The British had six vessels, and the Americans nine. Seven of the American vessels were mere gunboats, most of them carrying only one gun, and none of them more than three, while the remaining two, the Lawrence and Niagara, carried twenty guns each. A detachment of 150 of the Kentucky volunteers served on board of Perry's fleet as marines, and upon this new element acquitted themselves with the greatest bravery.

The action began between eleven and twelve o'clock, with scarcely a breath of air to stir the bosom of the lake. Perry in the Lawrence, accompanied by two of the small vessels, bore down upon the enemy, but was not closely followed by Lieutenant Elliott in the Niagara, and the rest of the small vessels. For two hours Perry remained exposed to the fire of the whole British fleet, by which his vessel was cut to pieces, and three fourths of his crew killed and wounded. Elliott during this time was never within less than half a mile of the enemy, and the remainder of the fleet was not nearer than a mile and a half, save the two small vessels that accompanied him. By two o'clock Perry's vessel was totally disabled, but the rest of the fleet was but little injured. The lake was so smooth that the distant gun-boats, from their long twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, threw their shot with great precision, and had made themselves felt in the action; but Elliott's brig, which formed so essential a part of the force, had as yet annoyed the enemy but little, and had fought principally with two twelve-pounders, the only long guns she had. At two o'clock Perry left the Lawrence under command of her Lieutenant, and in an open boat rowed to the Niagara. Upon Perry's expressing dissatisfaction at the manner in which the gunboats were managed, Elliott volunteered to bring them up. He left the Niagara in a boat for that purpose, and passed swiftly down the line, ordering them to cease firing, and by the combined use of their sweeps and sails, to press forward into close action. Instantly a new impulse was given to the whole line.

The well-known signal for close action was now seen flying from the Niagara, and after a delay of fifteen minutes to enable the gun-boats to come up, Perry bore down upon the British line, passed through it, and delivered a raking fire of grape and canister, from both broadsides, at half pistol-shot distance. The dreadful cries from the Queen Charlotte and Lady Provost, which followed this close and murderous discharge, announced the fatal accuracy with which it had been delivered. The gun-boats were now within pistol-shot and a tremendous cannonade, accompanied by the shrill, clear notes of many bugles from the English vessels, announced that they expected to be boarded, and were summoning their boarders to repel the anticipated assault. No boarding, however, was attempted. The superior weight of the American mettle was now telling, in close fight, when the full power of their cannonades was felt, and in fifteen minutes the enemy surrendered, with the exception of two of their smallest vessels which attempted to escape. The attempt proved fruitless, and the whole fleet of the enemy became the prize of the captors. The loss on both sides, owing to the dreadful slaughter on board the Lawrence, was nearly equal. The American loss was twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded, considerably more than half of which was sustained by the crew of the Lawrence. This victory, never surpassed in splendor, was decisive of the fate of the campaign. On the 5th of October, Governor Shelby, with 4,000 Kentuckians, reinforced General Harrison, and took part in the brilliant victory of the river Thames, which closed the hostilities in the Northwest.

The most brilliant event of the last war was the battle of New Orleans. It created a deep sensation at the time, and the vast political consequences which have resulted from it have engraved it deeply and indelibly upon the minds of the American people. Twenty-five hundred Kentucky militia under Major General John Thomas took part in this great battle. Less than one fourth of them were armed, as their arms were on flat-boats that did not arrive until after the engagement.

After the close of the war, the civil history of Kentucky is memorable by the dreadful monetary derangement which led to the passage of the relief laws, and gave rise to the most embittered and violent conflict of parties which has ever occurred in Kentucky. In 1816 George Madison was elected Governor. He died a few months after his election, and Gabriel Slaughter, the Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor until 1820. In the meantime the financial affairs of the civilized world were in a state of painful disorder. The long wars of the French revolution had banished gold and silver from circulation as money, and had substituted an inflated paper currency, by which nominal prices were immensely inhanced. At the return of peace, a restoration of specie payments and the return of Europe to industrial pursuits, caused a great fall in the nominal value of commodities, accompanied by bankruptcy upon an enormous scale. In Kentucky the violence of this crisis was enhanced by the charter of forty independent banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly $10,000,000, which were by law permitted to redeem their notes with the paper of the Bank of Kentucky, instead of specie.

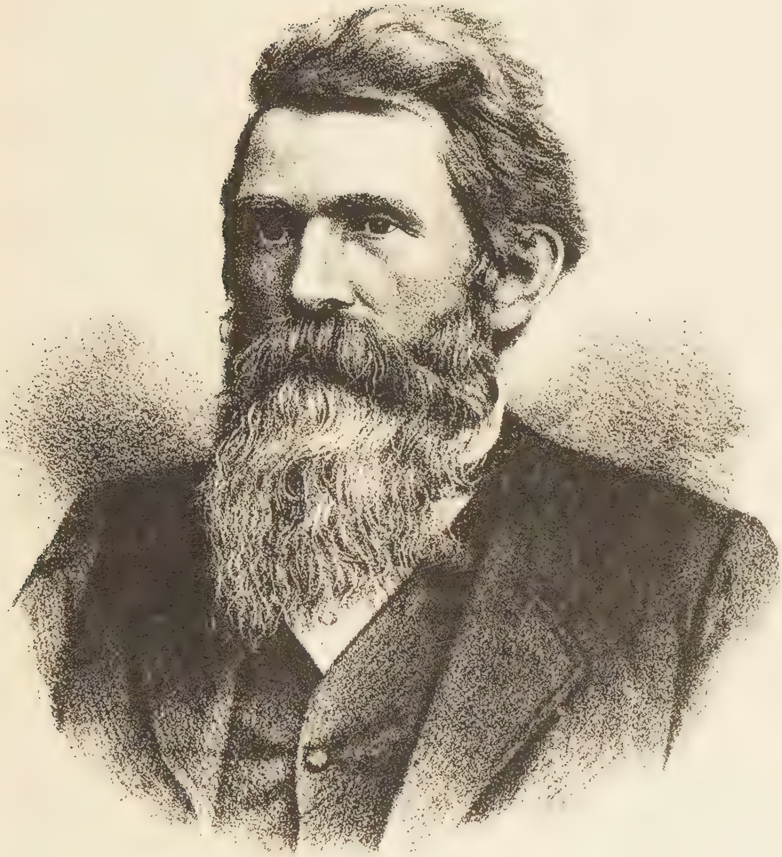
These independent banks were chartered at the session of 1817-'18. The Bank of Kentucky had then resumed specie payments, and was in good credit. In the summer of 1818 the State was flooded with the paper of these banks. The consequences were such as might have been anticipated. Speculation sprang up in all directions. Large loans were rashly made and as rashly expended. Most of these bubbles exploded within a year, and few were alive at the end of two years.

In the meantime the pressure of debt became terrible, and the power to replevy judgments was extended by the Legislature from three to twelve months by an act passed at the session of 1819-'20.

During the summer of 1820 the cry for further relief became overwhelming, and vast majorities of both Houses were pledged to some measure which should relieve the debtor from the consequences of his rashness. The reign of political quackery was in its glory. General Adair had been elected Governor of Kentucky in 1820, and heartily concurred with the Legislature in the acts passed at the ensuing session. The great cry of the people was for money, and their heaviest complaint was debt. Therefore the Legislature of 1820-'21, chartered the bank called the Bank of the Commonwealth, which was relieved from all danger of suspension, by not being required even to redeem its notes in specie. Its paper was made payable and receivable in the public debts and taxes, and certain lands owned by the State, south of the Tennessee River, were pledged for the final redemption of its notes. Its business was to pour out paper in profusion in order to make money plenty. The creditor was required to receive this bank paper in payment of his debt, and if he refused to do so, the debtor was authorized to replevy the debt for the space of two years. But these were not the only acts of this mad session. They already had one bank, the old Bank of Kentucky, then in good credit, its paper redeemable in specie, and its stock at par or nearly so.

By the terms of this charter the Legislature had the power of electing a number of directors, which gave the control of the board. This power was eagerly exercised during this winter. A conservative president and board were turned out by the Legislature, and a president and board elected who stood pledged before their election to receive the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth, in payment of the debts due the Bank of Kentucky. This was intended to sustain the credit of its paper, but the effect was instantly to strike down the value of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky to one half its nominal value, and to entail upon it an eternal suspension of specie payments. The paper of the new bank sunk rapidly to one half its nominal value, and the creditor had his choice of two evils. One was to receive one half his debt in payment of the whole, and the other was to receive nothing at all for two years, and at the end of that time, to do the best he could,—running the risk of new delays, and of the bankruptcy of his securities.

Great was the indignation of the creditor at this wholesale confiscation of his property, and society rapidly arranged itself into two parties, called Relief and Anti-Relief. With the first party were



Lucius P. Little

the great mass of debtors and some brilliant members of the bar, such as John Rowan, William T. Barry and Solomon P. Sharp. With the Anti-Relief party were ranged nearly all the mercantile class, a vast majority of the better class of farmers. An angry conflict sprang up in the newspapers, upon the stump, in the taverns and highways, which gradually invaded the most private and domestic circles.

The question of the power of the Legislature to pass the act was raised at an early day and was quickly brought before the Circuit Courts. Judge Clark, of Clark County, boldly decided the act unconstitutional, in the first case which came before him, and the act was carried to the Supreme Court. That high tribunal was then occupied by John Boyle, Chief Justice, and William Owsley and Benjamin Mills, Associate Judges. The question came directly before them in case of Lapsley *vs.* Brashear, at the fall term 1823, and they decided that the act of the Legislature was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and totally void. The clause in the Constitution with which the act conflicted was that which prohibited the States from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The opinion created an immense sensation in the State, and the conflict of parties was renewed with redoubled fury.

The judiciary, by the Constitution, held their offices during good behavior. Nothing less than two thirds of both Houses could remove them. The canvass of 1824 was conducted with the hope of obtaining this result. General Joseph Desha was the candidate of the Relief party for the office of Governor, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. A vast majority of both Houses were of the Relief party. The three judges were summoned before the Legislative bar, and calmly assigned reasons at length, for their decision, which were replied to by Rowan, Bibb and Barry. A vote was at length taken and the constitutional majority of two thirds could not be obtained. The Relief party then renewed the assault in a formidable direction which had not been foreseen. The majority could not remove the judges by impeachment, because their majority was not two thirds of each House. But they could repeal the act by which the Court of Appeals had been organized, and could pass an act organizing the court anew. A bill to this effect was drawn up, and after an excited and protracted debate, was passed by a large majority in both Houses.

The new court was organized at once, which consisted of four judges. William T. Barry was Chief Justice, and John Trimble, James Haggin and R. H. Davidge were Associate Justices. Francis P. Blair was appointed Clerk, and took forcible possession of the records.

The old court, in the meantime, denied the constitutionality of the act, and still continued to sit as a Court of Appeals and decide such cases as came before them. A great majority of the bar of Kentucky reorganized them as the true court, and brought their causes by appeal before their tribunal. A certain proportion of cases were taken to the new court, and some of the circuit judges obeyed their mandates exclusively, refusing to recognize the old court. This judicial anarchy could not possibly endure. The people were again appealed to by both parties, and the names of Relief and Anti-Relief became merged in the title of New Court and Old Court. The result was the triumph of the Old Court party by a large majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, while the Senate still remained attached to the New Court. In consequence of this difference between the two Houses, the reorganizing act still remained unrepealed, and the canvass of 1826 saw both parties again arrayed in a final struggle for the command of the Senate. The old court party again triumphed, and at the ensuing election the obnoxious act was repealed and the three old judges re-established. All the acts of the New Court were treated as a nullity. This is one of the most signal triumphs of law and order over the fleeting passions which is recorded in the annals of a free people.

The fate of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and the replevin laws connected with it, was sealed with the triumph of the Old Court party. The latter were repealed, and the former was gradually extinguished by successive acts of the Legislature, which directed that its paper should be gradually burned instead of being re-issued. In a few years its paper disappeared from circulation, and was replaced by the paper of the United States Bank, of which two branches had been established in Kentucky, one at Louisville and the other at Lexington. It was the policy of the great Jackson party of the United States to destroy this institution entirely, and the re-election of Jackson in 1832 sealed its doom. It became obvious to all that its charter would not be renewed, and the favorite policy of that party was to establish State banks throughout the Union to supply its place.

As soon as it became obvious that the charter of the Bank of the United States would not be renewed, the Legislature of Kentucky, at its sessions of 1833–'34, established the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, the first with a capital of $5,000,000, the second with a capital of $3,000,000, the third with a capital of $2,000,000.

The result of this enormus multiplication of State banks throughout the United States, consequent upon the fall of the National Bank, was vastly to increase the quantity of paper money afloat, and to stimulate the wildest spirit of speculation. During the years of 1835-36 the history of one State is the history of all. All rushed into the market to borrow money, and eagerly projected plans of railroads, canals, stock-water, navigation and turnpike-roads, far beyond the demand of commerce, and in general without making any solid provision for the payment of the accruing interest, or reimbursement of the principal.

This fabric was too baseless to endure. In the spring of 1837, all the banks of the Union suspended specie payments. Kentucky was then in the midst of a scheme of internal improvement, upon which she was spending about $1,000,000 annually, embracing the construction of turnpike-roads and the improvement of her rivers, and she was eagerly discussing railroad projects on a princely scale. In this state of things the Legislature of 1837 met, and legalized the suspension of the banks, refusing to compel them to resume specie payments, and refusing to exact the forfeiture of the charters. Specie disappeared from circulation entirely, and the smaller coin was replaced by paper tickets, issued by cities, towns and individuals, having a local currency, but worthless beyond the range of their immediate neighborhood. The banks in the meantime were conducted with prudence and ability. They forebore to press their debtors severely, but cautiously and gradually lessened their circulation and increased their specie, until, after a suspension of a little more than one year, they ventured to resume specie payment.

This resumption was general throughout the United States, and business and speculation again became buoyant. The latter part of 1838 and nearly the whole of 1839 witnessed an activity in business and a fleeting prosperity which somewhat resembled the feverish order of 1835 and 1836.

But this seeming prosperity was only transitory. In the autumn of 1839 there was a second general suspension of specie payment, with the exception of a few Eastern banks. It became obvious that the mass of debt could not much longer be staved off.

Bank receipts multiplied in every direction. All public improvements were suspended, and Kentucky was compelled to add fifty percent to her direct tax or forfeit her integrity. In the latter part of 1841 and in the year 1842, the tempest, so long suspended, burst in full force over Kentucky. The dockets of her courts groaned under the enormous load of law-suits, and the most frightful sacrifices of prosperity were incurred by forced sales under execution. The revival of the ancient Relief party again assumed a formidable appearance in the elections of 1842, but was encountered in the Legislature with equal skill and firmness. The specie measures of the Relief party were rejected, but liberal concessions were made to them in other forms, which proved satisfactory to the more rational members, and warded off the fury of the tempest which at first threatened the most mischievous results. The middle term of the Circuit Courts was abolished; the magistrates were compelled to hold four terms annually, and forbidden to give judgment, save at their regular terms. The existing banks were required to issue more paper, and give certain accommodations for a longer time and a regular apportionment. During the years 1843 and 1844 society gradually assumed a more settled and prosperous state. In 1836 Judge Clark was elected Governor; Robert P. Letche in 1840, and Judge William Owsley in 1844. General Harrison was before the people as a Presidential candidate during the years 1836 and 1840, and was warmly supported by the party in Kentucky which successively bore the name of "Anti-Relief" "Old Court," "National Republican" and "Whig."

In 1844 Clay was a second time before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and was opposed by James K. Polk of Tennessee, a member of the old Jackson party. Clay was supported as usual in Kentucky, with intense and engrossing ardor, and obtained its electoral vote by a majority exceeding 9,000. He was supported by the Whig party of the Union with a warmth of personal devotion which has seldom been witnessed, and was never surpassed in the annals of popular government. The great national issue involved in this election was the annexation of Texas to the United States. Polk was the champion of the party in favor of annexation, and Clay opposed it as tending to involve the country in foreign war and internal discord. The annexation was accomplished, but the war followed in its train.

In May, 1846, began the war with Mexico, which, however, parties in Kentucky differed as to its policy or its justice, so struck the popular chord as to enlist 13,700 volunteers, which the Governor had called for and could accept less than 5,000 men. The war closed triumphantly for the United States in 1848, by the annihilation of the Mexican armies and the capture of the Mexican capital.

In 1848, upon the mighty wave of exultation, General Zachary Taylor was borne into the presidency. The life-longclaims of Kentucky's greatest sons were set aside and the excited nation placed the victorious soldier at the helm of the state. With the inauguration of Taylor came the demand of California for admission as a State, and the necessity of providing territorial Governments for the other acquisitions which the United States had made. With these demands came the exciting question whether the States to be carved out of the new domain should be free or slave States. The advocates of the Wilmot proviso on the one hand, and the advocates of the obliteration of any geographical line restricting the extension of slavery on the other, waged loud and clamorous wrangle in every hamlet of the Union, and fiercest of all in the council halls of the nation.

The election of General Taylor to the Presidency had forever blighted what was supposed, by both friends and opponents, to be the cherished ambition of Kentucky's peerless son, Henry Clay—his election to the Presidency. Stricken in years, and with waning physical strength, a purer and loftier ambition for a time aroused all the energies of his gallant soul. Resuming his seat in the Senate of the United States, the grandest period of his life was its close. Cass, Douglas, Webster, Foote—men who had shivered many a lance upon his buckler—recognized the imperial grandeur of his efforts, and generously hailed him chief among the giants. Under his leadership the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, resulting in the admission of California, without restriction of slavery (although her State Constitution had forbidden it), and in the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30′ through the new Territories, north of which slavery was interdicted, and south of which the people were permitted, in organizing their State Governments, to decide the question for themselves. And then Henry Clay sank to his last, long sleep, beneath the monument erected to the memory of his services, his genius and his fame.

But with his death dropped, never to wave again in successful conflict in Kentucky, the Whig banner, which so proudly floated at the head of the hosts of his admiring followers.

The question of calling a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of Kentucky, which was adopted in 1799, was twice approved by the people with remarkable unanimity. One hundred members were accordingly chosen, and May 7, 1850, the new Constitution was adopted by a popular majority of 51,351. June 3 the convention again assembled, adopted several amendments, and June 11 adjourned, after proclaiming the third, or present, Constitution.

In 1851 the Democratic party succeeded in electing their candidate, Lazarus W. Powell. The two Houses of the General Assembly, however, were Whig. The tide ebbed in 1855, and by a combination between the Whig and Native American parties, Charles S. Morehead was elected Governor. In 1856, under the impetus given by the position of John C. Breckenridge on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the State was carried by the Democrats by an overwhelming majority; and in 1859 that organization elected its candidate for Governor, Beriah Magoffin, and succeeded in obtaining a decided majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

In the meantime grave events had been occurring in Congress, and threatening and portentious prominence was again manifesting itself in the question of slavery. The citizens of the slave-holding States heard with ill-repressed indignation the stigma cast upon the institution, and viewed with restless jealousy the attempt made by the Abolitionists to destroy it. The slave-holder believed the institution to be not only best for the social and agricultural development of the country, but a blessing to the slave, right in principle, correct in morals, and sanctioned by Divine command. The Abolitionists, on the contrary, believed slavery an unmitigated curse to the slave, a dishonor to a free people, and blighting in its effects upon the dominant race: Many believed the institution advantageous and desirable in certain localities, and were content to restrain it only by parallels of latitude. Many sought to evade decisive positions by taking refuge in the delusive sophistry of popular sovereignty, as exercised by Territorial Legislation. All shades of opinion not absolutely favorable to slavery, gradually molded themselves into a decisive opposition to the institution.

In 1860 the encroaching party had assumed gigantic and formidable dimensions, while the South stood desperately and determinedly at bay; and, when Territorial Governments were about to be formed for Kansas and Nebraska, demanded that the Territorial restrictions by legislative enactment should be repealed, and that slavery should be allowed to go when climate, soil, and the wishes of the people, or the interests of the immigrants, should carry it. Violence, bloodshed, and rapine marked the contest on the soil of the new Territories; excitement, anger and bitter recriminations, the discussions in Congress. The conservative men of the North finally yielding to the demands of the South, united with her representatives, and repealed the obnoxious restrictions. The repeal was the signal for an outbreak of popular excitement and denunciation in the North, such as her statesman had never previously encountered.

In the conventions of 1860 the Democracy divided, one portion nominating Mr. Douglas as their candidate for the Presidency, the other nominating John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. The Whigs nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and the Republicans, or declared enemies of the institution of slavery, nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, but a native of Kentucky. The schism of the Democratic party and the refusal of the Whigs to co-operate with either portion of it resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, by a plurality vote. Immediately, South Carolina seceded from the Union, followed by Georgia and all the Gulf States; ultimately by Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri. Then Kentucky found herself face to face with the mighty question, which had been so long threateningly evolving itself, and now inexorably pressed for a solution.

Kentucky had, more extensively than any of the older States, contributed to the population of the newer and younger States. The tastes of her people and their descendants were eminently and almost exclusively agricultural. In the gratification of these tastes, and in the prosecution of pursuits kindred to such tastes, for nearly a third of a century, her young and enterprising men had been accustomed to seek for themselves homes located in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. The ramifications of family ties were so extensive that State lines were practically ignored. Thousands of people found in Ohio and Indiana those occupations which provided daily sustenance, but returned at nightfall to sleep in Kentucky. These facts and their surroundings ought all to be carefully considered before admitting the justice of the denunciations of the North, so frequently pronounced against Kentucky as traitorous, or the taunts of the fiery South, that she was cowardly, avaricious, and more prone to protect her wealth than to defend her honor. The time came when, upon many a stricken field, in many a desperate and headlong charge, in full many a heady fight, the imputation of cowardice was answered—as it has not often been answered.

It is not possible in this brief outline of the history of Kentucky to give a detailed account of the civil war. Kentucky remained neutral for one year, and then pledged herself to the cause of the Union. The war ceased in April, 1865, with the entire subjugation of the South. All that the States-Rights men had prophesied would be accomplished if unresisted—all that the Union men had denied to be the object of the war—was accomplished; the South was conquered, the slaves were freed, and negro political equality recognized throughout the nation. Neighborhood strifes and animosities had been engendered in every village and hamlet. Men who had been playmates in boyhood, who under ordinary circumstances would have gone through life leading for kindly support on each other, had found social ties disrupted, and persecuted each other with vindictive hate. Mothers wept in every household for the lost darlings who were sleeping the sleep of the brave, in both Federal and Confederate uniforms? But the terms of peace had hardly been signed when the great popular heart of the State swelled with magnanimous and generous rivalry in the effort to repair the past. The people of the whole State seemed to remember with sorrowful pride the noble men who had died gallantly in the ranks of either army. Over their faults was thrown the mantle of the sweet and soothing charities of the soldier's grave; while for their services was manifested and displayed unstinted admiration for the valor with which they had borne the dangers and privations of war.

The next Legislature wiped from the statute book every vindictive or discriminating law, and the Executive of the State, Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, himself a soldier who had served with distinguished ability in the Federal army, led public sentiment in the effort to grant practical amnesty for the past. And now the children of Kentucky, once more united, chastened by the sorrows of the past, dropping tears of reverential respect for those that have fallen, turn hopefully to the duty of providing best for the living, with a firm faith in the ultimate triumph of free institutions and the cause of constitutional liberty.

STATE OFFICERS.

1792.—Isaac Shelby, the first Governor, took the oath of office June 4, under the first Constitution; James Brown, Secretary of State.

1796.—James Garrard took the oath of office June 1; Harry Toulmin, Secretary. The present Constitution was formed 1799.

1800.—James Garrard, being eligible, was again elected Governor; Alexander S. Bullitt, Lieutenant-Governor; Harry Toulmin, Secretary.

1804.—Christopher Greenup, Governor; John Caldwell, Lieutenant-Governor; John Rowan, Secretary.

1808.—Charles Scott, Governor; Gabriel Slaughter, Lieutenant-Governor; Jesse Bledsoe, Secretary.

1812.—Isaac Shelby, Governor; Richard Hickman, Lieutenant-Governor; Martin D. Hardin, Secretary.

1816.—George Madison, Governor; Gabriel Slaughter, Lieutenant Governor; Charles S. Todd, Secretary. Governor Madison died at Paris, Ky., October 14, and on the 21st of the same month, Gabriel Slaughter, Lieutenant-Governor, assumed the duties of Executive; John Pope, and after him, Oliver G. Waggoner, Secretary.

1820.—John Adair, Governor; William T. Barry, Lieutenant-Governor; Joseph C. Breckridge, and after him, Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary.

1824.—Joseph Desha, Governor; Robert B. McAfee, Lieutenant Governor; William T. Barry, succeeded by James C. Pickett, Secretary.

1828.—Thomas Metcalfe, Governor; John Breathitt, Lieutenant-Governor; George Robertson, succeeded by Thomas T. Crittenden, Secretary.

1832.—John Breathitt, Governor; J. T. Morehead, Lieutenant-Governor; Lewis Saunders, Secretary. Governor Breathitt died Feb. 21, 1834, and on the 22d of the same month, James T. Morehead, Lieutenant-Governor, took the oath of office as Governor of the State; John J. Crittenden, William Owsley, and Austin P. Cox were successively Secretary.

1836.—James Clark, Governor; Charles A. Wickliffe, Lieutenant-Governor; James M. Bullitt, Secretary. Governor Clark died Sept. 27, 1839, and on the 5th of October Charles A. Wickliffe, Lieutenant-Governor, assumed the duties of Governor.

1840.—Robert P. Letcher, Governor; Manlius V. Thomson, Lieutenant-Governor; James Harlan, Secretary.

1844.—William Owsley, Governor; Archibald Dixon, Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin Hardin, George B. Kinkead and William D. Reed, successively, Secretary.

1848–'51.—John J. Crittenden, Governor; John L. Helm, Lieutenant-Governor; John W. Finnell, Secretary. Governor Crittenden resigned July 21, 1850, and John L. Helm became Governor until the first Tuesday in September, 1851.

1851–'55.—Lazarus W. Powell, Governor; John B. Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor; James P. Metcalfe, Secretary.

1855–'59.—Charles S. Morehead, Governor; James G. Hardy, Lieutenant-Governor; Mason Brown, Secretary.

1859–'63.—Beriah Magoffin, Governor; Linn Boyd, Lieutenant-Governor (died Dec. 17, 1859); Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary. Governor Magoffin resigned Aug. 18, 1862, and James F. Robinson, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor.

1863–'67.—Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor; Richard T. Jacob, Lieutenant-Governor; B. L. VanWinkle (died May 23, 1864), succeeded by John S. VanWinkle, Secretary.

1867–'71.—John L. Helm, Governor; John W. Stevenson, Lieutenant-Governor; Samuel B. Churchill, Secretary. Governor Helm died Sept. 8, 1867, and John W. Stevenson took the oath as Governor. In August, 1868, he was elected Governor, serving until Feb. 11, 1871, when he resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate: the Speaker of the Senate, Preston H. Leslie, became Governor.

1871–'75.—Preston H. Leslie, Governor; John G. Carlisle, Lieutenant-Governor; Andrew J. James, succeeded by George W. Craddeck, Secretary.

1875–'79.—James B. McCreary, Governor; John C. Underwood, Lieutenant-Governor.

1879–'83.—Luke P. Blackburn, Governor; James E. Cantrill-Lieutenant-Governor; James Blackburn, Secretary.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Adair, John	1805–06
Barry, William T.	1814–16
Bibb, George M	1811–14 1829–35
Bledsoe, Jesse	1813–15
Breckenridge, John	1801–05
Breckenridge, John C.	1861*
Brown, John	1792–1805
Clay, Henry	1806–07 1809–11 1831–42 1849–52
Crittenden, John J.	1817–19 1835–41 1842–48 1855–61

---

*Re-elected

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—*Continued.*

Davis, Garret	1861–72
Dixon, Archibald	1852–55
Edwards, John	1822–25
Guthrie, James	1865–68
Hardin, Martin D.	1816–17
Johnson, Richard M.	1819–29
Logan, William	1819–20
Machen, Willis B.	1873–75
Marshall Humphrey	1795–1801
McCreery, Thomas C.	1868–71 1873–79
Merriwether, David	1852–53
Metcalfe, Thomas	1848–49
Morehead, James T.	1841–47
Pope, John	1807–13
Powell, Lazarus W.	1859–65
Rowan, John	1825–31
Stevenson, John W.	1871–77
Talbot, Isham	1815–19 1820–25
Thompson, John B.	1853–59
Thruston, John Buckner	1805–09
Underwood, Joseph R.	1847–53
Walker, George	1814–15

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Adair, John	1831–33
Adams, George M.	1867–75
Adams, Green	1847–49 1859–61
Allan, Chilton	1831–37
Anderson, Lucien	1863–65
Anderson, Richard C., Jr.	1817–21
Anderson, Simeon H.	1839–40
Anderson, William C.	1859–61
Andrews, Landaff Watson	1839–43
Arthur, William E.	1871–75
Barry, William T.	1810–11
Beatty, Martin	1833–35
Beck, James B.	1867–75
Bedinger, George M.	1803–07
Bell, Joshua F.	1845–47
Boyd, Linn	1835–37 1839–55
Boyle, John	1803–09
Breck, Daniel	1849-51
Breckenridge, James D.	1821-23
Breckenridge, John C.	1851-55
Bristow, Francis M.	1859-61
Brown, John Young	1859–61 1867–69 1873–75
Brown, William	1819–23
Buckner, Aylett	1847–49
Buckner, Richard A.	1823–29
Bullock, Wingfield	1820–21
Burnett, Henry C.	1855–61
Butler, William O.	1839–43
Caldwell, George Alfred	1843–45 1849–51
Calhoon, John	1835–39
Campbell, John	1837–43
Campbell, John P.	1855–57
Casey, Samuel L.	1862–63
Chambers, John	1828-29 1835–39
Chilton, Thomas	1827–31 1833–35
Chrisman, James S.	1853–55
Christie, Henry	1809–11
Clark, Beverly L.	1847-49
Clark, James	1813–16 1825–31
Clay, Brutus J.	1863–65
Clay, Henry	1811–14 1815–21 1823–25
Clay, James B.	1857-59
Coleman, Nicholas D.	1829–31
Cox, Leander M.	1853–57
Crittenden, John J.	1861–63
Crossland, Edward	1871–75
Daniel, Henry	1827–33
Davis, Amos	1833-35
Davis, Garrett	1839–47
Davis, Thomas T.	1797–1803
Desha, Joseph	1816–19
Duncan, Garnett	1847–49
Dunlap, George W.	1861–63
Duval, William P.	1813–15
Elliott, John M.	1853–59
Ewing, Presley	1853–54
Fletcher, Thomas	1816–17
Fowler, John	1797–1807
French, Richard	1835–37 1843–45 1847–49
Gaines, John P.	1847–49
Gaither, Nathan	1829–33
Golladay, Jacob S.	1867–69
Graves, William J.	1835–41
Green, Willis	1839–45
Greenup, Christopher	1792–97
Grey, Benjamin Edwards	1851–55
Grider, Henry	1843–47 1861–66
Grover, Asa P.	1867–69
Hardin, Benjamin	1815–17 1819–23 1833–37
Harding, Aaron	1861–67
Harlan, James	1835–39
Hawes, Albert G.	1831–37
Hawes, Richard	1837–41
Hawkins Joseph W.	1814–15
Henry, Robert P.	1823–26

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—*Continued.*

Henry, John F	1826–27
Hill, Clement S	1853–55
Hise, Elijah	1866–67
Hopkins, Samuel	1813–15
Howard, Benjamin	1807–10
Jackson, James S	1861–62
Jewett, Joshua H	1855–59
Johnson, Francis	1821–27
Johnson, James	1825–26
Johnson, James L	1849–51
Johnson, John T	1821–25
Johnson, Richard M	1807–19 1829–37
Jones, Thomas L	1867–71
Kincaid	1829–33
Knott, J. Proctor	1867–71
Lecompte, Joseph	1825–33
Letcher, Robert P	1823–33
Lewis, Joseph H	1870–73
Love, James	1833–35
Lyon, Chittenden	1827–35
Lyon, Matthew	1803–11
Mallory, Robert	1859–65
Marshall, Alexander K	1855–57
Marshall, Humphrey	1849–53 1857–59
Marshall, Thomas A	1831–35
Marshall, Thomas F	1843–45
Martin, John P	1845–47
Mason, John C	1849–53 1857–59
May, William L	1835–39
McDowell, Joseph H	1843–47
McHatton, Robert	1826–29
McHenry, John H	1843–47
McHenry, Henry D	1871–73
McKee, Samuel	1809–17
McKee, Samuel	1865–69
McLean, Alney	1815–17 1819–21
McLean, Finis Ewing	1849–51
Menefee, Richard M	1837–39
Menzies, John W	1861–65
Metcalf, Thomas	1819–28
Montgomery, Thomas	1813–15 1821–23
Moore, Laban T	1859–61
Moore, Thomas P	1823–29 1833–35
Moorehead, Charles S	1847–51
Murray, John L	1838–39
Ormsby, Stephen	1811–17
Orr, Alexander D	1792–97
Owsley, Bryan Y	1841–43
Peyton, Samuel O	1847–49 1857–61
Pope, John	1837–43
Durham, Milton J	1873–75
Milliken, Charles W	1873–75
Pope, Patrick H	1833–35
Preston, William	1853–57
Quarles, Tunstall	1817–20
Randall, William H	1863–67
Read, William B	1871–75
Rice, John M	1869–73
Ritter, Burwell C	1865–67
Robertson, George	1817–21
Rowan, John	1807-09
Rousseau, Lovell H	1865–67
Rumsey, Edward	1837–39
Sandford, Thomas	1803–07
Shanklin, George S	1865–67
Sharp, Solomon P	1813–17
Simms, William E	1859–61
Smith, Green Clay	1863–66
Smith, John Speed	1821–23
Southgate, William W	1837–39
Speed, Thomas	1817–19
Srigg, James C	1841–43
Stanton, Richard H	1849–55
Stevenson, John W	1857–61
Stone, James W	1843–45 1851–53
Sweeney, William N	1869–71
Swope, Samuel F	1855–57
Talbott, Albert G	1855–61
Taul, Micah	1815–17
Thomasson, William P	1843–47
Thompson, John B	1841–43 1847–51
Thompson, Philip	1823–25
Tibbatts, John W	1843–47
Thompkins, Christopher	1831–35
Trimble, David	1817–27
Trimble, Lawrence S	1865–71
Triplett, Philip	1839–41
Trumbi, Andrew	1845–47
Underwood, Joseph R	1835–43
Underwood, Warner L	1855–59
Wadsworth, William Henry	1861–65
Walker, David	1817–20
Walton, Matthew	1803–07
Ward, A. Harry	1866–67
Ward, William T	1851–53
White, Addison	1851–53
White, David	1823–25
White, John	1835–45
Wickliffe, Charles A	1823–33 1861–63
Williams, Sherrod	1835–41
Winchester, Boyd	1869–73
Woodson, Samuel H	1820–23
Yancy, Joel	1827–31
Yeaman, George H	1862–65
Young, Bryan R	1845–47
Young, William F	1825–27
Sandiford, Dr. Elisha D	1873–75
Young, John D	1873–75

EMINENT MEN FROM KENTUCKY.

Presidents.—Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor and Jefferson Davis.

Vice-Presidents.—David R. Atchison, Jesse D. Bright, John C. Breckenridge and Richard M. Johnson.

Governors.—Lilburn W. Boggs, Illinois; John Boyle (declined), Illinois Territory; Benj. Gratz Brown, Missouri; Wm. O. Butler (declined), Nebraska Territory; Richard K. Call, Florida; Thomas Carlin, Illinois; John Chambers, Iowa Territory; Wm. Clarke, Missouri Territory; Thomas Corwin, Ohio; Robert Crittenden, Arkansas; Henry Dodge, Wisconsin; Daniel Dunklin, Missouri; Wm. P. Duvall, Florida Territory; Ninian Edwards, Illinois; John Floyd, Virginia; John P. Gaines, Oregon; Willis A. Gorman, Minnesota Territory; Benjamin Howard, Indiana Territory and Missouri Territory; Claiborne F. Jackson, Missouri; John McLean Illinois; Stevens T. Mason, Jr., Michigan; David Meriwether, New Mexico Territory; John M. Palmer, Illinois; John Pope, Arkansas Territory; James Brown Ray, Indiana; Wm. A. Richardson Nebraska Territory; Green Clay Smith, Montana Territory; James Whitcomb, Indiana; Joseph M. White, Florida Territory; Robert C. Wickliffe, Louisiana; Richard Yates, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Governors.—James Birney, Michigan; Ratliffe Boon, Indiana; Jesse D. Bright, Indiana; James Brown, Louisiana; Wm. L. D. Ewing, Illinois; Hubbard, Illinois; Step, Indiana; C. W. Bird, Sec. Northwest Territory; Jacob O. Phister, Sec. IowaTerritory.

Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, etc.—Richard C. Anderson, Jr., Colombia and Congress of Panama; William T. Barry, Spain; John C. Breckenridge, Spain; James Brown, France; Allen A. Burton, Colombia; Anthony Butler, Russia; Beverly L. Clarke, Guatemala and Honduras; Cassius M. Clay, Russia; Green Clay, Italy; Henry Clay, Ghent; James B. Clay, Portugal; Thomas H. Clay, Nicaragua and Honduras; L. H. Clayton, Honduras; Thomas Corwin, Mexico; Ninian Edwards (declined), Mexico; Joseph Eve, Texas; Peter W. Grayson, Texas to United States; A. Mars Hancock, Malaysia Edward A. Hannegan, Russia; J. O. Harrison, Spain; Charles J. Helm, Havana; Elijah Hise, Guatemala; Robert P. Letcher, Mexico; Robert B. McAfee, New Granada; Alex. K. McClung, Bolivia; A. Dudley Mann, Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland; Humphrey Marshall, Central America, China; Thomas P. Moore, Colombia; Thomas H. Nelson, Chili and Mexico; James C. Pickett, Colombia and Bolivia; John T. Pickett, Vera Cruz; Wm. Preston, Spain; George H. Proffit, Brazil; George Robertson (declined), Colombia and Peru; John Rowan, Jr., Two Sic.; Richard H. Rousseau, Honduras; Geo. N. Sanders, Liverpool; James Semple, New Granada; James Shannon, Mexico and Central America; Charles S. Todd, Russia; Robert B. J. Troyman, Vera Cruz; Edward A. Turpin, Venezuela; Robert Wickliffe, Jr., Sardinia; E. Ramsey Wing, Ecuador; Robert Woolley, Madagascar; Geo. H. Yeaman, Denmark.

Officers United States Government.—Henry Clay, Secretary of State; George M. Bibb, Secretary of Treasury; Thomas Corwin, Secretary of Treasury; James Guthrie, Secretary of Treasury; Isaac Shelby (declined), Secretary of War; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; Joseph Holt, Secretary of War; Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster-General; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General; Orville H. Browning, Secretary of Interior; Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General; John McLean, Postmaster-General; Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster-General; Wm. J. Brown, Assistant Postmaster-General; Robert Johnson, Assistant Postmaster-General; John Breckenridge, John J. Crittenden, Felix Grundy, James Speed, Henry Stanberg and Geo. M. Bibb, Attorneys-General; Benj. H. Bristow, Solicitor-General; Thomas H. Blake, John McLean, John Whitcomb, Commissioners General Land-Office; Murray McConnell, Fifth Auditor United States Treasury; John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War, Confederate States.

United States Judges and other High Courts.—Lorin Andrews, Sandwich Islands; Robert B. Warden, Charles W. Bird, Ohio; John Boyle, Robert Trimble, Ohio; John Catron; Tennessee; John Coburn (declined), Michigan Territory; Thomas T. Davis, Indiana; Joseph E. Davis, E. Turner, Mississippi; Henry Humphreys, Texas; Josiah S. Johnson, Louisiana; B. Johnson, Thomas J. Lacy, Arkansas; John McLean, United States Judge; John McKinley, Samuel F. Miller, United States Judges; Benj. B. Meeker, Minnesota Territory; Nathaniel Pope, John M. Robinson, Anthony Thornton, Illinois; John C. Richardson, Missouri; John B. Thornton, District of Columbia; Thomas Todd, United States Judge; Wm. T. Trimble, Oregon; Fielding L. Turner, Louisiana; Samuel R. Overton, Florida; Wm. Henry Wadsworth, John Rowan, Mexico.

Presiding Officers of Congress.—David B. Atchison, Senate; Linn Boyd, House Representatives; John C. Breckenridge, Jesse D. Bright, John Brown, Richard M. Johnson, John Pope, Senate;

Henry Clay, John White, House of Representatives; Thomas Dougherty, James C. Allen, Clerk House Representatives.

United States Senators.--David B. Atchison, Francis P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Missouri; Jesse D. Bright, Henry S. Lane, Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana; James Brown, Solomon U. Downs, J. S. Johnson, Allan B. Magruder, Louisiana; Louis F. Linn, Missouri; Thomas Corwin, Ohio; Henry Dodge, Wisconsin; Ninian Edwards, John McLean, John M. Robinson, James Semple, Richard Yates, Illinois; James Whitcomb, Indiana; Jefferson Davis, Thomas B. Read, Mississippi; John Norvell, Michigan; H. P. Hann, California; Felix Grundy, Tennessee; John McKinley, Alabama: Robert W. Johnson, Arkansas.

Besides the foregoing, there are seventy-eight that have been Members of Congress from other States, and twenty-one presidents of colleges not in Kentucky.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

From the lately issued report of the superintendent of public instruction, we glean the following statistics of the common schools of Kentucky:

Number of districts, 1880		6,177
Number of children enrolled		478,554
Average number attending school		158,218
Number of teachers—Males	4,418	
Numbers of teachers—Females	2,358—	6,776
Average wages in country, per month		$21.71
Average wages in cities, per month, males		90.07
Average wages in cities, per month, females		43.48
School houses—log	3,369	
School houses—frame, in cities	4	
School houses—brick, in cities	44	
School houses—brick, in country	101—	3,518

While there are 478,554 children enrolled, the average number in attendance is only 158,218, or less than one third. There are 6,177 districts and 3,518 school-houses, so that about one third of the districts in the State are without school-houses.

The wages of teachers in the country districts $21.71 a month.

ILLITERACY IN KENTUCKY.

According to Census Bulletin No. 313 there are in Kentucky 258,180 persons ten years of age and upward unable to read, and 348,362 unable to write.

Native whites unable to write	208,796
Foreign born unable to write	5,701
Colored unable to write	133,895

The native white population is 614,311; the per cent. unable to write, 22.8. The foreign white population, 58,964; the per cent. unable to write, 9.7. The colored population, 190,223; the per cent. unable to write, 70.4.

POPULATION.

In 1860 the population of Kentucky was 1,155,684. In 1870 it was 1,432,695; number of farms, 110,000; number of productive establishments, 5,000.

CENSUS OF 1880.

COUNTIES.	POP.	COUNTIES.	POP.	COUNTIES.	POP
Adair	13,078	Graves	24,137	Mercer	14,141
Allen	12,089	Grayson	15,784	Metcalf	9,423
Anderson	9,361	Green	11,871	Monroe	10,742
Ballard	14,378	Greenup	13,371	Montgomery	10,567
Barren	22,321	Hancock	8,563	Morgan	8,455
Bath	11,982	Hardin	22,564	Muhlenburg	15,698
Bell	6,055	Harlan	5,278	Nelson	16,609
Boone	11,995	Harrison	16,502	Nicholas	11,869
Bourbon	15,958	Hart	17,133	Ohio	19,669
Boyd	12,162	Henderson	24,516	Oldham	7,685
Boyle	11,930	Henry	14,492	Owen	17,401
Bracken	13,509	Hickman	10,662	Owsley	4,942
Breathitt	7,742	Hopkins	19,123	Pendleton	16,702
Breckenridge	17,486	Jackson	6,678	Perry	5,607
Bullitt	8,521	Jefferson	145,902	Pike	15,003
Butler	12,181	Jessamine	10,864	Powell	3,639
Caldwell	11,283	Johnson	9,155	Pulaski	21,318
Calloway	13,295	Kenton	43,983	Robertson	5,814
Campbell	37,440	Knox	10,587	Rockcastle	9,670
Carroll	8,953	Larue	9,800	Rowan	4,419
Carter	12,345	Laurel	9,131	Russell	7,591
Casey	10,983	Lawrence	13,262	Scott	14,965
Christian	31,681	Lace	4,254	Shelby	16,813
Clark	12,113	Leslie	3,740	Simpson	16,641
Clay	10,222	Letcher	6,601	Spencer	7,040
Clinton	7,212	Lewis	13,154	Taylor	9,260
Crittenden	11,688	Lincoln	15,079	Todd	15,998
Cumberland	8,891	Livingston	9,165	Trigg	14,489
Daviess	27,724	Logan	24,358	Trimble	7,171
Edmonson	7,222	Lyon	6,760	Union	17,808
Elliott	6,507	McCracken	16,266	Warren	27,528
Estill	9,860	McLean	9,293	Washington	14,419
Fayette	23,023	Madison	22,051	Wayne	12,512
Fleming	15,221	Magoffin	6,943	Webster	14,246
Floyd	10,176	Marion	14,691	Whitley	12,000
Franklin	18,698	Marshall	9,647	Woolfe	3,800
Fulton	7,979	Martin	3,057	Woodford	4,960
Gallatin	4,832	Mason	20,469		
Garrard	11,703	Meade	10,322	Total	1,648,509
Grant	13,083	Menifee	5,410		

HISTORY OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement in what is now Daviess County, was probably made in 1797 or 1798, by the celebrated William Smither, more popularly known as "Bill Smothers;" this settlement was made on the site of the present city of Owensboro. For an extended account of this remarkable man, see Chapter II. The centers of the principal settlements made in this part of the State, were at Hartford, on Rough Creek, and Vienna (now Calhoon), at the falls of Green River. Each place was rudely fortified against the attacks of the Indians, and crowded with men, women and children who had gathered there for safety. Their chief source of subsistence was wild game. This soon became scarce, and as soon as danger from Indian depredations was over the families began to settle outside the forts, though at first, within a short distance of the center of the settlement. The families at Hartford subsequently located on the banks of Rough Creek.

The following recollections of the early settlers of the county are from the pen of Judge George W. Triplett:

All of the now county of Daviess once belonged to, and was a portion of, Ohio County, except a small tract in the northwest some four miles wide, on the Ohio River, and extending south a few miles to Green River, which was taken off of Henderson and added to Daviess some twenty years ago. Also the greater portion of McLean lying on the north side of Green River and taken from Daviess to form McLean, was originally part of Ohio County. All of the earlier settlements of old Daviess were made whilst the Territory was part of Ohio, a large portion of the first settlements being in the region around Vienna, now Calhoon. The first settlement of the present Daviess County was made by Bill Smothers, Felty Husk and James Smothers, followed by Rodger Potts in

1802, by John and David Leman in 1804; Matthew Rodgers, William Galloway and some others in 1805. Mrs. Ann Moreland, now residing in Owensboro, an excellant old lady, is a daughter of Rodger Potts. Mrs. Moreland has resided in the present limits of Owensboro for upward of seventy years. Wm. Galloway in a year or two settled about four miles west of Owensboro, in what was then and is still called the Buzzard Roost Hills. He soon had neighbors, Bill Wornall, James Romine, the Asterhorrys and a few others. They were all squatters, settling where they chose, on and among the rich hills.

The owners of the lands resided in Virginia. The whole country, hills and river bottoms, was almost a dense cane-break, and filled with bear, deer, wolves and other wild animals, also turkeys in great abundance. The hollow trees seemed to be infested with raccoons and honey bees; but little labor was necessary. To clear a patch of ground on which to raise bread and potatoes, kill bear, deer, etc., for meat, cut down coon and bee trees, dress deer skins for clothing and moccasins, constituted the general occupation of the earlier settlers.

This mode of life was continued by many up to 1833, when the writer was first through this neighborhood, when he was shown a poplar tree, full eight feet across the stump, which had been cut down on the 25th of December, 1830, as a Christmas frolic by the neighbors. The result was the catching of nineteen raccoons and fourteen gallons of strained honey, after thirty persons had satisfied themselves by eating all the honey they desired. The weather being cold the honey had to be warmed in iron pots before straining. This tale looks big, but I was assured by men who were of the party that it was true, and the parties were reliable, truthful men.

These old people are all gone, having left the country or died, and but few of their descendants remain. They were backwoods people and hunters. Yet most of them were men of noble traits of character. Brave and fearless, hospitable in the full sense of the word, they took no advantage of each other, or of strangers. They would go ten to twenty miles to help a new comer to raise his cabin. The rifle was always taken along, and they would kill and take in game for provisions at the raising and for a supply for the new comer until he could get about and help himself. They would stay until all was ready for the new comer to move in.

There were no locks to meat-houses or corn-cribs in those days One end of a deer-skin cord was fastened to a rude latch on the inside of their cabin doors, and the other end of th cord was always hanging outside. There was no pilfering, backbiting or slandering. If a difficulty took place, there was no shooting or cutting, and if the matter could not be settled without a fight, their rifles and butcher-knives were laid aside and a fair fist and skull affair settled the fuss. No biting or gouging or foul holds were allowed.

What has been said of these people applies in a great measure to the earlier settlers generally. The early settlers, however, in other portions of the country were more thrifty, paying more attention to clearing farms, raising horses, cattle and hogs. The pioneers in the eastern portion of the county were Ben Duncan, on Pup Creek in 1801, a prominent man in his day, father of Major Ben Duncan, lately deceased, and father-in-law of Asa Smeathers, and James Griffin, two of our oldest and best citizens. Ben Duncan at an early day represented Ohio and other counties in the House of Representatives and Senate of Kentucky. C. Head, in Pup Creek in 1803, was an early pioneer, as was also the Bells, Adamses and others on or near Pup Creek in 1803 or 1804.

Jim Gentry settled all along from Rough Creek, in Ohio County, to the mouth of Blackford, on the Ohio River. Gentry was the great hog-raiser of his day; he would examine the country in the spring-time for long distances and climb the trees, ascertain where the best mast crop would be, and in due time take possession and move in his hogs. When Gentry's mast privileges began to be interfered with he crossed over the Ohio River into Indiana, where few settlements had been made, and where he had ample range. Gentry settled and gave name to what is now the thrifty village of Gentryville, Ind.

General John Daveiss and his brother, Jo Daveiss, were also early settlers and prominent men.

A few years later Thomas Clay, a Virginian by birth, and a Revolutionary soldier, settled seven miles above Owensboro on the present Hawesville road. Thomas Clay and his brother Green Clay, first settled in Madison County, Ky., from which they were both members of the convention which established the second Constitution of Kentucky, and finished their labors at Frankfort, Ky., on the 7th day of August, 1799. Thomas Clay and Green Clay were both men of wealth. Thomas purchased several thousand acres of land of the best quality, and settled in Ohio County, now Daviess, and was grandfather of U. S. Senator T. C. McCreery. Green Clay was father of Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

Richard Hawes, Robert McCreery, Elijah McCreery, Enoch Kendall, Amos Riley, the Robertses and others were early settlers in what is called the Beech Woods, and in the neighborhood of the present village of Yelvington. They were all good citizens, and men of wealth, or by industry became wealthy. Robert McCreery was the father of Hon. T. C. McCreery. Richard Hawes raised eight sons to be grown, four of whom survive. Governor Richard Hawes resides in Paris, Ky.; Walker Hawes lives in Texas; Edwin Hawes is now a resident of Owensboro, and W. F. Hawes, of St. Louis, Mo. The Hawes family was a wealthy one, the sons all prominent men, and would have been prominent men in any part of Kentucky. Richard and Albert were each some six years in the United States Congress. The "Beech Woods" was for many years known far and wide for its unpretending, yet magnificent, hospitality.

The early settlers in the present county of Daviess, south of Panther Creek, were Ben Field, Joshua Griffith, Reuben Field and others. Colonel William Newton and Warner Crow were early settlers, but at a later date than Field and Griffith. Ben Field was born in Culpeper County, Va., was a Captain in the Revolutionary army, was with General George Rogers Clark in the expedition against the British that captured Kaskaskia, Ill., and Vincennes, Ind., then an Indian country under the control of the British. From 1781 to 1790 Ben Field was a surveyor in the wild portions of Kentucky, making frequent trips to his home in Virginia, in the winter. He finally settled, about 1803 or 1804, in Ohio County, now Daviess, on a tract of land lying ten miles south of Owensboro, and which he had surveyed about twenty-three years before. He died about 1841, aged nearly ninety. He was entitled to a pension of about $30,000, only half of which he ever realized

Field was witty, genial and hospitable, and raised a large and respectable family. All of his children are dead except Captain William Field, and all are highly respected citizens of Ohio County. His grandson, Larkin Field, is a resident of Owensboro. Many of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren reside in Daviess County.

Joshua Griffith came from Maryland and first settled at Hartford, and afterward about ten miles south of Owensboro, then Ohio County. Joshua Griffith was the father of Remus Griffith and

Photo. by C. L. Crain.

P. J. Miller

William R. Griffith, both of whom were prominent men. His daughters married William Hanford, Moses Cummins, Warner Crow and John McFarland. All of Joshua Griffith's children are dead, but many of his descendants still live in Daviess. Joshua Griffith was a peculiar man, very much like a Quaker in his dress and appearance. Remarkably fond of the company of those he liked, and full of fun. He was a great man for eggs, and always had plenty of them on hand. We could always tell you at meal-time, who he liked or thought most of. He would put the question to each one, "Do you like eggs?" "How do you want them cooked?" Each guest's eggs would be cooked as ordered, and placed on the table, and each guest directed to his proper place. If he did not fancy the guest, only the number named by him or her was placed. If he thought well of the next an additional egg or two was served, but if he fancied or was specially fond of any particular one, then double the number was placed for that person. He was fond of children and amused himself much at their pranks, and sometimes played pranks on the children and larger persons. He had his coffin made twenty years before he died, and kept it in a room up stairs, immediately above the room occupied by him, and generally under a bed immediately above. He always during fall, winter and spring kept good apples in the coffin for convenience, and also kept some of his egg gourds under the same bed, and whenever youngsters or children came, he would ask if they wanted apples or eggs. Of course all said "yes." He would say, "You are young, and must wait on yourselves; just go up stairs and look under the bed and push the lid off that box, and get as many apples as you want, and bring me some; and you, who want eggs, look in the big gourd behind the box and get some." The result may well be imagined, for as soon as the bedclothes were raised, the light dimly revealed the coffin, and then there was such a "getting down stairs," without many apples or eggs, and after his laugh was over, he would then call in his faithful body servant, "Red," and have as many apples and eggs brought down as the youngsters and others could devour. In 1840 he exhibited to the writer a tea-kettle in good, serviceable condition, which he had purchased in Baltimore the day before his marriage, more than sixty years previously, and had continuously used the kettle the whole time.

Colonel William Newton and Warner Crow settled in the same neighborhood, whilst yet Ohio County. Newton was from Culpeper County, Va., and married a daughter of Ben Field. Warner Crow was born in Maryland and raised at Hartford. They were both men of note; each was Sheriff of Daviess, and each represented the county in the Legislature of Kentucky.

Three brothers McFarland settled in what is now McLean County, a short distance from Field and Griffith, about 1805. The McFarlands were from North Carolina, near the Yadkin River, and from Daniel Boone's old country. They were of large stature and men of great power, in good circumstances and made good citizens. Many of their descendants have filled prominent positions in the county of Daviess, and their descendants are more numerous in Daviess than the descendants of any other half dozen men who ever settled in the county.

The early settlers of the southwest portion of the present Daviess County were David Glenn, with his boys, William, Duke, and David, from North Carolina, all good and true men. Many of their descendants still live in the section of country settled by David, Sr. John Galloway, or "Three Plait," as he was called, on account of wearing his hair long and hanging plaited down his back, also settled near Glenn. He was an upright, honorable man, and made little change, during his life in his original primitive, or backwoods, habits.

George Calhoon a little later settled about seven miles southwest of Owensboro on the same farm owned and occupied by his son, Rev. Samuel Calhoon. He was at one time Assistant Circuit Judge of the district. He raised a remarkable family of boys, all of whom became men of note, and with the most limited means for an education—only what the wilderness afforded. John Calhoon was the first Deputy in the Daviess County clerk's office. He studied law at odd times, commenced practice at Hartford, was a Member of the Legislature, and for six years was a Member of Congress, again a Member of the Legislature, and then Circuit Judge. He afterward settled at old Vienna, on Green River, and when McLean County was established, the writer had the honor of naming the county seat Calhoon, in honor of Judge Calhoon. Three of the other brothers, George, Henry and Mitchell, became lawyers, one of whom was a Judge in Mississippi; Samuel became a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has continued to preach for more than fifty years. He is quite infirm in body, but his mind is still strong. Ralph Calhoon was a man of fine mind, a fluent talker, and of vast information. He died some twenty years ago at what is known as Calhoon's Ferry, on Green River.

Willis Pickett, a house carpenter of Owensboro, went to Texas in 1837, joined a company, and participated in the contest with Mexico for the independence of Texas.

Robert and Charles Tarleton were early settlers in the vicinity of Owensboro.

Of such names and men were the original settlers of Daviess County, and from such men are many of our people descended. In 1834 the voters of Daviess County, then including half of McLean, only numbered 800. Now, in 1875, with McLean voting separate, Daviess County has 4,800 white voters, and 800 colored voters.

There has been vast progress and improvement in population and wealth, social position, polish, and education. But with all our progress and improvement, increase of wealth and population can we congratulate ourselves that our manhood and integrity is an improvement on the manhood and integrity of the old settlers?

Among the early settlers that have been mentioned, the following deserve a more extended notice:

Hon. John H. McFarland, of Owensboro, is the oldest living resident of Daviess County, having spent more than seventy-five years within the limits of the county. He was born in Person County, N. C., April 26, 1798. His grandparents on his father's side emigrated from Ireland in 1690. His maternal grandparents, Chambers by name, came from Scotland at a very early day. His parents were Walter and Lucy (Chambers) McFarland, and came to Daviess (then Ohio) County in 1805. Mr. McFarland remembers well the journey from North Carolina, and while on a visit to that State in 1875, was able to point out the place where his father lived, and where he himself was born. The McFarlands started from North Carolina in September, and halted within a mile of where Lewis Station now stands, on the third of November. Settlements had been made in that vicinity by one or two persons, Captain Ben Field and Adam Shoemaker, and the same year Joshua Griffith put up a house, which he occupied with his family the next season. There were no other persons living except at a distance of several miles, and the whole number of families living within the present limits of Daviess County was less than a dozen. Robert McFarland bought 200 acres of land south of Owensboro, and made the first whisky and brandy ever made in this county. He died in 1811, aged forty-six years. John was fourteen years old at the time of his father's death. The first school he attended was kept by an Irishman named Andrew Kelly, two miles southwest of Lewis Station, and was probably the first taught in Daviess County. Oct. 26, 1816, when under nineteen years of age, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Griffith, of Baltimore, Md., and immediately went to farming, which occupation he has followed the greater part of his life. He was the most extensive farmer and tobacco-raiser in the county, often realizing $5,000 a year from the crop. Each year he planted 130 acres. After a married life of seventeen years, Mrs. McFarland died, leaving eleven children. In 1834 Mr. McFarland married Harriet Leaman, the first child born in the city of Owensboro. By this marriage there have been seven children.

In 1857 he became a resident of Owensboro. He was a serious sufferer by the events of the war, and since then has given up active business to a great extent. During the war he was cultivating 130 acres of tobacco, which he lost entirely, besides losing $40,000 in slaves. On one occasion he saw a company of guerrillas approaching the house. He had at this time $6,000 or $7,000 in the house. As not a moment could be lost, he handed the money to a negro boy, who rolled it up and hid it in a pile of rubbish, and it thus escaped the eyes of the guerrillas; it was soon restored to its owner.

In his politics Mr. McFarland was an old Henry Clay Whig, and an active worker in that party. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket. He served one term, and made an honest record, as an efficient member, and a conscientious servant of the people. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. McFarland maintained the union of the States and the supremacy of the Government according to the Constitution and laws; since the war he has acted with the Democratic party. Mr. McFarland has spent a life in honor and usefulness. He is well worthy to stand as an example of the men who reclaimed Kentucky from the wilderness, and prepared it for the abode of subsequent generations.

Among the early settlers of north McLean County (then in Daviess) was Anthony Thompson, a strict constructionist of law, especially of Sabbath laws. He held that no one should labor on Sunday. In his vicinity one Saturday afternoon there arrived one Christopher Dickin, who had fallen heir to a survey of 400 acres, covering the site where Vienna stood, besides another tract of 1,000 acres in the vicinity. Mr. D. was moving from Virginia to take possession of the property, with his family and several negroes. On Sunday morning they finished their journey, and Thompson had Dickin arrested for violating Sunday law; and this prosecution became only the first of a long series of lawsuits and of an unending enmity between the men.

On another occasion Mr. D. was building a house, and Saturday night caught him with the structure uncovered. The next day he commenced to work on the building, and Thompson commenced lawing him again. These prosecutions, of course, led to a permanent enmity between the two men and their families.

Philip and Emanuel Taylor were early settlers in the southern part of this county.

EARLY PREACHERS.

John Daveiss, a brother of Colonel Jo Daveiss, was perhaps, the first resident minister in this county, being here in 1815-'17. He was an Old-School Baptist, a sensible but an old-fashioned, plainly dressed, unassuming man. He was a sort of lawyer, farmer, politician and preacher. The lawyer, politician and preacher elements did not seem to harmonize very well, so he quit the law, but, being of a warm Irish temperament, he could not entirely ignore politics, so his political aspirations somewhat interfered with his usefulness as a minister of the gospel. He was a man of ability, with most wonderful conversational powers, witty, genial and sociable in a high degree.

George Render, a resident of what is now Ohio County, was another minister of the same persuasion, who, about the same time, made his monthly visits to points within the present limits of Daviess County, devoting Saturday and Sunday to public services. He was rough in his appearance, but a kind-hearted man.

Thomas Downs and William Downs, brothers, were among the early Old-School Baptist preachers, both entirely self-made men, and reared in the wilderness. Their father was killed by the Indians near the old stockade fort at Vienna, now Calhoon, on Green River. Thomas, who resided south of Panther Creek, 1815-'35 and afterward, was a man of fair capacity, great piety, and indomitable energy in his holy mission. He devoted his life to his Master's cause, and was always poor, and for many years traveled on foot from ten to forty miles to meet his appointments and attend the sessions of the Association. Every person loved and respected Thomas Downs. William Downs differed much from his brother. William, a resident of what is now Ohio County, was a man of splendid intellect, fond of religious controversy. Being what was known as a hard-shell Baptist, he warred with the United Baptists as energetically as with Methodists, Presbyterians or Catholics.

At one time John Calhoon and others secured a challenge from Downs to a Catholic priest, and its acceptance for a religious debate. At the time and place named Downs was on hand, having traveled on foot about seventy miles. Great preparations had been made, and fully 2,000 people were around the rude stand erected in the dense birch grove. At the hour, Downs mounted the stand, took a seat, and, after waiting nearly an hour, raised himself up to his full height, and, after minutely surveying the immense crowd for some ten minutes (and no priest being in sight), broke forth in tones which echoed far and wide through the forest, "Where, oh, where is that uncircumcised Philistine who assumes the power of the living God?" The excitemen was intense. The air was rent by shouts of the multitude. Downs quietly took a text, preached an able sermon, never alluding to Catholics. Downs did not walk home. He returned home superbly dressed, and for some time seemed to be flush with silver dollars, halves and quarters. Uncle Billy, with all his ability, seems not to have been heavily burdened with piety, and was bitterly opposed to total abstinence organizations.

John Pinkston was an old-fashioned pioneer Methodist local preacher, earnest, zealous and efficient, and the early builder up of the Methodist church in this county. He lived, 1818-'34 and after, two or three miles from Owensboro, on the Litchfield road.

Jasper Bristow was an old-fashioned Baptist preacher, on the hard-shell plan, a clever, good, and industrious citizen, residing here 1829-'34. Some of his children and many grandchildren reside in the county.

Reuben Cottrell, from near Richmond, Va., of the United Baptists, was here in 1833 and afterward. He was a preacher of note, and bitterly opposed to Freemasonry. He was opposed to members of the church belonging to any secret organization. Some of his children and many grandchildren reside in Daviess County.

Samuel Calhoon lived about three miles out on the Henderson, until the time of his death. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; died within the last three years, nearly ninety years of age.

Jo Miller was of German origin. He had removed from Shelby County, Ky., and settled on North Panther Creek. Uncle Jo was a low, heavy, powerful man as to muscular strength. When he preached he put forth his whole physical and intellectual strength, and was more of an exhorter than preacher. He was fond of camp-meetings, where he was always in his element. He could do more crying, and have more crying done, and more tears shed, than any man of his day. He was an industrious and hard-working man. Uncle Jo seemed to have a passion for saw-mills and improvements of that character. He spent almost a fortune on saw-mills and mill-dams on both North and South Panther Creeks, but his creeks were without rocky bottoms or banks, were low, sluggish streams, and he had great difficulty in making his efforts remunerative. Jo Miller was a worthy and good man. Others and more prominent ministers have followed the old pioneer preachers, men of more learning, greater ability, and polished manners, but not more faithful, pious, or energetic than the old preachers who lifted up their voices in the wilderness to proclaim the tidings of salvation.

OTHER EARLY OFFICIALS.

From the records in the county clerk's office we obtain the following names of ministers who solemnized matrimony in early day, in addition to those already mentioned: Daniel T. Pinkston, 1815–'20; Job Hobbs, 1815–'17; John Phipps, 1818 (probably lived in Hartford); Othello Williams, 1819–'24; Jesse Greene, Methodist Episcopal, 1819; William Allen, Methodist Episcopal, 1820; Reuben Owen, 1820; David Lowry, 1820–'21; Joseph Pearson, 1820–'23; W. Kincheloe, Methodist Episcopal, 1820; John Doris, Baptist, 1821–'35; William Barnett, 1822 (lived in what is now Ohio County); George Locke, Methodist Episcopal, 1824; William C. Long, Cumberland Presbyterian, 1829; Ancil Hall, 1830–'35; Stephen F. Ogden, Methodist Episcopal, 1830–'31; James Moore, same church, 1832–'33; William Morman, Baptist, 1829–'34; C.L. Cliffton, Methodist Episcopal; Richard D. Neale, same, 1833; David J. Kelly, 1834; Elisha J. Durbin, 1829 and onward; John C. Wathen, Catholic priest, 1834–'35; F. Tanner, Baptist (residing between Panther Creek and Green River), 1834–'35.

The names of parties not indicated as ministers of the gospel, who solemnized matrimony in this county previous to 1835, we find to be these: Benjamin Peeplus, 1819; Benjamin Kelly, 1820; J. H. L. Moorman, 1820; Benjamin Talbot, 1820; Michael D. Neal, A. M., 1824; William Hart, 1830; T. W. Chandler, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Meeks, the father of James and Charles Meeks, was killed across the river in Indiana in 1811, by an Indian named Suttyhouse. The sons here mentioned then pursued the murderer until they found him, and then killed him. The incoming war of 1812 directly afterward frightened all the Indians of this region to other parts of the country, since which time no depredations have been committed by them in this part of Kentucky.

William Calhoon, the great-grandfather of George Calhoon, came to this country in a very early day. On one occasion, while surveying with another man, they were lost for forty days and nights, having nothing to eat except snakes and toads! They became so poor and weak that they had to lie down beside a sapling at night, so that they could raise themselves in the morning from the ground with the aid of their hands, as it were by climbing!

Mr. Calhoon's grandfather, with five pounds (sterling) of money and an old wreck of a gun, purchased 1,400 acres of land, which now is said to be worth $50 an acre.

The earthquake of 1811 was perceived by all the residents in this region. Articles suspended from the wall or ceiling were swung about like a bell on an animal's neck. The superstitious element of human nature was excited, and many are the amusing experiences witnessed on that occasion. For example, one Anthony Thompson, a pious Methodist, thinking that the world was coming to an end, met with his neighbors and prayed and sang and shouted. Byrd Wall, father of Banister, was appealed to by one of these excited believers, and he replied: "Oh, you needn't give yourselves any uneasiness. This earth is hung on axles like a horse-mill shaft, and I will insure its running safely for a thousand years yet to come."

1811.—This was a remarkable year in Kentucky,—comet, earthquake, signs of war with Great Britain, first steamboat down the Ohio River, and the discovery of the Mammoth Cave! All these at a time when the people were superstitious,—no wonder they were frightened. It is claimed by one old resident, however, that the first steamboat on the Ohio River did not appear until 1814. The first shock of the earthquake was perceived at 2:15 P. M., Dec. 16, 1811.

A RETROSPECT.

And now, how natural to turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of less than fifty years ago, and contrast it with the elegant mansion of modern times. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings and early struggles. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghastly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge backlog. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. On the right side of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the farther end of the room the loom looms up with a dignity peculiarly its own. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkin are overhead. Opposite the door by which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser, whose "pewter plates" and "shining delf" catch and reflect "the fire-place flame as shields of armies do the sunshine." From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning-wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Holy Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

> Scattered like roses in bloom,
> Some at the bridal and some at the tomb.

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor. Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband: "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies: "I do not know."

But see the pair on whom age sits "frosty but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance around the cabin home, and then a mutual glance from eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who, that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history; and as we retire through its low doorway, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges, and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scene without should seem to be a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell the story of this people's progress. They are a history and prophecy in one.

CHAPTER II.

BILL SMOTHERS.

The name of this remarkable pioneer has been variously spelled and pronounced, as Smeather, Smeathers, Smither, Smithers, Smothers, etc., but Smither was probably correct; and "Bill" is supposed, of course, to stand for William. The above is the name by which he was familiarly called. He was born on the western frontier of Virginia, near the Holston River. His father was a hunter, and frequently took his son with him to assist in bringing home the game. One morning he started at daylight, telling his wife that he would take a little round and be back to breakfast. As he did not return, a search was made for him. His body was found about two miles from home, nearly devoured by the wild beasts; but the narrow blade of an Indian tomahawk had been driven deep into his brain. His wife was so deeply affected by his death that she lived only nine days, and was placed in death where she had been in life—close by the side of her husband. William was so excited that he did not close his eyes in sleep during the night that followed her burial. Before day he went out, and standing by their graves, boy as he was, he raised his hand to Heaven and swore that he would devote his life to the destruction of the Indian race. And well did he keep that vow, for he never saw an Indian that he did not shoot at, and he very seldom missed his aim. He felt very conscientious about killing a squaw, and rejoiced that it was never his misfortune to meet with one.

William was twelve years old at the time of his parents' death. There were also two other children: James, aged nine, and Mollie, aged seven. One of the neighbors, a new comer, having no place of his own, proposed to take care of these orphan children for the rent of the farm. This was agreed upon and he moved in. During that same year William went to live with an uncle in Virginia, who agreed to give him a good education, and $100 in money when he became of age. This uncle, whose name was Chrisman, was a man who worshiped the rich and scorned the poor. He was so cruel and overbearing to his orphan nephew that the latter ran away from him in a few years. He wandered through the country, stopping wherever he could find anything to do, but found his stock of money was growing less and less every day. He was in a little town called Taylorville, near the Catawba River, when Colonel Shelby came through beating up for volunteers, and William joined him because he knew not what else to do. At that time the British had a military post on King's Mountain, so named from the fact that it stands alone, overlooking the country on all sides. It was at this point that the battle of King's Mountain was fought between the British and Colonel Shelby's men. The latter were successful, having killed Ferguson and a great many of his men, captured 1,000 prisoners, 2,000 muskets, and all their military stores, and lost very few of their own men.

After his discharge, William again wandered around the country until the following spring, when he was taken by a squad of men belonging to General Green's command, who had been sent out to press teamsters to drive the wagons. Although Smothers was exempt from the duties of teamster, he was detained until after the battle of Guilford Court-House was fought, and was then discharged. After this he could find no employment and concluded to return to James River and visit his uncle and friends in that vicinity. But his uncle forgot to give him the $100, although he was twenty-one and had a very good education. He bade him good-bye, and started for his native town to visit his brother and sister. He found them still living with the man who had taken the farm. This man had a daughter whom Smothers courted one Sunday evening, and married the next Thursday. He was very anxious to proceed immediately to Kentucky, but his wife and sister insisted that the snow and ice on the mountains would endanger their lives; so the move was postponed until spring.

On his arrival in Kentucky, he found the region around Lexington more densely settled than the country he had left on the Holston. He had come to fight the Indians, and did not feel like taking wages as a hand on a farm. He met a party who were coming down to fortify in the Green River country, and joined them at once. They built a fort at Hartford, on Rough Creek. When they were besieged they found that the Indians generally came from lower Kentucky, wading Green River at the falls. They established a fort there and called it Vienna. At first, of course, it was only a fort; afterward a town was laid out there and called Vienna. It is now called Calhoon. The father of Wm. and

Thomas Downs, a Baptist preacher, was the last man killed by the Indians here, which was in 1790-'2, within a few hundred yards of the fort. The section of the country about Vienna was settled up fully ten years before Bill Smothers came to Owensboro; the Indians seldom came in great force afterward, and they soon scattered. Mrs. Smothers lived only a few years after her removal to Kentucky, and died, leaving two daughters and one son. Miss Mollie Smothers remained with her brother many years.

Smothers, not liking the dense settlements around Hartford and Vienna, came to the Yellow Banks and built a cabin on the banks of the Ohio. This was about the beginning of the present century. The cabin was of round logs and had two doors; from one he had a view of the Ohio, and from the other he looked into his garden. On the lower side of the house there was a shed-room, which was made by extending the main roof,, being enclosed by slabs of timber planted in the ground. About four feet of a single log was cut out to make a passway into the room. In it he deposited his peltries and groceries, and when he entertained a large company, which was frequently the case, it was converted into a bed-chamber, more agreeable in cold than warm weather, owing to the abundance of deer and bear skins and buffalo robes which were kept there.

Nature had been liberal in her gifts to Smothers. In personal courage he was inferior to no man, and he was endowed with a good understanding. The operations of his mind were quick, and there was a sprightliness and point in his conceptions which never failed to interest the listener. In conversation he rarely descended to vulgarity, and never affected the coarse manner or rude speech of the ruffian. His voice, like his mind, was clear and distinct; and if he had received a thorough education he would have been a shining light in the land. But his love of fun was his controlling passion, and led him into many improprieties and may have clouded his memory with crime. In person, he was five feet eleven inches high; his hair and beard were dark brown; his eyes were prominent and a clear, deep blue; his complexion was fair; and the expression of his countenance was playful and intelligent. Whatever he did seemed to be performed deliberately. He spoke the truth, except when he was planning some mischief, and then his fertile imagination readily invented whatever was necessary to the success of his scheme. On these occasions he could invent the most marvelous and miraculous lies, giving all the particulars and attendant circumstances. Incredulity itself would be silenced by his earnestness of tone and his minuteness of detail.

Smothers was delighted with his new home at the Yellow Banks. He was in search of a good hunting-ground for himself, and good range for his horse and cow; and in these respects his situation could not have been improved. From Panther Creek to the Ohio River, and from Green River to Blackford, he was the only inhabitant. He roamed the forest alone and slaughtered the game at pleasure. The necessaries and even the luxuries of life were furnished to him at his very door. The barges, as they were slowly cordelled by their armed crews, would stop and give him salt, flour and groceries, in exchange for dried venison, bear-meat and buffalo robes. No man below the falls could furnish so sumptuous a meal, and no man ever entertained with more genuine hospitality. The visitors had a general partiality for "old rye" and "flour bread," as these articles were unknown in the interior. At the conclusion of one of his repasts, a man called "Leather-legs" wiped his mouth on the skirt of his hunting shirt, and remarked: "Smothers, I believe I will pull up stakes where I am, and come down here." This observation cast a shade over the countenance of Smothers, but he quickly replied, assuring his friend that the unhealthfulness of the climate would greatly endanger his life; "and besides," said Smothers, "I intend paying you a visit on Pond River, and taking a long tramp in the hills; I like to hunt in the hills; the water is so much better than it is in the bottoms, and then you are clear of the black gnats, mosquitoes and gallinippers that swarm in these flats." "Stop, Smothers," said Leather-legs, "you are taking a great deal of pains to tell me that you don't want me here. I won't come; if I break up I will go to the mouth of the Wolf, or to the Red Banks." "Well, then," said Smothers, "we will be neighbors, and I will call and see you at either point."

The remark of Leather-legs made a deep impression upon the mind of Smothers. It proved to him that others were at least thinking of intruding themselves into the small boundaries which he had assigned to himself; that the 150,000 acres of land which he had enjoyed as a hunting-ground would be occupied by other men; that settlements would be made, farms opened, and the game driven away or destroyed, and that he would be left in his old age without the means of support, in the country from which he had expelled the Indians. He did not spend his time in gloomy despondency, but, like a true man, resolved to make every effort to avert the awful train of calamities which he saw at no great distance before him. A surveyor's chain he regarded with particular abhorrence, and, if opportunity presented, he would place it where it would never be stretched again; corner trees, he thought, ought not to stand, as they would be the starting points for subdivision. It will not be stated that he ever cut one, but many were missing. He determined also that his house should present fewer attractions. His table, instead of luxuries, was supplied with the simplest and coarsest fare of the hunter. He almost deserted his home, wandering weeks and months together in the woods. He hunted deer and bear on this side of the river, killing as many as he wished, and twice a year he took an Indian hunt on the other side, where he was equally as successful. Sleepless days and nights would be spent to get a shot; and at every crack of his rifle an Indian fell.

The melancholy and dreadful news, against which he would have gladly closed his ears, at last saluted Smothers, that at least twenty families had arrived upon his territory, and were then preparing to build houses and open plantations. The surveyor with his compass and chain was making new lines; the ax was busily plied in felling his trees; and the wedge lustily driven was riving his oaks. His lines had been broken and he was surrounded. In anguish and bitterness of spirit he contemplated his situation, and no ray of light broke through the dark cloud which enveloped him. At first he had almost resolved upon a hostile demonstration, but the number of the emigrants and the respectability of a portion of them, convinced him of the absolute folly and madness of such a course. Like all brave men, when fairly driven to the wall, he made up his mind to meet his fate with fortitude, and, making a virtue of necessity, he determined to cultivate the good opinion of the new comers by a friendly visit to them. Near Blackford he called upon Ely and Natty Bell. At the house of the latter he was agreeably surprised to find his brother James, who was laying siege to Bell's sister-in-law; she capitulated shortly afterward and they were married. In his circuit he saw Barker and Killenbarger, Holmark and Holinhead, Jones and Jordan, Glenn and Gentry, and on his return home he heard the ax of Felty Husk, who was cutting logs to build a house near the residence of Thomas H. Painter. Husk and Smothers afterward contracted a friendship which closed only with their lives.

Hitherto there had been no legal tribunals in this section, and might had generally constituted right. But Anthony Thompson was commissioned and qualified as a Justice of the Peace for Nelson County. He lived a few miles to the west of Vienna, and his district was about as large as six of our present counties. Thompson had a clear head, an iron will, and the kindliest feelings toward the whole human family. The uneasiness which Smothers experienced at the appointment of a magistrate in such close proximity to himself gradually faded away. Five years of impunity convinced him that Squire Thompson was his friend; and although he had never seen him, he began to like the man, but rather preferred that Panther Creek should still continue to run between them. One day Thompson called upon Smothers and they were so well pleased with one another that they became intimate friends.

One sultry evening as the last rays of the setting sun were playing upon a bank of cloud, fringing its outline in purple and gold, Smothers and his sister sat upon the doorsteps enjoying the cool air, and silently enjoying the splendors of the scene. Unnoticed by them, a keelboat had made fast at the landing, and several of the men were already in the yard. The foremost, a man by the name of Norris, was of Herculean proportions, and it was the boast of the crew that he had never met a match in a fisticuff from Louisville to New Orleans. Miss Mollie left the side of her brother and entered the house. When they approached Smothers arose from his seat and invited them to walk in. They indulged themselves in such freedom of remark that Miss Mollie concluded she could not remain with propriety and ran to the house of Felty Husk. Smothers, who had not observed the absence of his sister, remonstrated with them in mild but very decided terms upon their unbecoming and unworthy behavior. The firmness of his manner, and the truth of what he said, made an impression upon the boatmen. Six of the number upon leaving the house called to Norris to come and go to the boat. He told them to go on and that he would be along directly. But he never went. In the dim twilight Smothers saw ten or twelve of the crew ascending the bank in a line to his house. Retreating by the back door he concealed himself in a bed of strawberries which grew in his garden. When they entered and beheld the lifeless body of their comrade and friend extended upon the floor, with the warm blood still trickling from two ghastly wounds, their rage and indignation knew no bounds. They threatened to hunt for Smothers until they found him, and to slay him at sight. Perceiving that they were searching and ransacking the house, and expecting them in the garden, he left his hiding place and spent the night in the woods. At daylight the next morning he knocked at the door of Ben Duncan, Esq., who lived on Pup Creek, ten miles above Yellow Banks. He informed 'Squire Duncan of the nature of the charges which had been made against him on the night previous and demanded a judicial investigation. 'Squire Duncan summoned the boatmen as witnesses and opened his Court of Inquiry. In answer to the summons the crew came in a body to the house of the justice. Many of them were armed, and declared it to be their intention to seize the prisoner and hang him to a tree. But the friends of Smothers were there, and no man had more friends or truer friends than he had. They told the boatmen if they opened the ball in blood that the sun of that day would shine on many a corpse; that Smothers had surrendered himself to the officers of the law and was a prisoner; that they could give their evidence if they had any, but if a hand was raised in violence they would resist it to the death. As they were prepared to make their words good the examination went on smoothly and quietly. The court decided that the offense was vailable, and required Smothers to give bond and security for his appearance on the first day of the next term of the Ohio (now Daviess) Circuit Court. The bond was immediately filled by the prisoner and a number of securities, and after recognizing the witnesses the court adjourned. Smothers, with six of his chosen friends, returned to his home. The boat was still at the landing, but the war was not renewed.

Smothers was much perplexed in mind upon the subject of employing good counsel to argue his case before the Circuit Court. For all minor offenses he had appeared in his own behalf, and had been uniformly successful; but in a case which involved the question of his life or death, he was unwilling to trust himself. But he was poor, and lawyers' fees were high, and he knew not well what to do. His anxieties about the matter were happily relieved. The great advocate, Jo Daveiss, knew Smothers well, and admired him greatly for that indomitable courage which never had been known to quail in the presence of danger. He heard, at Frankfort, of the affair, and sent Smothers a message which was characteristic of the man: "Don't ruin yourself hiring lawyers. I will be with you on the day of the trial." Smothers knew his man, and relied upon the promise with implicit confidence. The fame of Jo Daveiss as an orator and the wide-spread acquaintance of the accused brought a concourse to court, such as had never been seen in Hartford before. The keelboatmen from Louisville were there, and strangers from a circuit of 100 miles were in attendance, curious to see Bill Smothers, and anxious to hear Jo Daveiss. The trial itself was likely to be one of surpassing interest and remarkable singularity. Only two lawyers would appear, and they were brothers. As soon as the sheriff had made proclamation that the "court was open," Smothers tendered himself in discharge of his bond, and took a seat within the bar. John Daveiss, the Prosecuting Attorney for the district, was much interrupted in his duties during the day by repeated questions concerning his brother: "Where is he?" "When do you think he'll be here?" "May be he will not come at all." And a variety of inquiries and speculations saluted him wherever he went. On Monday night Jo Daveiss staid at the house of Stephen Stateler, four miles from Hartford, and on Tuesday morning he and Stateler walked into town. Court was already in session, and was devoting the usual hour to motions. Stateler and Daveiss sat upon a bench in a remote corner, engaged in conversation. Stateler was much the taller man of the two, but they were dressed alike in blue jeans, and to all appearances were a couple of sensible farmers. Stateler had no idea that he was talking to Jo Daveiss, but still he was strangely fascinated by his company. When Judge Broadnax had disposed of the motions, he opened the docket and called the case of the Commonwealth *versus* William Smither, *alias* Bill Smothers. John Daveiss was up stairs with the Grand Jury, and of course made no response to the call. Stateler's companion left him and took a seat by the side of his client. Smothers, who was not in the least surprised at the course of his lawyer, shook him warmly by the hand. Broadnax becoming impatient directed the sheriff to summon the attorney for the Commonwealth. John Daveiss walked down stairway, and with his papers in his hand stepped in the doorway where he had a short conference with his witnesses. Broadnax repeated the call of the case with emphasis, and said he wished to be advised if the Commonwealth was ready. John Daveiss, stepping inside the bar, said he believed he would not apply for a continuance, although one important witness had not yet arrived; that he might come during the progress of the trial, and he reserved the privilege of taking his testimony. "What say you, Mr. Smothers?" said his honor. The shrill voice of Jo Daveiss answered, "We are ready for the defense."

John Daveiss, recognizing the voice of his brother, embraced him affectionately, and having introduced him to Broadnax and the bar, proceeded to impanel a jury. The evidence in the main was in accordance with the fact already stated. Jo Daveiss made no labored effort at cross-examination, but permitted the witnesses to make their statements in their own way, sometimes putting a single question to elicit an explanation. When the attorney announced that the testimony was closed in behalf of the Commonwealth, Jo Daveiss exchanged a few words with Smothers, and then rose and said, that his client, from motions of delicacy, had positively refused to introduce his sister, who was the only witness that could state anything material to the defense; that the prosecuting attorney might proceed with his argument to the jury. By the feeling manner in which he made this simple statement, he seemed already to have gained the vantage ground. But John Daveiss was a man of no ordinary ability, and knowing that he had to cope with one of the greatest advocates of this country or the world, he put forth his full strength in his opening speech, endeavoring to forestall the impression which had always attended the powerful efforts of his brother. The evidence was arranged in a masterl manner, and he closed by a spirited and strong appeal to the jury to discharge their sworn duties honestly and faithfully, exhorting them to disregard alike the fame and passion of the orator who was to follow him, and assuring them that whilst the wicked might rejoice at acquittal, all good men would say amen to the condemnation and execution of a marauder, an outlaw, an assassin and a murderer.

That wonderfully eloquent and strangely eccentric man, Jo Daveiss, then rose to address the jury. It was his ambition to do everything after a fashion that nobody else in the world ever had attempted. He was never known to ride to a court-house, but made his circuit on foot, whilst a negro boy accompanied him on horseback, carrying his papers and clothing in a pair of saddle-bags. His manner, his style, his tactics at the bar, were all his own, and they all lie buried with their master in the field of Tippecanoe. No fragment of a speech of his remains to-day; and from the erring and fading memories of men we derive our only ideas of the inspiration that moved upon the feelings and swayed the passions, until he could drive his triumphal car over any obstacle that might oppose his onward course. Tradition furnishes only a dim outline of his speech in defense of Smothers, which was probably the greatest forensic effort of his life. It was made for a friend, without hope of reward, and the whole power of mind, body and soul were poured forth in his cause.

He commenced as if he had a fee to assist in the prosecution. He reiterated the strong points in the attorney's speech, and offered additional arguments in favor of conviction. The friends of the accused began to whisper that he was a snake in the grass, and that he had come to help his brother, and the eyes of Smothers were raised in calm surprise to the face of his counsel. But Daveiss went on urging that an acquittal, under all the circumstances, would be a monstrous outrage upon law and justice, and insisting that the jury ought, without hesitation, to hang the criminal. Adopting all the epithets which had been so liberally bestowed, he called upon them to hang the marauder, hang the outlaw, hang the assassin, hang the murderer. Proof or no proof, let the hangman proceed on his mission of strangulation.

That such, in effect, was the common reasoning of prosecuting attorneys, and he had been repeating in substance what had fallen from the gentleman who preceded him; but the law was established upon principles precisely of an opposite character. He dwelt upon the tenderness and mercy of the law, and the safeguard it threw around the life and liberty of the citizen. That malice, premeditated malice, was an essential ingredient in making out a case of murder, and without it there was no murder. That if the killing was in sudden heat, it was manslaughter; and if the blow was given in self-defense, or in defense of family and home, then it became a virtue, and was no crime at all.

Without a note he reviewed the evidence from beginning to end, calling the names of the witnesses as he went, and contended that the Commonwealth had failed to prove that his client had slain the deceased. That he was found dead in the house of the prisoner at the bar, but no man had seen the prisoner inflict the wound. That circumstances, however conclusive they might appear, were frequently deceptive. He read a case in the English Reports where an innocent man had been executed upon circumstantial evidence even stronger than that before the jury, and took the position that the unscrupulous and vindictive prosecutor was guilty of murder, and that the twelve jurors were his aiders and abetters, because they did not require that positive and undeniable proof which leaves no room for a reasonable doubt. That if, in truth, it was the hand of Smothers that directed the blade, the facts in the case warranted the conclusion that the other was the aggressor. That the prisoner was a man of sense and a man of prudence, and never would have sought an encounter with a giant, whose physical force was so great that he had never found an equal; and who had a host of thirty comrades who would have rushed to his call and staked their lives in the quarrel. That the deceased was the aggressor in the beginning, and it was a fair inference that he so continued to the end. That unbidden he had invaded the precincts of the prisoner's home, and in return for civility and hospitality, had offered insult and injury. That his foul, false tongue had aimed to fix the seal of infamy upon the spotless tablet of a maiden sister's fame. That when his companions, impelled by repentance and remorse, had left the house, he lingered upon the spot. That if Smothers had slain him, he slew him in the holy cause of religion and of virtue, and that the King of Heaven had strengthened the arm that drove the pointed steel to his heart.

He paid an eloquent and glowing tribute to the brave pioneers, who, by their toil, sweat and blood, had won the great valley of the Mississippi from the Indians, and consecrated it to agriculture, to commerce and to the arts. He denounced in terms of the bitterest indignation the deep ingratitude of the Government which suffered them to languish and die in poverty and neglect, whilst all its favors and patronage were lavished upon fawning sycophants and cringing parasites and flatterers, who knelt and worshiped at the footstool of power. That a golden crown had been tendered to Julius Cæsar for his victories in Gaul, and for the addition of that province to the Roman territory. That these men had conquered an empire thrice as great and thrice as fertile as Gaul; and neither the charity, nor the bounty, nor the justice of the Government had ever induced it to bestow upon one of them so much as an iron skillet. That a representative of that Government was here to-day appealing to a jury of the country for the blood of one of the bravest, because he had stood upon the threshold of his rude hut, which was his castle in the eyes of the law, and had defended his family against the licentious and wanton insults of a blackguard and ruffian. Were he in place of his client he would leave his Government, and seek "some boundless contiguity of shade, where the rumor of oppression and of wrong might never reach him more."

That if Smothers had to die, it was meet and appropriate that he should die at Hartford. Hartford had been the theater of his valor, and Hartford should be the scene of his execution. That he came with the party that erected the first fortification; that his hand dug the ditch and planted the palisade; and when the Indians besieged and fired upon you from stump, bush and tree, whose aim was deadliest and whose rifle rang clearest in your defense? and when they were defeated and turned their backs in retreat, who was fleet-footed enough to lead the van in the pursuit? Who hovered around them like a destroying spirit until he had dyed the waters of your rivers in their blood? Who trailed them to their homes beyond the prairies, and restored your stolen property without ever receiving one cent in compensation? That whatever falsehoods may have been invented and circulated against his client, the forked tongue of slander itself had never charged that his soul had been stained by the sin of avarice. That with ample opportnnities of securing an immense landed estate, there was not a foot upon the earth that he could call his own. That while others had enriched themselves by speculation, peculation, violcnce and fraud, the poverty of Smothers was a vindication of the sterling integrity of the man. That his public service needed no rehearsal. That Isaac Shelby, in a conversation, had endorsed the heroic conduct of the "boy Bill Smothers" at King's Mountain. That he carried in his pocket an honorable discharge from General Green, after the great battle of Eutaw. That after he came to the West, the hills and valleys and the rivers had witnessed activity that never tired, eyes that never slept, and courage that never flinched in the hour of danger. That if they met the demands of the Government official by the sacrifice of the life of the prisoner, let the martyrdom occur on the mound on which we stand; let the last glance of the departing soldier rest upon the scene where in the vigor of manhood he strove to give peace and security to your homes and firesides; and as his slender form swings in the air, take a long and a last look at the truest and boldest man that ever raised an arm in your defense.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Broadnax himself approved the able lawyer and the upright man. Forgetting the many annoyances of Smothers, he exhorted the jury to look in mercy upon the prisoner, and to give him the benefit of every reasonable doubt. The jury, after a retirement of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Smothers invited his counsel to go home with him, and Daveiss accepted the invitation. He was so well pleased with the country around Yellow Banks that he settled the place afterward owned by James Rudd, and planted the orchard which stands upon the slope of the hill. His brother, John Daveiss, not long afterward commenced opening the farm upon which the Crutchers subsequently resided, and now owned by Mr. Lostetter, and lived there for many years.

The speech of Jo Daveiss opened to the mind of Smothers a new field of thought and a new object of enmity. All his private and personal animosities were forgotten in the disgust and indignation which he felt toward his Government. Hitherto he had regarded bear-hunting and Indian-fighting as the greatest pleasures of his existence; but he now reflected that he had expended the flower of his youth and the strength of his manhood in destroying wild beasts and savages, that he might increase the power and resources of a Government which had sought his life; and that that Government, with means beyond his power of computation, had failed to make the slightest provision for his wants, and would neglect him to the end. The voice of Jo Daveiss ever sounded in his ears that he ought to seek some shade where he would be free from oppression and from wrong. Brooding in silence over such subjects, he came to the deliberate conclusion that a proper self-respect required him to leave the territory of the United States.

When he arrived at this conviction he confided his purpose to no one, but began to make necessary preparations for his departure. He had always felt a strong partiality for Bob Tarlton and other friends on Rough Creek, and he could not think of going without seeing them; and to make the visit as pleasant as possible he proposed a big bear-hunt. In company with Husk and Glenn, he started with his dogs to go directly to the house of Tarlton. He found Tarlton and his friends in a grand spree. After spending a day with them, they all started on a hunt, which lasted several days. They succeeded in killing a monstrous bear, which they quartered and took to their camp at the Falls of Rough.

On his return to his home, Smothers commenced making active preparations for his departure. About the first of February he went to the house of his brother James, who lived near Blackford, to spend a night with him and bid him a last adieu. When he announced his intention, his brother, overwhelmed by the sudden shock, gave free vent to his sorrow. He considered their separation the greatest calamity that could have befallen him. He clung to him and insisted on going with him. Bill remonstrated with him, "Jim, be a man. If I had been hung at Hartford, I should not have drawn a sigh nor shed a tear, and I don't like to see you crying as if you were a woman or a child."

When Smothers had taken leave of his sister and embraced his brother's children, he stepped out of the door and saw his brother James leading a couple of horses from the stable, and informed him that all hands were going to accompany him home. They remained with him several days. One day at dinner Smothers informed his brother that he wished to start the next morning at sunrise. Rising from the table they took an affectionate farewell. James and family returned home, and the next morning Smothers, with his three dogs, stepped into his skiff, and they were shoved off by Husk.

After a prosperous voyage of two weeks, Smothers landed at New Orleans. He spent one day in that city in purchasing ammunition and embarked on the next, descending the Mississippi toward the delta. He passed through the right hand mouth of that river and entered the Gulf of Mexico; hugging the shore, he rowed along in the direction of Texas. After two or three detentions he rowed into Galveston Bay about the first of May, and spent a month on the Island of Galveston—the only quiet month he had known for forty years. He again started on his journey and this time landed at the mouth of Yeagua Creek, where he began to look about for a permanent home. He selected a place forty miles from the spot where he landed, a place combining more advantages than any other in the country.

For fifteen years Smothers trod the wilderness alone, except an occasional meeting with an adventurer like himself who was willing to brave the dangers in order to enjoy the pleasures of the chase; and then he made it convenient to separate as soon as possible, believing that it was safest to be alone. He was satisfied with his manner of life, but it was his destiny to return to the habits of civilized life, and in view of his age he did not regret the change.

One of his daughters, Mrs. Berry, a woman of a kind and affectionate disposition, was devotedly attached to her father, and induced her husband to follow him to Texas, that she might at least provide for some of his wants. The tears streamed from her eyes as she beheld his emaciated form and tottering steps. She made every effort and used every argument in her power to induce him to make her house his home that she might care for him in his old age. But her importunate attentions wearied him, and he declared he would never go to see her again as he could have no peace in her house. He was very fond of his grandchildren and spent a great deal of time in play with them. At last Smothers told his daughter that some friends from the Brassos had promised to be at his house early in the fall and that no consideration would induce him to be absent on their arrival. A presentiment that she was seeing her father for the last time overwhelmed her with sorrow at their separation. Even the fortitude of Smothers was shaken by this manifestation of filial affection.

Early in October his friends started to take the hunt with Smothers. They hitched their horses near a spring, walked up the hill and got over the yard fence. The dogs sallied forth to resist intrusion upon their prostrate master, but they were quieted upon hearing familiar voices. When they entered the house they saw the form of Smothers extended upon a bear skin. He wore a white woolen cap, but his locks and his beard were whiter still. His tomahawk was belted to his side and his open palm rested gently upon the back of his gun which stood in the corner. The active limbs were stiff and cold. The tongue that had urged on the strife was mute. The pulse that had beaten high in the van of battle had ceased to throb. The devoted friend, the implacable enemy, the lion-hearted SMOTHERS WAS NO MORE.

The hero of the foregoing history is thus noticed by the celebrated Washington Irving in his "Experiences of Ralph Ringwood," who was Governor Duval, of Florida. The latter was hunting in the wilds near Yellow Banks, when he saw a stranger, and the following conversation ensued: "What are you after?" cried he. "Those deer," replied I, pettishly; "but it seems as if they never stand still." Upon that he burst out laughing. "Where are you from?" said he. "From Richmond." "What! in Old Virginny?" "The same." "And how on earth did you get here?" "I landed at Green River from a broad-horn." "And where are your companions?" "I have none." "What! all alone?" "Yes." "Where are you going?" "Anywhere." "And what have you come for?" "To hunt." "Well," said he, laughingly, "you'll make a real hunter; there's no mistaking that! Have you killed anything?" "Nothing but a turkey; I can't get within shot of a deer; they are always running."

"Oh, I'll tell you the secret of that. You're always pushing forward, and starting the deer at a distance, and gaze at those that are scampering; but you must step as slow and silent, and cautious as a cat, and keep your eyes close around you, and look from tree to tree, if you wish to get a chance at deer. But come, go home with me. My name is Bill Smothers; I live not far off; stay with me a little while and I'll teach you how to hunt."

I gladly accepted the invitation of honest Bill Smothers. We soon reached his habitation, a mere log hut, with a square hole for a window, and a chimney made of sticks and clay. Here he lived with a wife and child. He had "girdled" the trees for an acre or two around, preparatory to clearing a space for corn and potatoes. In the meantime he maintained his family entirely by his rifle, and I soon found him to be a first-rate huntsman. Under his tutelage I received my first effective lessons in "woodcraft."

* * * * *

After I had passed ten or twelve days with Bill Smothers, I thought it time to shift my quarters, for his home was scarce large enough for his own family, and I had no idea of being an incumbrance to any one. I accordingly made up my bundle, shouldered my rifle, took a friendly leave of Smothers and his wife, and set out in quest of a Nimrod of the wilderness, one John Miller, who lived alone, nearly forty miles off, and who I hoped, would be well pleased to have a hunting companion.

CHAPTER III.

LIFE AND TIMES OF ROBERT TRIPLETT.

The substance of this chapter is extracted from a remarkably interesting and valuable work entitled "Roland Trevor," which is in fact an autobiography of Mr. Triplett; and as it gives so much early history pertaining to this region of Kentucky, we feel justified in publishing the following extracts in this connection. The first several paragraphs we quote entire, as they embody the maxims of his life, and seem to be as valuable as the noted sayings of "Poor Richard."

"The life of every man contains a lesson to his successor which may be of value if properly written out. It is a chart, showing where the shoals and breakers lie which produce failures in his enterprises as well as where the deep and smooth waters are found in the sea of prosperity. There are few who have arrived at the age of fifty and have been prosperous, who could not be more so if they had their lives to pass over again, and quite as few who, having been unfortunate, cannot look back and see the causes to which they owe their misfortunes. A father, then, who has the time, should furnish his son with this chart while his mind is yet in that pliant condition which adapts it to receive the lessons of experience; before a dogmatic self-will has impressed him with an idea of his own smartness which makes him deaf to the instruction of others.

"The most important lesson which my experience has taught me is the conviction that the human mind is progressive in all its stages, and that upon no subject has it ever filled the measure of knowledge to be obtained therein. The conceited, therefore, who turn from instruction under a belief that they have nothing more to learn upon any subject, only show the shallowness of their understandings. The mind very quickly determines from hearing a lecturer whether there is a probability of adding anything to the store of knowledge already possessed on any given subject, and if not, it would be waste of time to listen to him; but one should not, therefore, cease to make inquiries through more intelligent sources.

"In politics, religion, medicine, and many other sciences, certain sects have formed their opinions and will hear nothing to shake them. How is it possible that the mind can learn if the book of knowledge is closed? When I observe a man listening with respect to opinions not in accordance with his own as if he gave due weight to them and wished to ascertain what merit they were entitled to, and what he can gather from them to improve his own stock of knowledge, I consider that he has a well-balanced mind; one possessed of natural strength, and capable of gathering strength as it goes. There are, indeed, very few minds of this character that are not of the first order. If, after having heard all that is to be said, although dissenting in opinion, a man gives full weight to all the arguments that deserve it, setting them forth in their strongest light, and even adding others in support of the views which have been given as suggested by those of the speaker, but still, in a decorous manner, showing why they fail to convince him, I naturally lean to that man. I am satisfied there is no prejudice about him; that he is in search of light, of truth, of justice, —in a word, a well-bred gentleman; for, whether he come from the cottage or the palace, he is one of nature's noblemen. If schools and parental teaching have not made him a gentleman, nature has. The opinions of such a man are always listened to with respect. They always have great weight, and the author will hold friends wherever he goes; such a man will make proselytes. But, on the contrary, if a man listen with an apparent anxiety to detect you in a false position, in a slip of language, showing that his object is victory in argument and not to elicit truth, refusing to admit self-evident facts or reasonable influences, requiring proof of what a candid mind ought to admit, indeed, leaving an impression on his adversary that he is not inclined to deal fairly,—that man may exhibit his ingenuity, his tact, his skill in argument, but he leaves an impression on his adversary of a very unenviable kind, that he is lacking in candor, frankness, honesty, nobleness. There are many grades of all these qualities, and if I had to select a man to transact my business on account of his honesty, and one should be recommended as standing unexceptionably with the world, who suited me in all other qualifications, if I were to hear him offer unfair arguments I would not employ him, because the honest heart can do nothing unfair. He who will make up an unfair account in argument will do it in dollars and cents whenever a sufficient temptation offers.

"Once in conversation with a distinguished politician who aimed to be a leader, I admitted that on a certain point a political opponent was right (he and I agreed in politics); 'Oh, no, no,' said he, 'you are wrong.' Eventually, however, I satisfied him that I thought I was right, if I failed to convince him. Not being able to convince me, he took me by the hand and said, 'You are a young politician, and some hints may be of service to you. Allow me to suggest that we never ought to concede that our opponents are right when they differ from the received doctrines of our party.' 'Why, sir,' said I, 'that would be a monstrous principle to admit. Each party then would maintain its ground from the mere love of opposition. Every member of each would have his opinions molded for him by his leaders; he would be a mere machine, and not an intelligent being. I shall never subscribe to such opinions, sir, and hope our party will not.' From that moment I lost all respect for this man, and he finally forfeited the respect of his party. There is a set of hardened political jockeys who laugh at the idea of political honesty, and view any man's pretention to it as evidence of greenness and simplicity. But for my part I cannot conceive that a man can be morally honest and politically dishonest. If a man is honest at all, the principle prevails with him throughout. It will not travel with him through morality, and then leave him in politics or religion.

"Honesty consists in never acting unfairly, whether in trade, politics or religion. Many an honest man has gone to jail for debt fairly contracted, but which unexpected events made it impossible for him to pay; many a politician has greatly injured his country by misguided opinions fairly entertained; and many an honest man has incurred public odium from professing religious opinions which he sincerely believed.

"The mind of the young should be honest; that is, open to light and willing to hear the truth and admit it. Every truth stored in the mind is future mental capital; and as it is said money begets money, growing and compounding in its growth in proportion to its aggregation, so do truths. Every addition to the mass of correct thinking strengthens the mind and adds to its power of collecting new truths, which finally constitute a mind so strong and clear that it has no false view of anything. On the contrary, the man who aims only at controversial victory, and seeks only weapons, fair or unfair, to attain success, accepting the fair and unfair arguments of others wherever they can be found to answer his purpose, ceases from that time to strengthen his mind by accumulating truths; and such a man must always occupy a secondary stand. I do not mean to say that there are not smart and talented men who are dishonest. But such men would have occupied a much more exalted position as men of talent had they been honest; for they lose the greatest aid to the attainment of a high order of talent in the lack of honesty; that aid which the heart gives to the head,—which makes eloquence so powerful and irresistible when there is a consciousness of right.

"The young mind should learn to be charitable, and slow to condemn an opponent for difference of opinion, or for crime where there is lack of proof. This world is awfully uncharitable, and prone to condemn on the first accusation without investigating the justice of the charges. Hence, mischief-makers in society so often succeed in estranging friends from each other by starting reports in which there is no just foundation. The young heart, while it should not be so credulous as to be imposed upon, should be predisposed to a good opinion of human nature, otherwise its own good feelings will be corroded and hardened. While we allow that there is enough of baseness in the world to put us on our guard and give us reasonable caution, we should also allow that there are virtue and merit enough to open and warm our hearts. Happiness depends much on the sympathy of virtuous hearts. To allow that there is but little virtue in the world would be to leave the virtuous heart desolate indeed. Such is not the fact. There is much to authorize us in giving our confidence and affection, observing a reasonable prudence in doing so. In carrying out this idea I do not mean to say that a man must lend his money or his name foolishly to others. No *friend* would ask it beyond your ability conveniently to spare it. To that extent a man may be justifiable, but certainly not further. An acquaintance will sometimes present himself with a note or bond, and say: 'I wish you to indorse this for me; it is a mere nominal thing; you will never hear of it again.' The nature of trade renders mutual aid sometimes necessary, and all who need it should, if practicable, make arrangements for reciprocal accommodations, securing each other for doing so.

"There are, however, friends who, under certain circumstances, are entitled to our aid, when it would be ungenerous to refuse it; and where we can see that, without dishonesty, we are not very likely to lose we should give it. We are all sometimes so circumstanced as to render such aid necessary, and even at the hazard of losing we ought to give it. But never carry this friendship so far that, if you have to pay all, it will injure you. Many men keep no account of their indorsements, and are finally ruined when they were not aware that they were liable as security to but a small amount. Let me now impress on you to open a security account the first time you put your name on paper for any man, and make this entry: 'Security Account to Bills Payable,' for this amount due on the —— day of ——, by A. B——, for whom I have indorsed $——."

The father of Robert Triplett was a man of great energy and enterprise, and although he met with great reverses of fortune he never became disheartened. Previous to the last war with England he owned coal mines in Virginia, besides a valuable plantation; but the coming on of the war and the blockading of the Chesapeake made bankrupt every coal-miner, himself among the rest. His limited means prevented his giving his son Robert the education which was customary for the sons of Virginia gentlemen to receive. He was well versed in the English branches and could write French with tolerable ease, but his education was not thoroughly classical. This caused great humiliation to the mind of young Robert. At an early age he was put to live with a merchant in Richmond, a wholesale importer, without wages, but merely to learn business. A friend of this merchant, who was in the habit of calling there, was so well pleased with the manner in which Robert discharged his duties that he solicited his services in his own establishment. As his employer had very little for him to do he offered no objection. Robert readily agreed to make the change and went to work with renewed energy. His new employer was a Scotch importer of salt, china, crockery, queen's-ware, wine, brandy, etc., all of which was sold by the pipe or crate. As he was remarkbaly fond of his ease, he very soon gave his business matters entirely into Robert's hands. As the time of the latter was not wholly occupied with his duties he spent most of his evenings in reading and study. He made it a rule to read at least 200 pages of solid matter every week. He even wrote out an epitome of the histories of Rome and Greece. His genius ran in the line of mathematics.

Mr. Triplett's first speculation was in the coal mines. There was an immense body of coal piled at his father's yard which he could do nothing with, as the English fleet lay in the Chesapeake, and it could not be exported. Robert observed that coal was $1 per bushel in Baltimore, and insurance twenty-five per cent. He asked and gained his father's consent to make an adventure in it.

He shipped 3,000 bushels and cleared about $550. He made one or two other adventures and was extremely successful. Soon after this he left his employer and went to work for a merchant at Norfolk at a salary of $900 per annum. He gave nearly all his earnings to his father to relieve his embarrassments.

In 1817 Mr. Triplett accepted an offer from Judge Bouldin, executor of the estate of David Ross, to come to Kentucky to settle up that estate. There were then no railroads, nor steamboats on the Ohio except one or two that had commenced below the Falls. Horseback was the usual mode of traveling to the West. He made the trip to Frankport in sixteen days. Here he remained for some time in the discharge of the duties attendant upon his mission.

About the year 1820 Mr. Triplett came to Owensboro in company with an acquaintance. On arriving within twenty-five miles of the town his companion informed him that they had reached the beginning of the great survey of M., B. & Co., which extended six miles below Owensboro; thirty-one miles in length, and containing 160,000 acres. About three miles above the town they came in sight of the Ohio River which Mr. Triplett now saw for the first time. It was very full, nearly up to its banks on the Indiana side. The court-house had been built in Owensboro, and a number of cabins; but there were not more than two or three brick chimneys in the town. After his friend had completed his business they returned to Frankport.

After making a complete digest of his Kentucky business, Mr. Triplett returned to Virginia, with the intention of joining his brother in business; but Judge Bouldin was very unwilling to dispense with his services and he was induced to continue. So he departed a second time for Frankport. About this time there was a moneyed crisis in Kentucky, and the "Independent Bank system" was introduced. This was giving a bank to almost every county in the State. Mr. Triplett foresaw a general bankruptcy of those institutions, and wrote several essays, under fictitious signatures, to endeavor to stay the ruin, but all his efforts were vain. (This subject is treated more fully in the "Outline History of Kentucky.")

After the rising of the Legislature this year Mr. T. started for the Yellow Banks, to look into the land there, to see about getting possession of it and selling it. His first object was to survey out all the interfering claims, and ascertain how much of the land was clear in title, and what occupants were on it; then to have all that

J. F. Kimbley

was clear in title sectionized into tracts of from 200 to 400 acres, with an accurate description attached to each section of the land contained in it, with the probable value thereof, springs, improvements, etc., with the settlers thereon. Having obtained an honest surveyor for the purpose, he started him on the work. But new difficulties presented themselves which were likely to give him much trouble. The occupants refused to surrender the land; he had no leases from them, and they acknowledged no tenancy; but they denied his right. The number of parties concerned would render a suit very troublesome, and it was important to avoid it if possible. Most of the occupants were reasonable if left to themselves, but an effort was made to create resistance, and many were the "shooting" threats made if Mr. Triplett went on to certain lands. But he braved them all and no serious difficulty ensued. He encountered one obstinate fellow who was afterward killed in a street-fight in Owensboro. Mr. T. was successful in his undertaking at this point, and then returned to Frankfort. He proceeded to put in form the materials he had collected at Yellow Banks in regard to the entries of Ross and May, which he had surveyed. They called to begin at the upper end of the Yellow Banks, about forty miles above Green River, and run to the lower end thereof, and back for quantity. He had had a front profile of the bank taken at the upper and lower end and at various intermediate points; had all neatly painted, and an argument framed to sustain the entry, which was in litigation. The large entry of May, Bannister & Co. was also in litigation, but with a decision against them. On looking over the record and applying the facts which he knew of, Mr. Triplett saw there was a fatal defect, which had escaped notice. The argument about the Yellow Banks entries was very long and complex. During this fall Judge Bouldin came out to Kentucky, and Mr. Triplett gave him an exhibit of his work. Judge B. instructed him to abandon the entry of May, Bannister & Co., and rely on the patent only. Mr. T. showed him the condition of everything at Yellow Banks, with which he seemed pleased; and in consequence of there being a large surplus in the entries of Ross & May, which could not be held against an elder patent, he was advised to go to Washington City to see the Masons and endeavor to compromise with them, giving one half for the other. These things being settled, the Judge returned to Virginia.

The papers, including many relating to titles of land, were in Cincinnati, and there it was necessary for Mr. Triplett to go to get them. Having accomplished the object of his visit he returned to Frankfort, and having obtained the necessary powers, proceeded to Washington, where he met the Masons; but none were authorized to act, so he failed in making the desired arrangement. He then returned to Frankfort, where he remained until the time for the sale at the Yellow Banks, when he went down. He had a large number of maps prepared of the sectionized land to be sold, with books of surveys, the lots numbered and described, so that with a map anyone could find any lot and examine it, and the sale and transfer by number was very simple and easy. Such land as he did not sell at auction he was ready afterward to sell in his office. A reference to his book of surveys gave him quantity, quality and value. He had contracts all printed, as also deeds, bonds and every necessary paper, with the prices on the face of each tract; and after he would sell a tract of land, have all the papers signed, and the whole transaction closed in thirty minutes.

During his stay at Yellow Banks Mr. Triplett put up at Mrs. Adams's tavern; and although she had not a brick chimney to her house, she had everything neat and tidy, and her meals were well cooked; indeed, everything as good and comfortable as her means would admit of, and three pretty daughters to set off the whole to advantage.

As long as Mr. Triplett kept his affairs within his own control, he went on regularly upward until his income reached $7,000 or $8,000 per annum. But as soon as business expanded until it became necessary to employ agents, although well planned, and upon a basis which in all probability promised success, it then commenced losing, and so continued until a greater portion of what had been previously made was sunk.

The next step was a speculation in coal. His friend G. came with him to the Yellow Banks and was delighted at the prospect. Coal had been discovered in their Bonharbor hills. The coal, for which he purchased the property, was only a thin vein at the river, but a hunter, seeing them working this, said he could show them a better vein in the hills, which he did, to the depth of four and a half feet. And from this to the Ohio, three quarters of a mile they made the first railway, in 1826, which was made in Kentucky and, probably, in the West. The next year they commenced delivering coal to steamboats, being the first attempt below the falls, if not the first attempt in the West, to use coal as a steamboat fuel.

About this time (1826 or 1827), Mr. Triplett married Miss Pegram. He first settled in Frankfort, but his presence being very much needed in Haphazard, a place in Daviess County where he had previously purchased land, a portion of which had to be drained to make it of any value, he decided to move there. The firm was losing money by their distilleries; nothing went well with them, and they stopped the largest, still continuing one and the steam-mill. Everything looked discouraging. There was a ray of hope let in from the coal mines. Their first experiment had been profitable, and it was determined that Mr. B., one of the partners, should go to New Orleans to make arrangements to try to get it into use among the planters or sugar-makers. He authorized an agent to act in the business, and returned, and they proceeded to send down coal, offering it for fifty cents a barrel. The experiment was eminently successful, every load being sold before it arrived. Fortune showered so many favors upon them that they proceeded to make arrangements for the next year's work upon a very large scale.

In February, 1829, a difficulty occurred with their distiller. As this event and its results are very interesting, we give the details in Mr. Triplett's own words:

"The vile business seemed to go wrong in every way. I found our distiller had been cheating us and charged him with it. This brought on a fist-fight, the only one I had ever been engaged in since leaving school. He was a powerful man, over six feet high, and would have gotten the better of me had we not been parted. My brother-in-law, Dr. P., being present, interposed, and I left the distillery, and with him went down to our office, pretending to be entirely pacified, and laughing heartily at the occurrence as a good joke; but as soon as I had thrown the Doctor off his guard and got him to leave me, I returned to the distillery with a tomahawk, determined to drive the distiller out. But, fortunately for me, he had gone, for he was a desperate character, and with his mash-stick would have been an overmatch for me with my tomahawk. I now had the distillery closed and the business stopped. The distiller threatened to sue me for violation of contract, but we compromised the matter by agreeing to leave it to arbitration. In this arbitration occurred a difficulty which caused me circumstantially to relate the above affair with the distiller, which otherwise would not have been worth naming. Mr. T. Y., the most prominent lawyer in our district, a man of naturally good heart but of most ungovernable passion, was my adversary's lawyer, and, in the course of his speech spoke of the 'stratagem of Mr. T.' When the argument was over I remarked to him that he had used an expression which he must withdraw. 'What expression?' said he. I replied that he had accused me of stratagem in my dealings with the distiller. 'I did not allude to you,' he replied, 'I meant your brother's stratagem of argument.' My brother was my lawyer in the case. 'Ah, well,' I replied, 'I am glad to hear it.' 'But,' he rejoined, 'I am always responsible for what I say.'

"About six months before this when T. and myself were taking some depositions, he had been needlessly harsh, as I thought, on my witness. I took him out to give him a friendly talk about it. His usual mode of proceeding in such cases was harsher than I was disposed to bear with; but he was so accustomed to it that he did not see any harm in it. We were neighbors and I was anxious to keep on friendly terms with him. So I told him, and that to this end more courtesy would be necessary on his part. He took this as a threat and said he would not be threatened by any man. I told him that so far from its being designed as a threat, I designed by it to avoid any cause of quarrel if possible. But, as I had missed my object, and to the public, if we did quarrel, there might be a semblance of my being in the wrong, I did not intend then to let him draw me into a quarrel; but at any other time when he felt inclined to seek a quarrel with me he should be gratified. Thus we parted, and we were both on the lookout for the slightest provocation. Under other circumstances I should not have deemed his remark sufficiently offensive to require me to call him to account for it, nor he would not have refused to let his explanation stand.

"Seeing now that I had mistaken him, and although determined not to take the shadow of an insult from him (especially as he held the whole country in dread, for when in a passion he lost all control of himself), I was still anxious to avoid a quarrel if I could do so with credit. When he said: 'I am always responsible for what I say,' I looked him earnestly in the face and replied, 'Mr. T., while I believed you intended to insult me, I intended to call you to account for it. When I perceived my error I was anxious that the difficulty should go no farther. Your explanation was satisfactory, and under that explanation there is no need for you to hold yourself accountable; there is nothing to be accounted for. Let me beg of you now to let this matter stop where it is?' He replied that he withdrew his explanation. I walked up to him with a view to make a personal attack upon him, when my brother cried out, 'Good God! Robert, you are not going to strike a lame man.' I halted, and looked at him and said, 'I will not strike you, sir, nor will I challenge you, abhorring duelling as I do, but nevertheless I will accept a challenge from you, and that you may not be without provocation for one, I tell you that I only now spare you in consideration of your lameness. Now challenge me if you dare.' Our friends jumped in between us, several taking hold of him, and several hold of me. To those who attempted to hold me, I remarked in the language of a man of whom I had read, 'One man can hold me; the balance of you go and hold Mr. T.'

"In due time the challenge came, and was accepted, to fight as soon as I could provide myself with arms. I sent to Hardinsburg for a pair of pistols, said to be the best known. But T. had been there before me. One friend then jumped on a steamboat and went to Louisville, where he found a fine pair belonging to Mr. J. D. B. Another went to New Madrid, where he knew there was a pair which Burr had had on the field with Hamilton. Both pairs were obtained, and so good were they that I did not regret failing to obtain those in Hardinsburg. I now fixed the day for the fight, accepting at ten paces back to back, whirl and fire between the words, "fire" and "three," the seconds to count deliberately one, two, three. T. objected to standing back to back, as he was lame and could not turn as quickly as I could. I then, waived that condition and agreed to stand face to face. He having the advantage of me in practice, I took time to make myself even with him, and soon found that I was a first-rate marksman, and heard that he was the same. The victory then would fall to him who could shoot quickest; therefore my efforts were to learn to shoot quick. During the interim before fighting I was daily engaged with B. in settling up our business, and the evening before in making the final arrangements. B. remarked, it was strange to see a man writing his will, and making such arrangements while yet in good health.

* * * *

"The next day we were to meet at a designated point on the Indiana shore at eleven o'clock. When about to embark to cross over, Judge H., one of my seconds (each had two), asked me how I felt. I replied, 'Strangely indifferent;' I can hardly realize that I am going to fight a duel.' 'But' said he, 'you must realize it, for there is but little time left now.' I then remarked, 'Before we go over, hang up a tape against that tree and let me try my hand.'

He objected, saying, 'If you make a bad shot it will affect your spirits.' 'No,' I replied, 'it will not; hang it up.' It was done; at ten steps I took a shot and cut the tape about half an inch below the black spot. 'That will do,' said he.

"Considering the probable dreadful result, to kill or be killed, many would say it argued great want of feeling to go about such a business so calmly. But if the reader has ever been engaged in a duel, if he has had time for reflection before it occurred, and his conscience is at rest as to having used every effort to avoid it, he will then see that the thing being inevitable, and his own safety depending on his shooting his adversary, no question arises in his mind which of the two to choose. Persons may say that they would as soon be shot as to shoot an adversary. That was not my case; I very much preferred to shoot my adversary. And it was important to my success in doing so, that the awful responsibility of the act should be shut out from my mind as much as possible. I would not think of it but in one way, that it was necessary to my own safety. I had no feeling of revenge to gratify, and when I went upon the ground I had no more animosity against Thompson than against any other man on the ground. When we took our positions and were asked if we were ready, I answerd, 'No.' I wished to see if my nerves were steady and took aim at a lump of snow on a wood-pile. Although there was snow upon the ground, and it was dead of winter,—February,—yet I felt a warm glow and a suppleness of nerve which was extraordinary. If Providence would take part with either party in a matter like this, I should think I had his support, for never was my touch so sensitive, my flesh so pliable, nor my aim so quick and accurate as at this lump of snow. I felt as though I could put my ball just where I pleased; and unfortunately for Thompson there was a grease spot very visible just where I wished to aim.

"Being satisfied with my aim, I turned to the second, who had asked if we were ready, and said, 'Now I am ready.' Thompson was asked if he was ready, and answering 'yes,' the word fire was given. Our fires were almost simultaneous, mine a little first. For a moment Thompson stood erect, and, although my aim was good, I began to think I must have missed him. But presently a black scowl came over his countenance, he threw his pistol on the ground before him and said, 'I am a dead man!' Now, all the feelings which had been strained up were relaxed, and my first impulse was to go to his aid. But as I advanced, his second, Mr.

G. called to me to keep my post; that Mr. Thompson might wish another fire. I returned, but in a few moments his other second, Judge C. called out that Mr. Thompson was satisfied; he would be unable to take another fire. My ball had entered just under his right nipple, passed through his body, and lodged in his left arm without breaking the skin except where it entered. It was not supposed he could live twenty-four hours. But he did, and finally recovered; and although at first, for some time, we were not friendly, yet ultimately we made up and were good friends. And what was singular, this shot cured him of a chronic rheumatism of ten years' standing, and of his lameness. He said I was a first-rate surgeon, though rather a rough operator. Thompson was a singular man, one of violent passions; sorry for it when the passion was over, and used to tell his friends that he could not control himself, and that he was certain he would some day be killed,—a correct prediction, for he was afterward killed in the streets of Owensboro in 1863, by a man whom he had attacked. He was a man of fine talents and fine qualities, away from his ungovernable passions. The man who killed him was a workman for a carpenter, not particularly sensitive; but the event so preyed upon his conscience that he gradually pined away and died in about a year after with no complaint but remorse."

This put an end to the distilling business. Both distilleries soon went to wreck, and a large sum of money was entirely sunk. Mr. Triplett felt some consolation in the reflection that, if they had been engaged in the abominable business, they had lost enough to punish them for the sin, and that their account with Heaven was nearly balanced; but at that time it was not considered a discreditable business.

They now made arrangements for a tremendous business in coal, and so brilliant seemed the prospect that the loss by the distilleries seemed but a trifle. They turned into building boats at their steam-mill, turning out one a week, contracted with other mills to build all they could, and various points were all alive building boats for them. They were in high spirits, imagining they were making from $150 to $200 a day. But an event occurred to blast their prospects, as unexpected as would have been an earthquake to sink all their coal mines, namely, a frost, which destroyed the sugar-cane after it had ripened—an event that had not occurred before for twenty years.

When, however, by great efforts the evil caused by this misfortune seemed to be remedied by finding a market among the tow-boats, and they again renewed their shipments, a belief that the heat of the coal caused the boilers to burn out induced the tow-boats to abandon it; and here was a second great disaster which almost prostrated them, and which it was beyond the power of man to foresee. Determined to die with their colors flying, however, and believing that they need not fear another frost, and that the idea of burning out the boilers would be deemed nonsensical by the next season, they made another struggle and shipped a considerable quantity. But the planters would not buy, and captains of ships would not employ tow-boats which burned coal because the smoke blackened their sails. They were now effectually done for and dissolved partnership.

After this Mr. Triplett went to his original business and rapidly recovered the ground he had lost, but the proceeds had to go to pay dues on his own and the firm's lands; ultimately he began to emerge, and with most of the property with which he started.

He next went into a Texas speculation with an apparent profit of over $90,000, which induced him to make a purchase amounting to 20,000 acres; and the Government of Texas, failing to carry out its contract, again involved him in embarrassments from which it took a long time to recover. After a long struggle, however, his prospects began to brighten. Indeed, they seemed so flattering that he ventured to purchase a tract of land alongside of Bonharbor, which he wanted in order to command the whole coal field there. For this he gave $20,000, and cramped himself to make the first payment, confident that he would soon be in ample resources and easy again. But in this he was mistaken. Fortune was not yet tired of her pranks with him. Every thing went wrong with him. He became reckless, and his creditors concluded he was going to ruin. They sued him from all quarters, sold his property, until nearly every lot in Owensboro was gone, and he had owned more than half of the vacant property in the town. According to the laws of Kentucky, if land sold under execution does not bring two thirds its value, it may be redeemed in twelve months by paying ten per cent. per annum interest on the amount of sale. Mr. Triplett managed to redeem the lots which had been sold. At a subsequent period he sold Haphazard for $13,000, 1,000 acres of the best land in the county, on the Ohio River, one and a half miles from Owensboro, the mere buildings on which were worth more than half the money.

In 1842 the tariff was raised, and an energetic impulse was given to the manufacturing business. Mr. Triplett owned the Bonharbor coal mines and 2,000 acres of land, beginning about two miles below Owensboro, possessing great advantages for manufacturing. He built a small woolen factory for jeans and linseys, and afterward purchased cotton machinery to manufacture their warps. He attracted the custom of steamboats for his coal and with good success. He owned a vast amount of property in various portions of the State, some of which he sold to advantage, and ultimately reached a point of independence.

Robert Triplett died in Philadelphia, in 1853, with cancer in the face. He had nine children. His oldest daughter, Ann, married J. Andrew White, of Petersburg, Va., and soon afterward died. Emily married Honorable George H. Yeaman, now of New York City. Virginia died a few years ago, unmarried. The oldest son, Robert, Jr., died at the age of about twenty-one, in January, 1852, of erysipelas.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIC, LEGAL AND POLITICAL.

Under the above caption we classify such historical matters as relate to the organization of the county, the officers and representatives of the county, political notes, election returns, the courts, and the bar. In the next chapter we give biographical sketches of the more prominent public men of the county, both of the past and of the present. As the public records are not complete in all departments, and the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" not quite able to give names and dates for every period back to the year one, there are a few blanks in some of the lists which we are not able to supply.

ORIGIN OF THE COUNTY AND OF ITS NAME.

Previous to 1780, Kentucky was a county of Virginia. In May this year it was divided into three counties—Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln; in 1784 Nelson County was formed out of Jefferson; in 1792, after Kentucky became a State, Hardin was formed from Nelson County; in 1798 Ohio was formed from Hardin; in 1815 Daviess was formed out of Ohio; and in 1854 McLean County was formed from portions of Daviess, Muhlenburg and Ohio. Previous to the latter date Daviess County extended south to Green River. At one time a small strip, containing about 150 settlers, was transferred from Ohio County to Daviess; in 1829 a piece was taken from Daviess in the formation of Hancock County; and about 1857 the western line of this county was moved about four miles down the river.

The following act, creating the county of Daviess, was approved January 14, 1815:

Chapter CXC.—*An Act for the erection of a new county out of the county of Ohio.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That from and after the first day of June next, all that part of the county of Ohio included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Blackford's

Creek, thence up the same to the mouth of the Horse Fork, thence up the same, so as to include Joseph Wright, thence to the upper end of the Crane Pond, on Panther Creek, thence a straight line to the head of Buck Creek, so as to include Baxter Davis, crossing the Hammond Ferry road, at the forks of the said road and the Yellow Bank road, and down the same to Green River, thence down Green River to the Henderson County line, thence with said line to the Ohio River, thence up the same to the beginning—shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of "Daviess." A court for the said county shall be held by the justices thereof on the second Monday in every month in which the Circuit Courts are not hereafter directed to be held.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the justices named in the commissions of the peace for said county of Daviess shall meet at the house of John Leaman, in said county of Daviess, on the first court day after the said division shall take place, and having taken the oaths prescribed by law, and a sheriff being legally qualified to act, the justices of the County Court shall proceed to appoint and qualify a clerk.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Benjamin Fields, John Daveiss, David Glenn, Sr., John McFarland, Edward Hayden and John Leaman, of said county of Daviess, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to fix a place for the permanent seat of justice in the said county of Daviess, who shall meet at the time and place appointed for the first meeting of said justices, or as soon thereafter as the said commissioners can; and each having taken an oath before some justice of the peace to discharge the duties of a commissioner, in fixing on a seat of justice for the county of Daviess, without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice, according to the best of his skill and ability, they, or a majority of them, shall proceed to fix on a place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, having due regard to public convenience, of water and situation, as it respects the capacity of the land in said county for sustaining present and future population. And, having ascertained the place aforesaid, they shall certify under their hands the same to the County Court.

And they, the said commissioners, for their services, shall be allowed each $2.00 per day for every day they shall necessarily be employed in performing their said duties, to be levied and paid out of the first county levy; and thenceforth the said County Court shall cause to be erected at such place the necessary public buildings; and, until such buildings are erected, shall hold their several courts in the most convenient house to said place. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, a majority concurring therein; but a majority of those present on any court day may appoint a clerk *pro tempore.*

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Circuit Court for the county of Daviess shall be held annually on the second Monday in the months of April, July and October.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county of Ohio to collect and make distress for any public dues, and officers' fees, which shall remain unpaid by the inhabitants of the said county of Daviess at the time such division shall take place, and shall account for the same in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. And the courts of the county of Ohio shall have jurisdiction of all actions and suits, either in law or equity, which shall be depending before them at the time of such division; and shall determine the same, issue process and award execution thereon.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the citizens of the said county of Daviess shall vote for members to serve in the General Assembly, as joined with and making a part of the county of Ohio, in the same manner as heretofore, until the next apportionment of the ratio of representation by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, except that the sheriff of said county shall meet the sheriff of the county of Ohio on the first Friday after the election shall have closed at the court-house in Ohio County, and shall compare the polls and declare the election accordingly.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the circuit judge belonging to the said district to attend and proceed in the Circuit Courts of the said county.

The above act was approved just three days after the battle of New Orleans. Had the act not been passed until after the news of Jackson's victory there had been received, this county might have been named after that hero.

During the following month the Legislature passed a supplemental act, making it the duty of the surveyor of Ohio County, by himself or his deputy, to run out and plainly mark the line between the counties of Daviess and Ohio, and report the same to the court of each county; and also making it the duty of the commissioners to return lists of taxable property to the clerk of Daviess County, etc.

This county was named after the eminent lawyer and military hero, Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, a sketch of whom appears on a subsequent page; but, by a mistake in enrolling the bill creating the county, during its passage through the Legislature, the name was spelled "Daviess;" and consequently the name of this county has since been spelled differently from that of the great Daveiss and of his descendants and relatives. Other names in this State have similarly suffered; as, Green, after General Greene; Muhlenburg, from Rev. and General Muhlenberg; Calloway, from Colonel Callaway; Menifee from Hon. Richard H. Menefee, etc.

This patriot has been remembered in other States; as, Jo Daveiss County, Ill.; Daviess County, or town, in several other States, etc.

SURVEYS.

The original survey of the lands in this part of Kentucky, as in all the rest of the States, and even in all the older States, was done prior to the modern Government system of square-mile sections coincident with the cardinal points of the compass. Each tract of land was described with reference to adjoining tracts, and generally had irregular boundary lines, which, of course, still exist. Several surveys were made, commencing at points or centers remote from and independent of each other.

Previous to 1792, when "Ken-tuck-e" was under the ægis of Virginia, that mother of States from time to time granted lands, sometimes large tracts, to her ex-soldiers, especially officers, of the Revolutionary war. These were called "military lands." Besides, she would also give "certificates," or "land warrants," to any other party, for a stipulated fee. Each possessor of a warrant was allowed to "locate" his land where he pleased; and although required to be very precise in the recorded descriptions of their tracts, they were often too illiterate to fulfill the requirements of the law. Each owner was required to bear the expenses of the survey, and different surveyors were employed, some of them careless, who would work outward from the respective localities until they came into conflict. Hence, as immigration poured in, conflicts of claims became numerous and vexatious. Sometimes good farms were made, and finally lost by subsequent surveys, even after as many as twenty years occupancy. In one instance, in this county, as many as four surveys covered the same piece of ground! One surveyor in this part of the State commenced on Green River, another on the Ohio, another on Rough Creek, etc. The "Delaport survey" below Owensboro was made by a Frenchman of that name, who, before completing his work, went to Philadelphia, fell in love with an actress, and forever after abandoned the survey. On one occasion a surveyor was running a line along where the present jail is located, not knowing that he was within five miles of the Ohio River.

Generally, however, in order to lighten the expenses and diminish the annoyances of a survey, a number of warrants would be thrown together, and parties would often settle by dividing the difference. The lots which were first laid off in Rossboro (now Owensboro), lay one fourth over upon Madison's survey, and the parties settled by taking alternate lots on each side of the line.

Daviess County at present contains about 420 square miles of territory. In 1837 about five voting places were established in the county. Under the Constitution of 1850, requiring precise boundary lines of precincts, seven were described by the County Court in this county; in 1867 nine were laid out, and since then, two more. These are all described in their respective histories toward the latter part of the volume.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The election returns, so far as they are now to be found on file in the office of the county clerk, are given on subsequent pages—complete returns for the county in this chapter and fragmentary returns in the respective precinct histories.

During the days of Whiggism, Daviess County, in its aggregate vote, went sometimes one way and sometimes the other. It elected the Whig ticket 1816-'44, 1847-'8, 1850-'5; the American, or Know-Nothing, in 1856-'7; Union, 1861-'5; and Democratic all other years from 1845 to the present time.

The first account we have of a local club being organized for the election of a Presidential candidate is that of the "Daviess County Clay Club," which was formed Feb. 22, 1844. Dr. Murray was elected President of the club, and addresses were delivered at the first meeting by Messrs. Weir, Johnson, Triplett and McFarland. An oyster feast was given afterward by Mr. Heath.

The election of Aug. 2, 1847, was very exciting. The Whig candidates for Congress were numerous, namely: F. Peyton, J. H. McHenry, P. Gray, W. Green, and R. L. Waddell. Their claims were submitted to a convention, and R. L. Waddell, of

Christian County, was selected. His Democrat opponent was Samuel Peyton, of Hartford, Ohio County, who was an advocate of the Mexican war and a defender of President Polk, while the former was opposed. The candidates for the Legislature were William R. Griffith and Finley W. Wall, both Whigs. The former had been a resident of this county more than thirty years, having come here, as he said, "when this region was a howling wilderness, and had seen it transformed to a smiling garden." Mr. Wall was only twenty-six years of age, but had many good qualities to commend him as a legislator. A greater number of votes were polled in this county than ever before—830 in Owensboro alone, and 1,700 in the county. Griffith, who also was opposed to the proposed Constitutional Convention, fell behind Wall (in favor of the Constitutional Convention) by eight votes in the county. Waddell received 770, to 916 for Peyton.

From Bon Harbor about forty voters for Wall came up in a very large cart, with wheels about twelve feet high, and drawn by nine yoke of oxen, and with banners streaming for Wall and Convention. Friends of both parties strained every nerve, and the old and the sick were all conveyed to the polls.

The railroad tax, referred to under date of 1852 in the following table, was voted down in the county. It was for a road on the line of the present O. & N. road. In 1866-'7 the proposition carried.

The year 1856 was the period of the Know-Nothing victory in this county.

An election of Representatives for the extra session of Congress was held on the 20th of June, 1861, in this district, then the Second. Captain James Jackson was the Union candidate, and John T. Bunch "Southern Rights." Jackson carried every county but Daviess, which gave Bunch 194 majority. About 1,700 votes were cast. The district gave Jackson 6,220 majority. At this election Kentucky gave 40,000 or 50,000 majority for the Union.

In the election of Aug. 3, 1863, the ticket headed by C. A. Wickliffe was stricken from the poll-books as being disloyal, under an order from General Boyle, of the United States Army. The majority of George H. Yeaman, Union, over J. H. McHenry, Southern Rights, was 298; in the district, over 5,000. The State Union ticket this year consisted of Bell (declined and T. E. Bramlette substituted), Jacob, Harlan, Garrard, Page, Dawson, Stevenson, and John S. McFarland. It was elected.

The election of Aug. 1, 1864, was not influenced by any military interference. J. G. Harrison was the Union Whig candidate for Sheriff, and A. J. McAtee the Union Democrat, whom the Southern Rights party supported, so far as they voted at all. But the election of August, 1865, was claimed by the Southern Rights men to be under military control and a farce. Mr. Pettit, editor of the *Monitor*, among many others, was refused the privilege of voting, and he commented severely upon the administration, claiming that several loyal Democrats were debarred at the polls. In Owensboro a Federal soldier was stationed on each side of the door at the voting places.

At the election of Aug. 6, 1866, the "Southern Rights" party was successful, as also at succeeding elections generally. Negroes were admitted to the franchise in 1867, and although their first vote, April 6, of that year, in Owensboro, was all given, except two, for the Republican ticket, the Democratic success was greater than before for several years.

The election of April 15, 1867, was held for the purpose of determining whether the county should subscribe $10,000 shares, sufficient to constitute a capital stock of $250,000, in aid of the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad Company. The vote stood 1,231 for, and 1,039 against it.

The "presiding judge" referred to in one election was the title of the judge of the Quarterly Court, consisting of the ten magistrates of the county, who had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all except land cases. In 1867 the "Common Pleas" Court was established, but was soon abolished. It had original civil jurisdiction, but not criminal. It was also a Court of Appeal from the Quarterly Courts.

In 1869 the "additional tax" was that of a certain amount for common schools. Although defeated in the county, it was carried by the State.

In 1872 Mr. J. G. McFarland was elected to fill Jo Thomas' unexpired term.

In 1876 the "road law" voted upon was that which referred to working the roads. It failed of adoption.

In 1881 the two cents per $100 was for colored schools. Although the county of Daviess gave a majority against it, the proposition was carried by the State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The election returns, as now on file in the county clerk's office, are complete for only a few years past, and these we give in this chapter. The fragmentary returns we give only in the respective precinct histories.

ELECTION, AUG. 4, 1851.

Governor.

Archibald Dixon	831	
L. W. Powell	816	

Senator.

John G. McFarland	986	
—— Priest	548	

Representative.

A. D. Crosby	887	
—— Haynes	695	

ELECTION, AUG. 2, 1852.

Sheriff.

Landrum	1101	507
Veech	594	

Railroad Tax.

For	406	
Against	1304	898

ELECTION, AUG. 6, 1855.

Campbell, Am	elected.	
S. O. Peyton, anti-Am		

Representative.

F. M. Daly	elected.	
F. I. McLean		

ELECTION, AUG. 4, 1856.

Circuit Clerk.

J. P. Thompson, Am	897	22
Joseph Thomas, anti-Am	875	

Sheriff.

J. G. Harrison, Am	956	40
J. G. McFarland, anti-Am	916	

Circuit Judge.

James Stuart, Am	635	
J. Kincheloe	669	34

Commonwealth's Attorney.

B. H. Helm, Am	832	

ELECTION, AUG. 3, 1857.

Senator.

Wm. B. Wall, Am		
A. Cosby, anti-Am	about	25
S. O. Peyton, anti-Am		400
J. L. Johnson, Am		

ELECTION, AUG. 1, 1859.

Governor.

Beriah Magoffin, dem		100
J. F. Bell, Am		

Representative.

John G. McFarland, dem		127
Thomas Landrum, opp		

County Clerk.

M. L. Ogden, opp		21
Thos. G. Watkins, dem		

ELECTION, AUG. 6, 1860.

Sheriff.

H. W. Scott, dem		
John Locke		

County Attorney.

J. H. McHenry		
J. R. Claybrook		

Appellate Clerk.

Clinton McClarty, S. R		
R. R. Bowling, ind. dem		
Leslie Combs, opp		

ELECTION, AUG. 5, 1861.

Representative.

C. T. Noel, Southern rights		
Geo. H. Yeaman, union		75

Senator.

Wm. Anthony, union	elected.	
W. Vance, S. R	5	

ELECTION, AUG. 4, 1862.

Circuit Clerk.

Joseph Thomas, union	861	elected.
H. O. Hart, S. R		

Sheriff.

Jo Harrison	917	

Appellate Judge.

R. K. Williams	719	

Circuit Judge.

W. B. Wall	868	753
James Stuart	115	

Commonwealth's Attorney.

J. Chapeze	480	219
J. Harrison	261	

County Judge.

A. G. Botts	663	442
F. M. Beers	221	

County Clerk.

J. O'Brien	845

County Attorney.

W. S. McFarland	808.

Assessor.

V. L. Moseley	608

Surveyor.

H. W. Scott	327

Coroner.

J. W. Rumsey	497, elected.
—— Hines	
—— Richardson	

ELECTION, OCT. 27, 1862.

Congressman.

Geo. H. Yeaman, union	565	502
Edward R. Weir	63	

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1864.

President.

Geo. B. McClellan, dem	1124	1097
A. Lincoln, rep	27	

Surveyor.

H. W. Scott	1904

Assessor.

J. W. Onan, dem	1863
J. J. Talbott	162
Sam. Jewell, dem	41
J. T. Moseley, dem	94

Coroner.

H. O'Bryan, Union	626
—— Brown	536

Road Tax.

For	926
Against	536

ELECTION, AUG. 6, 1866.

Appellate Clerk.

Alvin Duvall	1951
—— Hobson	495

County Judge.

E. C. Berry	489
G. W. Triplett	1444
John S. McFarland	610

County Clerk.

—— Duncan	198
J. M. Hughes	447
—— O'Brien	642
—— Jones	1138

Sheriff.

E. A. Hathaway	732
W. H. Perkins	1576

County Attorney.

—— Taylor	1442
T. E. Crutcher	546

ELECTION OF APRIL 15, 1867.

Railroad Subscription.

For	1231	192
Against	1039	

ELECTION, AUG. 5, 1867.

Governor.

John L. Helm, S. R.	1618	1468
W. B. Kinkead, union dem.	150	
S. M. Barnes, rep	58	

Circuit Judge.

Geo. W. Williams, dem	711	585
J. L. Johnson, union dem	126	

Common Pleas Judge.

C. G. Wintersmith, union	1055	562
L. P. Little	493	

Representative.

J. Veech, union dem	747	
J. W. Moseley, dem	834	87
H. C. McPherson	33	

ELECTION, AUG 3, 1868.

Governor.

J. W. Stevenson, dem	2475	2415
—— Baker, union	60	

Circuit Judge.

Geo. W. Williams, dem	2413

Commonwealth's Attorney.

Baker Boyd, S. R	1070
R. Y. Bush, dem	140
Geo. W. Swoope, dem	1226

Circuit Clerk.

J. P. Thompson, S. R.	1769	927
M. L. Ogden, dem	842	

Sheriff.

H. W. Scott	2493

Surveyor.

I. W. Sutherland, U. dem.	1836	1467
W. Carico, S. R.	369	
—— Pearl	40	

ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

H. Seymour, dem	2415	2197
U. S. Grant, rep	218	

Congressman.

W. N. Sweeney, dem	2360	2286
Samuel Langley, union	174	

ELECTION, AUG. 2, 1869.

State Treasurer.

James W. Tate, dem	1295	1073
E. R. Wing, rep	222	

Senator.

Ed. Hawes, S. R.	1538	

Representative.

C. Griffith, union dem.	1394	1088
J. W. Gabbert	306	

County Attorney.

V. T. Crawford, S. R.	1347	

School Tax.

For	524	
Against	1246	722

ELECTION, AUG. 2, 1870.

Appellate Judge.

Wm. Lindsay	1948	
G. W. Williams	136	

Circuit Judge.

M. F. Cofer	2021	

County Judge.

G. W. Triplett	2048	
A. G. Botts	804	

County Clerk.

Thomas C. Jones	2029	
—— Moore	802	

County Attorney.

W. T. Ellis	2056	
—— Haynes	698	

Sheriff.

H. W. Scott	2076	
—— Maddux	783	

Surveyor.

I. W. Sutherland	2066	
—— Mayo	786	

Assessor.

Wm. Onan	2087	
—— Wooten	785	

Coroner.

A. J. McAtee	1978	
—— Littell	796	

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1870.

Congressman.

H. D. McHenry, un. dem.	1197	603
W. J. Rothrock	594	

ELECTION, AUG. 7, 1871.

Governor.

P. H. Leslie, S. R.	2478	1582
J. M. Harlan, rep.	896	

Representative.

Clint. Griffith, un. dem.	1789	645
S. H. Jesse, S. R.	1144	
F. H. Roberts, rep.	821	

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1872.

President.

Horace Greeley, lib. rep.	2035	947
U. S. Grant, rep.	1086	

ELECTION, AUG. 12, 1874.

Appellate Clerk.

T. C. Jones	2807	
J. B. Cochran	398	

Circuit Judge.

L. P. Little	1600	271
James Montgomery	582	
James Stuart	1329	

Commonwealth's Attorney.

Jo Haycraft	1444	
Eli H. Brown	1699	255

Circuit Clerk.

F. F. Conway	3371	

County Judge.

Geo. W. Triplett	2085	238
Geo. W. Jolly	1847	

County Attorney.

Wm. T. Ellis	3423	

Sheriff.

Henry W. Scott	3349	

Jailer.

J. W. Slaughter	2786	
J. M. Lanham	516	

Coroner.

Geo. W. Mathis	2318	

Surveyor.

Robert Frey	3267	

Assessor.

Wm. T. Aull	3321	

ELECTION, AUG. 2, 1875.

Governor.

James B. McCreary, S. R.	2476	1453
John M. Harlan, rep.	1023	

Representatives.

W. J. Taylor, S. R.	2267	elected.
J. G. Ford, S. R.	1907	
A. J. Philpot, rep.	1050	

Surveyor.

C. W. Gordon	2113	

ELECTION, AUG. 7, 1876.

Circuit Judge.

G. W. Ray, un.	2048	318
J. A. Murray, dem.	1730	

Sheriff.

J. H. Gates, dem.	2380	738
R. R. Coomes, dem.	1642	

Road Law.

For..........................300
Against.......................3088 2788

ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1876.

President.

S. J. Tilden, dem..........3369 2089
R. B. Hayes, rep..........1130
G. C. Smith, pro..........1280

Congressman.

James A. Mc Kenzie, S. R..2809 2378
J. Z. Moore, un............931

ELECTION, AUG. 6, 1877.

State Treasurer.

James W. Tate, S. R.......1575 1338
Isaac H. Trabue............237

Senator.

C. Griffith, dem............1797 1137
V. P. Stateler.............640

Representatives.

C. K. Tharp, dem......1971 }
A. Craycroft, dem......1737 } elected.
J. A. Shackleford......202

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1878.

Congressman.

J. A. McKenzie, dem......1136 872
John W. Feighan, rep......264
Francis M. English, gbk.....154

ELECTION, AUG. 5, 1879.

Appellate Judge.

Thos. H. Hines..............3168

County Judge.

H. W. Scott................2889
Geo. W. Jolly..............1693

County Attorney.

John L. McFarland........3732

County Clerk.

M. S. Mattingly............3554

Sheriff.

Ed. C. Davis..............3584 3357
E. S. Worthington 227

Assessor.

Gideon Allgood............3397 3102
C. W. Thomas..............295

Surveyor.

C. W. Gordon...............3388

Coroner.

J. W. Funk...............3119

ELECTION, AUG. 4, 1879.

Governor.

Luke P. Blackburn, dem...1926 150
Walter Evans, rep..........418
C. W. Cook, gbk...........283

Representatives.

R. W. McFarland, dem.2077 }
James Rudy, S. R......2030 } elected.
E. S. Worthington, gbk.......241
Eugene O'Flynn, gbk.......296

Constitutional Convention.

For..........................667 587
Against.......................80

Local Option or License.

For..........................340
Against......................588 248

ELECTION, AUG. 3, 1880.

Circuit Judge.

Lucius P. Little, dem.......2669 1065
James Stuart, ind..........1604

Commonwealth's Attorney.

Joseph Noe, dem...........2159 111
Joseph Haycraft, dem.......2048

Circuit Clerk.

F. F. Conway..............3358

Sheriff.

Ed. C. Davis..............3368

Surveyor.

E. Edwards.................2911

ELECTION, AUG. 1, 1881.

State Treasurer.

J. W. Tate..................1457

Senator.

J. A. Munday.............1571

Representatives.

Geo. V. Triplett, dem......1529
J. H. Rudy, dem............1554
Both elected.

Sheriff.

A. B. Miller, dem............1122

Coroner.

P. W. Clark.................460 24
G. W. Mathis................486
J. B. Whelan...............310

ELECTION, AUG. 7, 1882.

Judge of Superior Court.

J. H. Bowden, dem.........2146

Appellate Clerk.

Thos. J Henry, S. R.,.......2012 1610
R. T. Jacob, S. R............402

County Judge.

H. W. Scott, dem..........2263

County Attorney.

Martin Yewell, dem........2327

County Clerk.

M. S. Mattingly, dem.......2366

Sheriff.

A. B. Miller, dem.	1927	1352
J. J. Christian, rep.	575	

Surveyor.

E. Edwards, dem.	2253

Coroner.

Geo. M. Hayden	2210

Assessor.

G. A. Allgood	2385

School Tax.

For	607
Against	1907

OFFICIALS.

The following embraces the persons who have filled the various official positions in connection with the government and organization of the county :

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry P. Broadnax	1815–'2
Alney McLean	1822–'4
John Calhoon	1842–'5
John P. Devereux	1851
Jesse W. Kincheloe	1851–'56
James Stuart	1856–'67
James L. Johnson	1867
George W. Williams	1867–'70
Martin H. Cofer	1870–'74
James Stuart	1874–'80
Lucius P. Little	1880

Beside these, special judges were appointed at various times, among whom were John H. McHenry and George H. Yeaman.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

George Handley	1815–'27
Horace Allen	1827–'32
John S. McFarland	1832–'45
William B. Wall	1845–'56
John P. Thompson	1856–'62
Ward Payne	1862
Joseph Thomas	1862–'68
M. L. Ogden	1868
John P. Thompson	1868–'72
Jo Thomas	1872
John G. McFarland	1872–'74
Frank F. Conway	1874

The first Clerk, George Handley, is still, or was recently, living at Hodginsville, Ky. He retained the position till April, 1827, when he resigned the duties of the office. Horace Allen, who had previously acted as Deputy, became Clerk. Allen died while in office, and was succeeded by John S. McFarland, who resigned the position October, 1845. John P. Thompson also died while serving as Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

Henry Davidge	
John H. McHenry	1821
Alfred Allen	1841–'51
B. Hardin Helm	1856
Cicero Maxwell	1858
John Chapeze	1862
Baker Boyd	1868
Jo Haycraft	1874
Joseph Noe	1880

SHERIFFS OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

Charles Y. Duncan	1815–'21
William Glenn	1821–'23
John Piles	1823–'25
Remus Griffith	1825–'27
J. Leman	1827–'29
Warner Crow	1829–'31
John Daveiss	1831–'33
R. C. Jett	1833–'35
S. Hawes	1835–'37
E. McCreery	1837–'38
R. C. Jett	1838–'39
William Newton	1839–'41
William B. Baird	1841
Joseph M. Potts	1841–'43
John G. Howard	1843–'45
Henry Dugan	1845'–47
Abner Lee	1847–'49
C. D. Jackson	1849–'51
Thomas Landrum	1851–'55
Joseph G. Harrison	1855–'59
John Locke	1859–'63
Joseph G. Harrison	1863–'66
W. H. Perkins	1866–'68
H. W. Scott	1868'–72
W. H. Perkins	1872–'74
H. W. Scott	1874–'76
J. H. Gates	1876–'78
Ed. C. Davis	1878–'82
A. B. Miller	1882

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

James W. Johnson	1815–'33
Rich. F. Bibb	1833–'34
Geo. W. Triplett	1834–'50
S. D. Shepherd	1850–'54
R. R. Coomes	1854–'58
H. W. Scott	1858–68
I. W. Sutherland	1868–'74
Robert Frey	1874
E. Turner	1874–'75
C. W. Gordon	1875–'79
E. Edwards	1880

COUNTY JUDGES.

Thos. W. Watkins	1850–'54
Geo. H. Yeaman	1854–'58
A. G. Botts	1858–'66
Geo. W. Triplett, elected	1866'–70–'74
H. W. Scott	1879

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

John H. Todd	
Wm. N. Sweeney	
Henry Smith	
—— Dallam	
W. S. McFarland	
Amos R. Taylor	
C. Riley	
V. T. Crawford	
W .T. Ellis	1876–'80
Martin Yewell	1882
Joseph Noe	1882

COUNTY CLERKS.

Wm. R.Griffith	1815–'18
George Handley	1819–28
Horace Allen	1829–30
J. S. McFarland	1831
Wm. B. Wall	1851–'56
Graham Hughes	1856–'58
James B. Watkins	1858–60
Jesse Moore	1862
M. L. Ogden	1860
John O'Brien	1862
Thos. C. Jones	1866–'74
M. S. Mattingly	1872

SENATORS.

John Handley (died in 1816)	1814
Benj. Duncan	1817
James Hillyer	1818
James Johnston	1819-'23
N. D. Anderson	
Benj. Duncan	1823-'27
Robert Stephens	
Wm. R. Griffith	1831-'35
Anselm Watkins	1835-'39
Wm. R Griffith	1839-'43
Francis Peyton	1843-'47
Geo. W. Triplett	1849
Camden Riley	1850
John G. McFarland	1851-'53
John S. McFarland	1853-'57
A. D. Cosby	1857-'61
Wm. Anthony	1861-'65
Edwin Hawes	1869-'73
Geo. W. Swoope	1873-'77
C. Griffith	1877-'81
J. A. Munday	1881-'85

REPRESENTATIVES.

Benj. Duncan	1816
Wm. Glenn	1817
Benj. Duncan	1818-'19
Warner Crow	1820
John Roberts	1822
Phil. Triplett	1824
Nestor Clay	1825
John S. McFarland	1826
John Roberts	1827
James W. Johnson	1828
Wm. R. Griffith	1829
Simpson Stout	1830
John Roberts	1831
Richard Lockhart	1832
John B. Hinton	1833
Wm. T. Sharpe	1834
Wm. R. Griffith	1835
Robert Griffith	1836
Wm. Anthony	1837
Wm. Newton	1838
Warner Crow	1839
George W. Triplett	1840-'41
Warner Crow	1842-'43
James L. Johnson	1844
Camden Riley	1845
John P. Devereux	1846
Finley W. Wall	1847
John H. McFarland	1848
Ben. Johnson	1849
John S. McFarland	1850-'51
A. D. Cosby	1851-'53
Daniel M. Griffith	1853-'55
Andrew Jones	1855-'57
Francis M. Dailey	1857-'59
John G. McFarland	1859-'61
Geo. H. Yeaman	1861-'62
John S. McFarland	1862-'65
Josiah Veech	1865-'67
John W. Moseley	1867-'69
Clinton Griffith	1869-'73
Ben Stout	1873-'75
W. J. Taylor	1875-'77
J. G. Ford	1875-'77
C. K. Tharp	1877-'79
A. Craycroft	1877-'79
R. W. McFarland	1879-'81
James H. Rudy	1879-'80
Geo. V. Triplett	1881-'83
James H. Rudy	1881-'83

In 1788, when this portion of Kentucky was Nelson County, it was represented by John Steele and Matthew Walton, in the convention which ratified the present Constitution of the United States.

Of the earliest justices of the peace, we mention the names of John Calhoon, an eminent lawyer and great man; John Daveiss, who was acting in 1818; and Warner Crow, who had the office at least from 1818 to 1823.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court.—The Fourteenth Judicial Circuit (or District) was erected by the Legislature of 1821, and comprised the counties of Muhlenburg, Hopkins, Union, Henderson, Daviess, Breckenridge and Ohio. Although this county is not actually named in the law, it was doubtless contained in the above district. 1 *Litt. Laws*, 400.

By Morehead & Brown's Digest of 1834, the Fourteenth District was made to comprise Muhlenburg, Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Breckenridge and Hancock counties.

By the Revised Statutes of 1852 the Third District was created with the following counties: Breckenridge, Hancock, Daviess, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Grayson, Meade, LaRue and Hardin.

By act of 1856 the Third District comprised Breckenridge, Hancock, Daviess, McLean, Ohio, Grayson, Meade, LaRue and Hardin

By act of 1868 the Fifth Judicial District was created thus: Breckenridge, Hancock, Daviess, Ohio, Grayson, Hardin, Meade.

By act of 1880, the Fourth Circuit was made to consist of Hancock, Daviess, Ohio and McLean counties.

All the above may be very neatly tabulated as follows:

COUNTIES.	1821. 14TH.	1834. 14TH.	1852	1856. 3D.	1868. 5TH.	1880. 4TH.
Muhlenburg	1	1	1			
Hopkins	1					
Union	1					
Henderson	1					
Breckenridge	1	1	1	1	1	
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butler		1				
Hancock		1	1	1	1	1
Meade			1	1	1	
Grayson			1	1	1	
LaRue			1	1		
Hardin			1	1	1	
McLean				1		1
Daviess	1	1	1	1	1	1

At present the Circuit Court for Daviess County convenes the first Monday in March and September and the third Monday in January and July. Lucius P. Little is the present Judge. For a complete list of the circuit judges, see a preceding page in this chapter. The January and July terms are Criminal Courts. From 1875 to 1880 there were two judges,—a criminal and a circuit. John Allen Murray was the Criminal Judge and James Stuart the "Circuit" or "Civil."

The records of this court are complete from the organization of the county in 1815 to the present time. As a matter of interest and curiosity in this historical work we will copy the first proceedings of this body:

"At a Circuit Court began and held for the county and circuit of Daviess at the house of Thomas Moseley, Sr., at the Yellow Banks in said county on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1815, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Commonwealth, were present the Hon. Henry P. Broadnax; George Calhoon and Anthony Thompson, Esquires.

"The court proceeded to the appointment of a clerk, a majority concurring therein, and to appoint George Handley, Clerk of the Court, he having produced to the court a certificate from the Hon. John Boyle, William Cogan and William Owsley, Judges of the

Court of Appeals, and attested by Achilles Sweet, Esq., their clerk, certifying that he, the said George Handley, has been examined by their clerk in their presence and under their direction, and that they deem him well qualified to discharge the duties of clerk to any County Court, Circuit Court, or court of equal dignity within this Commonwealth.

“And thereupon the said George Handley took the oath required by the Federal Constitution, the oath required by the Constitution of this State, the oath of office, and the dueling oath,—which oaths were administered to him by this court, and entered into bond in the penalty of $10,000 with Joseph Allen, Benj. Duncan, Anthony Thompson, Charles Y. Duncan and William R. Griffith, his securities, and which bond is in words and figures following, to wit:

“Know all men by these presents, That we, George Handley, Joseph Allen, Benjamin Duncan, Anthony Thompson, Charles Y. Duncan and William R. Griffith, are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the penal sum of $10,000, current money, and for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, etc., jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 9th day of October, 1815.

“The condition of the above obligation is, that if the above bound George Handley, who has this day been appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of Daviess County, shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of said office according to law, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and value.

George Handley, [seal.]
Jo. Allen, [seal.]
Benj. Duncan, [seal.]
Charles Y. Duncan, [seal.]
Anthony Thompson, [seal.]
Wm. R. Griffith. [seal.]

Executed in the presence of
Henry P. Broadnax, *Judge.*”

FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

As early as 1868 a movement was set on foot for securing the establishment at Owensboro of the seat of a new Federal Judicial District. In the following winter a bill was introduced in Congress for the creation of an additional district for Kentucky, and Owensboro, Paducah and Bowling Green became competing points for the headquarters.

In February, 1880, the friends of Owensboro prepared an elaborate memorial to Congress, setting forth the arguments in favor of establishing a Federal Court here. A bill was accordingly introduced appropriating $50,000 for the erection of public buildings and the purchase of a suitable site in Owensboro, and vigorously advocated by Hon. J. A. McKenzie, from this district. But Congress adjourned, June 16, without taking action on the bill.

In December, 1880, a petition was signed by fifty prominent citizens, requesting the Owensboro City Council to appropriate $200 or more to defray the expenses of two or more influential citizens to Washington to aid in securing the passage of that bill, or a similar one. J. A. Munday and J. Z. Moore were selected to attend to this errand; but the bill is still pending. The bill provides for a building which shall serve both as a Federal Court building and a custom-house.

Appellate Court.—The Fourth Appellate District of Kentucky embraces the counties of Ballard, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Fulton, Grayson, Graves, Hancock, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, McLean, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Simpson Trigg, Todd, Union, Warren and Webster.

COUNTY COURTS.

The county judge is the presiding judge of the County Court, which is held the third Monday of each month. In October of each year the justices sit with him, for the purpose of making the county levy and appropriations from the county funds. Sitting alone, the county judge has jurisdiction of matters of probate, appointment of guardians, granting licenses, supervision of all the public roads in the county, etc.

On the first Monday of February, May, August and November, the county judge holds a quarterly court, in which he exercises civil jurisdiction in cases where the claims do not exceed $200.

The above system was inaugurated with the present Constitution, in 1850. Before that time the justices held the County Courts which were presided over by the senior justice. Justices and constables were appointed by the Governor.

County Court.—This meets the third Monday of each month, H. W. Scott, Judge; M. S. Mattingly, Clerk; Martin Yewell, County Attorney; A. B. Miller, Sheriff; Gideon Allgood, Assessor.

Court of Claims.—Meets the third Monday in October. H. W. Scott, Judge. This court is held to levy taxes, audit claims, etc.

Quarterly Court.—This is held the first Monday in February, May, August and November. H. W. Scott is the present Judge.

Magistrates' Courts.—These are held in the respective precincts. See the precinct histories. Justices of the peace, or magistrates, and constables, are elected the first Saturday in May—the justices for four years and the constables for two years, their terms commencing on the first of June following.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

An association of the lawyers was organized in Owensboro, in 1879. W. T. Owen is President, and J. A. Deane, Secretary, and W. L. Burton, Treasurer.

CHAPTER V.

SKETCHES OF PUBLIC MEN.

As more extended notices are required of many of the officials of Daviess County, including State and Government officers and representatives who have resided within the limits of this county, we devote a chapter to them; and as a matter of convenience we will include all the members of the present bar, and many of the past, in our sketches, and follow an alphabetical arrangement.

E. G. Adams, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, is a son of Elisha and Artemesia (West) Adams, and was born in Uppertown, Oct. 7, 1849. He received a common-school education, and by close application was qualified to teach. In 1870 he went to Louisiana, but the climate did not agree with him and he returned after an absence of a year and settled on a farm in Lowertown. He taught school about a year, and in 1873 managed his farm, hiring the labor. In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace for a term of four years, and in 1882 was re-elected. He was married April 15, 1869, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Richard C. and Sarah J. (Barrett) Fuqua. His wife died Aug. 16, 1879. They had three children—Mary Lou and Lou Ella, born Aug. 28, 1870, died in April, 1874; Helen Y., born July 28, 1878, is now living with Mr. Fuqua. After the death of his wife Mr. Adams moved into town and gives his attention to the duties of his office and the practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar Jan. 20, 1883. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and I. O. G. T. He was also Master of Progressive Grange, and a member of the County and State Grange. He has delivered lectures on temperance; at the last one he had his horse stolen. Mr. Adams is a member of Walnut Street Baptist Church, and was elected Deacon when twenty-six years of age.

Gideon A. Allgood was born in Yadkin County, N. C., Jan. 27, 1848. His father, James Allgood, was born in North Carolina, in 1811, and came to Daviess County in 1855, where he died March 10, 1860. His mother, Amelia (Hudspeath) Allgood, was born in North Carolina in 1812, and died in 1877, leaving four children—Nathan B., John L., Fiza A. and Gideon. Mr. Allgood

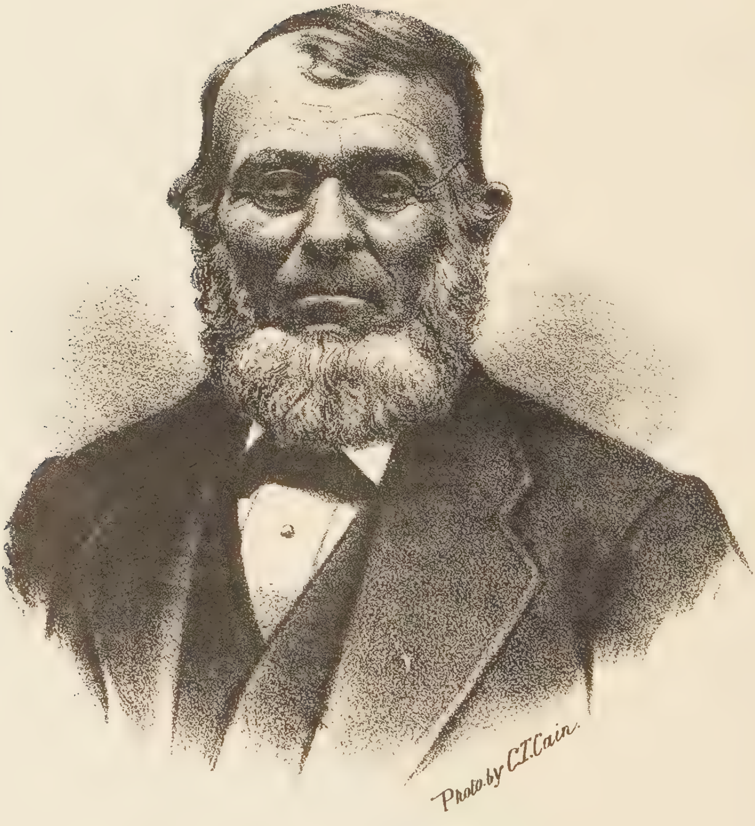


Photo. by C. T. Cain.

Thomas Monarch

was reared on a farm, and went to school at intervals until twenty-four years of age. He is a single man. In 1872 he was elected Constable to fill out the term of Robert Ellis, resigned. He served as Deputy Sheriff a year and a half, and as Deputy Assessor two years. In 1878 he was elected Assessor, and re-elected in 1882. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of Yelvington Lodge No. 693, A. F. & A. M.

Wm. Anthony, lawyer, was a member of the Legislature from this county during the war. He was learned, refined, able and witty. He stood firm on the side of the Union all through the war. As a lawyer he was of course shrewd and ready. He could with wonderful ease, yet perfect politeness, entrap any crooked witness whom he might be called upon to examine. He died some years ago.

J. D. Atchison, attorney at law and ex-County Superintendent of Schools was born in this county Dec. 31, 1852. His father, Austin Atchison, was born in Virginia in 1807, and was of Scotch parentage. He was a farmer in good circumstances, until 1865, at which time he lost his slaves and other property. He died in 1875. Mr. Atchison's mother, Lucy (Moseley) Atchison, was a native of Kentucky and died in 1865. His parents were married in 1850. Owing to defective vision he did not learn to read until ten years of age, at which time he attended a county school one month, having procured a lens which enabled him to see sufficiently well to study. He was very small and sickly until sixteen years of age; he then again attended a county school. All of his leisure time had been spent in hard study, but a want of proper books was a great obstacle to his progress. A friend, E. H. Bryan, gave him great assistance in the sciences. In 1868 Prof. W. Alexander established Oakland Seminary, near the farm of Mr. Atchison's father, and at once took great interest in J. D., who was his pupil four years. He attended the school only during a part of the winter session, but took private lessons during the entire year. At the age of twenty Mr. Atchison borrowed money of his father, with which to buy suitable clothing, and started out to take care of himself. He went to Henderson County, where he was engaged nearly a year in teaching school, for which he was paid sixty dollars a month. With a part of this money he repaid his father, and the remainder he spent in the pursuit of his studies at school, where he organized a club, and "bached" at an expense not exceeding $1.25 per week.

In 1874 Mr. Atchison accepted a professorship in West Kentucky College, at South Carrolton, Ky., which position he held two years. He was thus again associated with his former preceptor, Prof. Alexander, who held the first position in the school. When quite young Mr. Atchison had determined to study law, and in 1876 he resigned his position in the school and commenced the course of study in his chosen profession. Partly from poverty, and partly from a fixed principle that every one ought to acquire knowledge by his own efforts, he determined not to enter a law school. He came to Owensboro, and in June, 1876, entered the law office of Hon. W. N. Sweeney, where he remained four years. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1877, and in May, 1879, he was married to Miss Blanche Hermon, of Muhlenburg County, Ky., one of his former pupils. In 1880, when Judge James Stuart's term as Circuit Judge expired, he and Mr. Atchison formed a copartnership, which still continues under the firm name of Stuart & Atchison. For a number of years Mr. Atchison was School Commissioner of Daviess County.

R. C. Barrett is an attorney at law, resident at Whitesville.

Hon. George M. Bibb. Although but a few years a resident of Daviess County, yet the prominence of Judge Bibb entitles him to a special notice in this chapter. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., Oct. 30, 1776, and was the son of Richard Bibb, an Episcopal clergyman of great learning. His earliest recollections were of the struggle for American Independence, which began at his birth. He was well educated, a graduate of Hampton Sydney and also of William and Mary Colleges, and in his latter days was the oldest surviving graduate of each. Studying his profession with that distinguished lawyer, Judge Venable, he practiced in Virginia a short time, and removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1798, and was soon numbered among the ablest and soundest in a State already prominent for great lawyers. Jan. 31, 1808, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals by Governor Greenup; and by Judge Scott, its Chief Justice, May 30, 1809, but resigned in March, 1810; and again, by Governor Desha, was appointed Chief Justice the second time Jan. 5, 1827, but resigned Dec. 23, 1828.

Judge Bibb was twice elected to the U. S. Senate,—first in 1811, but resigned in 1814, and second in 1829, serving the full term of six years. During the war of 1812, he, in the Senate, and William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and Henry

Clay, in the U. S. House of Representatives, formed what was called the "War Mess" of the Madison administration—from having supported the war and the President with such great talent, vigor and zeal. He settled in Frankfort in 1816. From 1835 to 1844 Judge Bibb held the important position of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, but resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of his old colleague in the U. S. Senate, President Tyler, holding it to the close of his Presidential term. Thenceforward, until his death, April 14, 1859, he practiced law in the courts of the District of Commons, most of the time in the position of chief clerk in the department of the U. S. Attorney General, but really doing the duties now required of the Assistant Attorney General, an office established for the very labors performed by him.

Judge Bibb was a profound scholar, and a great mathematician, as well as a most eminent jurist. He had an iron frame and an ardent temperament; was capable of great endurance and labor, and liable to great bursts of indignation when roused. He married a daughter of General Charles Scott, who bore him twelve children. In 1832 he married again in Washington City, his second wife bearing him five children. His brother, John B. Bibb, was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and in the State Senate 1830-'34. Judge Bibb died April 14, 1859, aged eighty-three years.

Baker Boyd, born Aug. 9, 1836, in Shelby County, Ky., is a son of William G. and Jane (Ligget) Boyd. His father was a native of Virginia, born Oct. 14, 1783, and moved to Shelby County, Ky., when nineteen years of age. He was Sheriff of Shelby County twenty years under the old Constitution. He represented his district in the State Lower House and Senate ten years. He was married three times. His first wife was Agnes Shannon, born Sept. 1, 1787. To them were born three children—Samuel L., born Sept. 4, 1806; Mehitable, Feb. 2, 1808; Martha Ann, Oct. 29, 1809. His second wife was Mary Newland, born April 18, 1785. They had two children—William Wallace, born April 23, 1815, and John Newland, Jan. 23, 1817. His third wife was Mrs. Jane (Ligget) Newland. Her first husband was William Newland, and to them were born two children—James L. and Ann Maria. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd—George Washington, born Dec. 8, 1820, married Emily Moore, of Ballard County, Ky., and had three sons—

John, Ligget and Henry; Celeste, born July 30, 1822, married Green Stewart, and had the following children: Wallace, Clarence, Digges, Boyd, John, Charles, William, Jennie, Sallie, Celeste; Columbus, born Dec. 12, 1824, married William H. Digges, Sept. 4, 1846, and had one son, William H.; Christopher C., born Sept. 6, 1826; Robert L., born Sept. 18, 1828, married Margaret McClarty, and had four children—J. Allen, Charles L., Henry D. and Mary L.; Jane, born Sept. 17, 1828, married James L. McClure, and had five children—Ligget, Logan, William, Jennie and James; Henry C., born Aug. 14, 1833, died Sept. 11, 1864; Baker, subject of this sketch. William G. Boyd moved to Hancock County and lived about thirty years. In 1860 he moved to Breckenridge County, where he died in 1863. When about twenty years old, Baker Boyd entered the county and circuit clerk's office of Breckenridge County, under Joe Allen, Clerk of the county, and remained there two years. He began studying law with Ben Munroe, United States Judge of the State of Kentucky, who was at the same time teaching a law school in Frankfort. After studying a year he was licensed to practice by two judges of the Court of Appeals, and established himself at Hawesville, Ky. Eight months later, in 1860, he removed to Blandville, where he remained till the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he went to Camp Cheatam, near Nashville, and joined Company A, First Tennessee Regiment, Rock City Guards. After the battle of Perryville he was promoted to Third Lieutenant and then First Lieutenant of his company. During the war he was transferred to Company B, Seventh Kentucky Regiment, being First Lieutenant of the company. At the battle of Nashville he was captured by the Federal forces, and the following day taken to Johnson Island, across Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, and confined till the close of the war. He then returned to Hawesville and remained about a year, when he moved to Hardinsburg and formed a partnership with Alfred H. Payton, and continued in practice there till August, 1868, when he was elected Commonwealth Attorney for the Fourth District, comprising the counties of Hardin, Meade, Grayson, Breckenridge, Hancock, Ohio and Daviess, which position he held six years. In 1868 he moved to Owensboro. He was married in October, 1868, to Celia V., daughter of Thomas M. and Penelope (McFarland) Barron. Her mother was a daughter of John H. McFarland. Her father was a native of Virginia, and died in Daviess County in 1867.

Henry P. Broadnax, the first Circuit Judge, 1815–'22, was an upright and impartial judge, and one of the most remarkable men of his day. During the last year or two of his judgeship, his salary was paid in about $600 or $800 worth of corn. Those were "the primitive and honest days of the Republic." The judge used to wear short breeches, with knee buckles, and plaited hair, tucked with a comb.

W. Lindsea Burton, attorney and counselor at law, is a native of Daviess County, and is now practicing his profession in Owensboro. He is a well-educated, Christian gentleman, a strong advocate of temperance, and no lover of card-playing or novel-reading. His maxims of life, of his profession, and of liberal education are of the highest order.

John Calhoon was a prominent lawyer, a Circuit Judge, and a member of Congress. He was far superior to any other man of his time in this part of the country.

Wilfred Carico is an attorney. Office in Court Row. He also is a native of this county, and has passed all his life here.

W. W. Chambers is a member of the Daviess County bar and a resident of Owensboro.

Colonel Martin Hardin Cofer was born in Hardin County, Ky., April 1, 1832. He was raised on a farm, and his education was such as the common schools of that day afforded. Early in life he determined to enter the profession of law. He was married in 1853, and shortly afterward removed to Illinois, where he resided three years. He studied his profession when not engaged in active business, and at the age of twenty-four was licensed by the Supreme Court of that State to practice. He commenced his labors at Elizabethtown, Ky., and acquitted himself well in his first efforts. He made steady progress, and at the beginning of the civil war had a very large practice. In 1860 a military company was organized at Elizabethtown, and he was chosen its Captain. During this year he was the Southern Rights candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, having openly avowed his principles and determined to stand by them. His competitor, Hon. B. R. Young, who had been a member of Congress, was a man of ability and great popularity. Colonel Cofer and Dr. Young entered upon the canvass in July, and after an exciting contest, the Union candidate was elected by a majority of only ninety votes. His next step was to enter the Confederate service. He was authorized, in connection with Major Thomas Hays, to raise a battalion of six companies, of which he was to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Only five companies were obtained, and in November these were consolidated with other companies that formed the Sixth Regiment. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of this command, and took rank from the [illegible] o November. He participated in every engagement of his regiment up to the 30th of August, 1864, except that of Murfreesboro, and was severely wounded at Shiloh. He was promoted to Colonel Sept. 30, 1863. The day before the first battle of Jonesboro he was made Provost Marshal General of the Army of Tennessee. Colonel Cofer was a man of excellent judgment; was rarely known to draw a conclusion from a false premise, and in all his relations has maintained himself as an honest, upright gentleman.

Frank F. Conway, the present Circuit Clerk, is a native of Virginia, born Nov. 22, 1837. When he was eleven years of age his father died, and he was sent to New Albany and educated. In 1859 he graduated in medicine at Louisville, and began practice as a physician at Oakford, this county; but in the course of fourteen years his health failed, and he relinquished his profession, since which time he has been the popular and efficient Circuit Clerk of Daviess County. His first vote for President was for John C. Breckenridge.

Hon. A. D. Cosby was a Representative to the Legislature 1851-'3, and Senator 1857-'61.

V. T. Crawford, in 1868 (and possibly other years), had an office in Court Row, as a lawyer.

Thomas Alexander Craycroft was born in Washington County, Ky., Jan. 8, 1833; reared in Meade County, and completed a course of study in the English branches at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's colleges in this State. He afterward taught school awhile and read law, and graduated at the Louisville Law School in the spring of 1858. He located at Lebanon, Ky., where he was elected County Attorney and served two years. In February, 1860, he opened a law office in Paraclifta, Ark., and practiced till the close of the war. While there he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney and recruiting officer for the Southern army. In 1860 he was Assistant Douglas Elector for Arkansas.

In May, 1866, he came to Owensboro, where he has resided ever since, in the practice of law. Was four years City Judge, and was member of the Legislature one term—1877-'8. In 1881, in partnership with Geo. V. Triplett, he established the *Saturday Post*, and continued as one of the editors and proprietors until January,

1883. His editorial ability is of a high degree. His tastes, indeed, incline him more to literature and politics than to law. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and is opposed alike to abolitionism and secessionism.

Judge Craycroft was first married in January, 1857, to Miss Lucy Hopkins, of Owensboro. In May, 1860, he married Mrs. Mary Graves, of Marion County, Ky. His children are Benjamin and Lucy—both by his second wife.

Warner Crow, Sheriff 1829-'31, was one of the oldest settlers of Daviess County, and is the father of Joshua G. Crow, a well-known citizen of Murray Precinct. See sketch in the history of that precinct.

Samuel R. Crumbaugh, Collector for the Second Internal Revenue District of Kentucky, is now temporarily a resident of Owensboro, having his principal office near the northeast corner of the public square. [This is Owensboro's present custom-house.] His district comprises thirty-two counties. He is a native of this State; graduated at the Military Academy at Annapolis, Md.; spent two years in scientific studies in London, Eng., and several years as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, the last two in the college at Hopkinsville. He is a tall, soldierly looking gentleman, with a massive chest and square shoulders, and carries himself very erect. He wears a heavy mustache and goatee, and is probably thirty-five or forty years of age. A few years ago he married a very wealthy woman at Elkton, and afterward moved to Hopkinsville, where he has a handsome residence. He is a rising politician, and at present the Republicans talk of placing him at the head of the State ticket at the next election.

John Daveiss, Sheriff 1831-'3, was the brother of the next mentioned.

Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daveiss or "Jo Daveiss," as he was popularly known , who gave his name to Daviess County, was one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was born in Bedford County, Va., March 4, 1774. His parents were natives of Virginia; his father of Irish, and his mother of Scotch, descent. When young Daveiss was five years old the family removed to Kentucky, then an almost unbroken wilderness, and settled in the immediate vicinity of the town of Danville, then in Lincoln County. An incident, which occurred in the journey to Kentucky, illustrates the character of his mother. In crossing the Cumberland River, Mrs. Daveiss was thrown from her horse, and had her arm broken. The party only halted long enough to have the limb bound up, with what rude skill the men possessed, and pursued their route, she riding a spirited horse and carrying her child, and never ceasing her exertions to promote the comfort of her companions when they stopped for rest and refreshment. Daveiss was sent to school as occasion allowed. He attended grammar schools taught by a Mr. Morley, and a Dr. Brooks, and made considerable advances in a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. At school he evinced unusual capacity, always being at the head of his class. He was particularly remarkable for his talent for declamation and public speaking. The sudden death of a brother and sister recalled him from school, and he returned home to assist his father in the labors of the farm. There is a tradition that young Daveiss was not particularly distinguished by his devotion to agricultural pursuits, frequently permitting the horses of his plow to graze at leisure, in a most unfarmer-like way, while he, stretched supinely on his back on some luxurious log, indulged in those delicious dreams and reveries so sweet to young and aspiring ambition.

In the autumn of 1792 Major Adair, under Government orders, raised some companies of mounted men, to guard the transportation of provisions to the forts north of the Ohio River. Daveiss, then in his eighteenth year, volunteered in the service. On one occasion, when Major Adair was encamped near Fort St. Clair, he was surprised early in the morning by a large body of Indians, who, rushing into the camp just after the sentinels had been withdrawn from their posts, killed and wounded fourteen or fifteen of the men, and captured and carried away about 200 head of horses. These were taken within the Indian lines and tied. After the whites had sought shelter in the neighborhood of the fort, young Daveiss, discovering his own horse at some distance hitched to a tree, resolved to have him at all hazards. He accordingly ran and cut him loose, and led him back to his companions amid a shower of balls. This exploit nearly cost him his life. A ball passed through his coat, waistcoat, and cut off a small piece of his shirt. His horse was the only one taken out of the 200. When his time of service expired, he returned home, and spent some time reviewing his classical studies. He ultimately concluded to study law, and entered he office o the celebrated George Nicholas, then the first lawyer in Kentucky. Daveiss entered a class of students, consisting of Isham Talbot, Jesse Bledsoe, William Garrard, Felix Grundy, William Blackbourne, John Pope, William Stuart, and Thomas

Dye Owings, all of whom became distinguished at the bar, and noted in the public history of the country. Nicholas was profoundly impressed with the striking indications of genius of a high order manifested by Daveiss while under his roof. His opinion of the strength of his character and the firmness of his principles was equally as exalted, and at his death, which occurred a few years after, he appointed him one of his executors. As a student he was laborious and indefatigable. He accustomed himself to take repose on a hard bed; was fond of exercise in the open air, and was accustomed to retire to the woods with his books, and pursue his studies in some remote secluded spot, secure from the annoyance and interruption of society. In connection with his legal studies, he read history and miscellaneous literature. His mind, therefore, when he came to the bar, was richly stored with various and profound knowledge, imparting a fertility and affluence to his resources, from which his powerful and well-trained intellect drew inexhaustible supplies. He began the practice of the law in June, of the year 1795. The following August he was qualified as an attorney in the Court of Appeals. In his first case he had for an antagonist his old preceptor, over whom he enjoyed the singular gratification of obtaining a signal triumph. Daveiss settled at Danville, and soon commanded a splendid business in all the courts in which he practiced. On the abolition of the District Courts and the substitution in their place of the Circuit Court, he removed to Frankfort. He had been appointed United States Attorney for the State of Kentucky. In the year 1801 or 1802, he visited Washington City, being the first Western lawyer who ever appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States. He here argued the celebrated case of Wilson *versus* Mason. His speech is said to have excited the highest admiration of the bench and bar, and placed him at once in the foremost rank of his profession.

During this trip he visited the principal cities of the North and East, and formed an acquaintance with many of the most distinguished men of America. In 1803 he was united in marriage to Anne Marshall, the sister of John Marshall, the Chief Justice of the United States. Miss Marshall seems to have shared none of the qualities of her celebrated brother. After residing at Frankfort for a few years, he removed to Cornland, the farm on the Ohio a mile and a half above Owensboro. His residence here was a hewed log house, which is not now remaining. He lived here till 1809, and then removed to Lexington, where he resumed the practice of law. While acting as attorney for the United States, he acted as prosecutor against Aaron Burr in his famous trial ot treason. He had noticed the movements of this person for some time before the prosecution was begun. Satisfied from his observations that he had some unlawful design in view, he caused him to be apprehended and brought before the court. Burr's project was to revolutionize the Western country, establish an empire, with New Orleans as the capital, and himself the chief. July 24, 1806, General Dayton, one of Burr's firmest adherents, wrote to General Wilkinson in cipher, "Are you ready? Are your numerous associates ready? Wealth and glory! Louisiana and Mexico!!" From a failure of evidence, as is well known, the prosecution was abandoned, although the whole plot was finally discovered. In the fall of 1811, Colonel Daveiss joined the army of General Harrison in the campaign against the Indians on the Wabash. He received the command of major. On the 7th of November, 1811, in the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, he fell in a charge against the Indians, made at his own solicitation. He survived from 5 o'clock in the morning till midnight, retaining to the last the full command of his faculties. The personal appearance of Jo Daveiss was commanding and impressive. His bearing was grave and dignified. His manner was bland and courteous to those he loved, but haughty and repulsive in the extreme to those he disliked. He was nearly six feet high, with a form athletic and vigorous. He was eccentric in his habits, allusion to which may be found elsewhere. At the great trial of Aaron Burr, at Richmond, it is said he made his appearance in a suit of buckskin. As an orator he had few equals and no superiors. Competent judges unite in declaring that he was the most impressive speaker they ever heard. In conversation he was unequaled, and the life of every circle in which he was thrown.

Dr. John D. Ogden, of Owensboro, has the original brief, in manuscript, which Jo Daveiss prepared and presented in a land suit from this county, in 1805 or '6, before the Supreme Court of the United States. This was the first argument ever presented before that body by an attorney from any section west of the Allegheny Mountains. It is related that when the case was about to be called, Mr. Daveiss was present, dressed in buckskin, with a squirrel cap, and was eating a piece of ginger-cake. It was whispered among the high-toned gentry of the court that the rough little Westerner would be so ignorant of the Virginia rules of procedure that he would soon be frustrated. When the case came up he stepped forward and represented that he was the United States District Attorney for Kentucky. This was at first regarded merely as a joke; but during the whole course of the proceeding the only interruption made by the bench was simply to announce that the proposition which Mr. Daveiss was about to establish was already admitted by the court!

John Allen Dean, formerly acting Commonwealth's Attorney, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., Dec. 14, 1852; raised on a farm; graduated at Kentucky University at Lexington in June, 1874, and in the Law Department of the Louisville University in March, 1876, and opened an office over the Planters' Bank in Owensboro; had his office in several other buildings, and is now on St. Ann street, opposite the court-house. In 1878 he married a daughter of Dr. Josiah Hale.

N. H. Decker was admitted to the bar here, but did not practice law in this circuit. He has been teaching public school in Waco, Texas, and is now following the profession of law. He is a promising young man.

John P. Devereux, Circuit Judge in 1851, went to Kansas City in 1859, entering the railroad business and becoming very prominent in the development of the "New West." In 1866 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was commissioner of the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company until 1876, when he returned to Kansas City as the attorney of the company. In 1878 he moved to Denver, Col.

Judge John P. Devereux came here from Virginia, married Miss Mason of this county, practiced as an attorney for a number of years, was Circuit Judge, and in —— went West, etc. He was a noble man, both in appearance and manners.

William T. Ellis, born in Daviess County, Ky., July 24, 1845, was a son of Luther L. and Mary M. (Kallam) Ellis, natives of Shelby and Daviess counties, Ky. His father died in March, 1855, and his mother in March, 1856, leaving two children—William T. and J. W. Ellis, now of Masonville. William T. was reared and educated in Daviess County. Before he was sixteen years old he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the First Kentucky Cavalry; was mustered in Oct. 5, 1861, and served during the war, surrendering April 21, 1865. At the close of the war he was a non-commissioned officer, in command of scouts. After the war he returned home and attended school the rest of the year 1865 and 1866, working during vacation to pay his board and tuition. The latter part of 1865 and till the spring of 1867 he taught school near Whitesville in connection with his studies. During the years 1867-'69 he read law during his leisure time while engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1869 he received his license to practice law, and entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. Returned home in the spring of 1870, and in August of that year was elected County Attorney of Daviess County, and re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was Democratic elector for this district on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. Feb. 11, 1871, he formed a partnership with William T. Owen, under the name of Owen & Ellis, which is now one of the prominent law firms of the county. Oct. 20, 1871, Mr. Ellis married Alice, daughter of C. R. Coffey, who died a little more than a year later. Nov. 2, 1876, he married Mattie B., daughter of Dr. W. F. Miller, of Louisville, Ky.

George F. Ellis was born near Knottsville, Daviess Co., Ky., Nov. 11, 1856. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Owensboro, where he was reared and educated. He attended the Kentucky University at Lexington three years, graduating in June, 1876. He returned to Owensboro and studied law during the summer with Owen & Ellis, teaching during the winter. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of 1880. In May, 1878, he married Josie Newton, a native of Carolina County, Va., born July 1, 1861. They have one child—Muriel, born Jan. 23, 1882. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joshua G. Ford, Representative to the Legislature 1875–'7, was editor of the *Southern Shield*. See chapter on the Press of Daviess County.

Robert Frey, attorney at law, office in the Savings Bank building, was County Surveyor in 1874. He is a young man of considerable energy.

Clinton Griffith was a Representative to the Legislature for two terms, 1869–'73. He is a wealthy farmer, living in the southern suburbs of Owensboro.

William R. Griffith, deceased, was born Feb. 28, 1794, in Maryland, and was brought, by emigration of the family, to Ohio County in 1805. He was the first County Clerk of Daviess, which office he held for many years; and he was widely esteemed for his many excellent traits, and possessed abilities of no common character. He recorded the first deed ever made in the county, which transfer was made June 12, 1815, of 100 acres of land, by Adam Jourdan to Moses Gwyn, for the consideration of $350. This tract of land is said to be still in cultivation, but has not enhanced much in value. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar. His practice was successful and his business, largely consisting in land claims, was straightforward and reliable. In some portions of the latter business he was in partnership with Phil Triplett. Mr. G. was a Whig in his party affiliations. He died in December, 1848; two of his children survive,—Daniel M. and Clinton, both well-known citizens of Owensboro.

William R. Griffith, grandson of the above, and son of Clinton Griffith, is an attorney at law, now practicing in Owensboro. Office, with Weir, Weir & Walker.

T. B. Hardin, a native of Springfield, Washington Co., Ky., was an attorney at law in Owensboro from 1864 until 1872 or '3, in partnership with G. W. Ray, when he returned to Springfield, and is there now. He is probably over fifty years of age.

Joseph Haycraft was born in Hardin County, Ky., where he received most of his education; studied law with Judge M. H. Cofer, and graduated in the Law Department of the Louisville University in 1861; was First Lieutenant in the Confederate army; practiced law with Judge Cofer at Brandenburg; was Commonwealth's Attorney 1875–'6; for the last four years he has been in Owensboro in partnership with R. W. Slack.

S. H. Haynes was a lawyer in Owensboro in 1868. Office, over the Deposit Bank.

O. H. Haynes, attorney at law, is a native of this county, which has always been his home. He graduated at the Louisville Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1876.

George F. Haynes, son of F. W. and Cassandra (Miller) Haynes, was born in Boston Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., May 7, 1854. The parents of George F. were both natives of Ohio County, and were both descendants from Old Virginia, but settled in Kentucky at the beginning of the present century. F. W. Haynes came to Daviess County in 1836, and settled in the forks of Panther Creek, and in 1854 moved to Boston Precinct, where he engaged in farming, and at the time of his death owned a farm of more than 400 acres. George F. Haynes grew to maturity on the farm, and at the age of seventeen attended school at Horse Cave, in Heart County, Ky. In the fall of 1857 he began teaching a term of school, lasting five months. He continued teaching five months each year for four years. Dec. 31, 1877, Mr. Haynes came to Owensboro and entered the County Clerk's office, as deputy, serving in this capacity until 1880, when he received an appointment of Master Commissioner of Daviess County Circuit Court. For many generations the Hayneses have been strict adherents of the Baptist school of morals, and under this influence our subject was reared, having joined this church many years ago.

Ben. Hardin Helm was the son of Governor John L. Helm, and was born in Hardin County, Ky.; graduated at the West Point Military Academy, and in the law department of the Louisville University; in 1855 was a member of the Legislature; in 1856, Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial District; married a daughter of R. S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky.; in 1861 he entered the Southern army as a Colonel and was promoted Brigadier General. Sept. 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, he was killed. Many testimonials were given of his patriotism, integrity and good judgment. He was buried in the Atlanta cemetery.

Captain Samuel E. Hill, from Hartford, Ky., has just located in Owensboro, commencing in partnership with Colonel McHenry. The Hartford *Herald* speaks of him in the very highest terms.

Christopher D. Jackson is one of the very few old settlers now living. He was born on the old Hartford and Bardstown road, nine miles north of Hartford, in what is now Ohio County, Dec. 13, 1797. His father was Christopher D. Jackson, a native of Virginia, and was born in Prince William County and removed with his parents to Botetourt County, Va., when four years old; then moved to Danville, Boyle Co., Ky., and then to Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., then a fort. He was married here to Miss Catherine Rhodes. They were members of the Baptist church. They had a family of fourteen children; nine girls and three boys lived to be men and women. Christopher D. was the third son and fifth child. He was reared on a farm near Hartford. He married Miss Camilla L. Shanks, Nov. 1, 1827. She was born in Kentucky. About a month after his marriage in December, 1827, Mr. Jackson moved to Daviess County, Ky., where he has since resided. At that time there were 625 whites and 518 blacks in the county over sixteen years old. Since that time a part of the county has been given to McLean and Hancock counties. Mr. Jackson had some 200 acres of land, and four negroes, one of which is still living with him. He also had some $1,200 and a team of horses. He first settled on a part of his present farm in Masonville Precinct, and has resided on this farm ever since. He and wife had four children—J. Hanibal, died, aged one year and ten days; Josephine, died, aged nearly seventeen. James S. married Miss Susan Haws, a daughter of Albert Haws, who was elected three times to Congress from this district. James S. Jackson and wife had five children, four living —Christopher, who married Anna Kroh; Adelle, married James Hickman, M. D., and resides in Owensboro; Albert G., married Laura Terrell; Nina is unmarried. Samuel Jackson died aged six years. Mrs. Jackson died in 1837. Mr. Jackson is now in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and is hale and hearty for a man of his age. He owns a fine farm of 3,000 acres in one tract where he resides. He also owns 418 acres in Vanover Precinct and 100 acres in Knottsville Precinct. Mr. Jackson is the largest landholder in the county and the wealthiest man in the county. He is one of our self-made men; he is well read; he has a large library of his own which contains many valuable books. He is a Mason and a member of the Sugar Grove Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Jackson gave the two acres of land on which the Sugar Grove church is built. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace nineteen years and was Sheriff of the county two years under the old State Constitution. His brother, Julius C. Jackson, was in the battle of New Orleans, war of 1812. His wife was a cousin of Senator McCreery. He has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He is of English, Irish and German descent; his great grandfather, Henry Rhodes, on his mother's side, came from Holland and settled with William Penn in Pennsylvania. His great grandfather on his father's side was Christopher Jackson, who was born in England, son of an English father and French mother. He and two brothers came to America soon after the landing of the Pilgrims; Chistopher settled in Virginia, one in Maryland, and one in South Carolina. Mr. Christopher D. Jackson, father of subject of our sketch, was a second cousin of old Hickory Jackson, President of the United States.

Alfred B. Johnson, editor of the Owensboro *Gazette*, between 1852 and 1856, was also a member of the bar.

James L. Johnson, father of Philip T., was born in Livingston County, Ky., Oct. 30, 1818. He secured a good education in the common schools of that county, and in 1836 came to Owensboro. He at first studied under the instruction of George Scarborough, an excellent teacher, now living at Vineland, N. J., whose school was then the best in this part of the State. After quitting school he was employed for two years in the office of Circuit and County

Clerk, those positions then being filled by John S. McFarland. While in the Clerk's office he began the study of law under the direction of Hon. Philip Triplett, one of the first and most distinguished lawyers of Daviess County, and at that time a member of Congress. In 1841 Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Owensboro, in connection with James Weir. The firm was successful in the practice of law, and Mr. J. at the same time took a prominent part in political affairs. He was a Whig and a warm admirer and supporter of Henry Clay. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature; served one term and returned to Owensboro, where he resumed the practice of law In the Presidential campaign of 1848 his name appeared on the electoral ticket. The following year he was elected to Congress for the District in which Daviess County was embraced. He took his seat in December, 1849, and was thus a member of the celebrated Thirty-first Congress, or Compromise Congress, which passed the memorable compromise resolutions of Henry Clay, who was then a Senator from Kentucky. This Congress also has the reputation of being the longest ever held, not adjourning its session till October, 1851. While serving his term as member of Congress, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Harriette N. Triplett, the daughter of Philip Triplett, his old preceptor at law. On returning to Owensboro, Mr. Johnson again took up his profession. A few years subsequently he gave up the active practice of law and devoted his attention more closely to agricultural pursuits. During the late war he held Southern sentiments. In 1869 he received the appointment from the late Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, as Judge of the Judicial District in which Daviess County is included. He held this position for the unexpired term of Judge James Stuart.

George W. Jolly, born in Breckenridge County, Ky., Feb. 22, 1843, is a son of John B. and Rachel (Hardin) Jolly, both natives of Kentucky. He was educated in Hardinsburg, Ky., his tutor being Rev. R. G. Gardiner. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, serving in the Union army. He was licensed and admitted to the bar in 1867, and has since been actively engaged in his profession. He removed from Hardinsburg to Owensboro in 1877. In 1880 he was one of the Garfield electors. He has the largest collection of law books in Owensboro. He was married in February, 1871, to Sue Henderson, daughter of P. J. Henderson, of Breckenridge County. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

Jasper B. Karn, City Judge, Owensboro, is a son of Christopher and H. A. (Bristow) Karn, both natives of Daviess County. His grandfather, who was also named Christopher, was of German parentage but a native of Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Shelby County, Ky., and in 1819 came to Daviess County, settling in what is known as the forks of the creek, where he purchased about 3,000 acres of land and lived till his death. His wife was Leah Boone, the great niece of Daniel Boone. They reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom married and settled on the tract of land purchased by their father. Christopher Karn, Jr., died in 1878. His widow is still living. They reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, Jasper B. being the eldest son. He lived at home till nineteen years of age, when, having acquired a good common-school education, he began teaching school, which he followed at intervals till 1869. In August of that year he came to Owensboro and commenced the study of law in the office of Sweeney & Stewart, and was licensed to practice by Martin H. Cofer in March, 1870, still remaining, however, in the office of Sweeney & Stewart till the fall of that year. In 1872 he began the practice of law in Owensboro. In April, 1876, he was unanimously elected by the Council, City Attorney; served one term, and in 1878 was again elected to fill a vacancy. In April, 1882, he was elected City Judge. In 1878 he formed a partnership with G. W. Ray, which continued till 1880. May 30, 1876, he married Sallie L., daughter of J. P. Fuqua. She died Dec. 13, 1881, leaving two children—Eva and Virga, the latter now deceased.

Wm. P. Kent, a young and rising lawyer of Owensboro, is a native of Wythesville, Va., and is of the seventh generation of a family who have owned and resided upon the lands which their ancestors reclaimed from the forest and the Indians. He graduated as Ph. B. at William and Mary College in 1876, and in 1880 he graduated in law at the same institution. He has chosen Owensboro for his residence on account of its future prospects as a city.

Thomas Landrum, Sheriff 1851-'5, executed the death sentence upon Mr. Richardson, for murder. He died a year or two ago, in McLean County.

Lucius P. Little. Short and simple are the annals of the pioneer. To the unsteady hand of tradition we owe most of that which yet remains of all that was said and done, achieved and suffered, by those who came to Kentucky as the red man departed. Their very names are being blotted out from the memories and records of men. Deserving a better fate than this, the name of George Little is here set down. He was born in Scotland about the year 1735. The particular locality of his birth is now matter of conjecture. The patronymic has long been known in different parts of that country. The station in life of this particular stock in the old country, as well as its history, are both unknown. As tradition eagerly transmits the faintest suspicion of exalted rank, and as it has not done so in this case, the presumption is against its existence. All hopes of ancestral connection with those twin roots of British nobility—the Danish buccaneers and Norman plunderers—are thus forever blighted. For this deprivation Scotia's own bard has furnished the consoling couplet—

Rank is but the guinea's stamp;
A man's a man for a' that.

This unpedigreed lot is indeed to be preferred, even if it were possible to trace a lineage to that ancient and noble house, antedating all modern nobility—founded by the worthy baron alluded to in Charles Dickens' History of Martin Chuzzlewit, as the Lord Nozoo. In early manhood he emigrated from the old to the new world. His first known place of residence in America was at Newberry, in the colony of South Carolina. His pursuits were agricultural, and he was so engaged at the rupture between the colonies and mother country. What his previous political sentiments had been is unknown, but he was opposed to the war that ensued. Without fortune or political influence, he asked no more of Government than liberty to pursue, unmolested, his private affairs. Possibly his attachment to the mother country, or kindred left behind, influenced his opinions. A dissenter from the established church, he early joined the Wesleyan movement, which before the Revolution had a considerable membership this side the Atlantic. His religious faith—embracing the doctrine of submission to the powers that be—may have colored his political views. However this may be, when war came and the colonial Government required his services, he enlisted in the American army. His military exploits had no chronicler. No record of the nature and duration of his service survives. Nothing more is certainly known than that in an engagement between the American forces and a detachment of the enemy under Tarleton's command he received a bullet wound in the hip. As the result of this he went to his grave a cripple. The ball was never extracted. Independence and peace finally came, and great rejoicing at the result. But the sturdy Scot still persisted that rebellion was a mistake, and died nearly forty years after with his opinion unchanged. He remained in South Carolina until the end of the century. He had married before the Revolution, and his children were born before or during that war. Some time after the war—how long can not be stated—his wife died. His children, five daughters and five sons, reached manhood and womanhood, married, and sought homes of their own. His old home was thus broken up. Age and infirmity approached, *avant courier* of the beginning of the end. On the termination of the Revolutionary war, the exploits of Daniel Boone in the wilderness beyond the mountains were borne by rumor from his old home on the Yadkin to the four winds. Alluring accounts were afloat of the new country—beautiful and fertile, and watered by a river that rivaled the charms of its shores by its own grace and majesty. To the young and adventurous this prospect was irresistible; to all it was inviting. Jonas and John Little, two of his sons, decided to try their fortunes in this new Utopia. With their families they turned their backs on civilization and their old home in South Carolina, and started on their journey. Their father accompanied them. Their first halting place was in Barren County, in this State. Here they settled in 1802. John Little, becoming dissatisfied, removed to Tennessee, where he resided until old age. He went thence to Texas, and shortly afterward died. George Little and his son Jonas remained in Barren County two years. They then removed to and settled a few miles north of the Long Falls of Green River, in what was then Ohio County. The town of Vienna at that point on the river had maintained its fitful fortunes from its establishment in 1785. It succeeded a fort or block house erected there some years before. In 1848 it was supplanted by the present town of Calhoon. George Little engaged at such farming as supplied the wants of that primitive day. He had never acquired any considerable means, and was dependent on his own exertions—when the time for toil had about passed for him. The Ohio County Court exempted him from poll tax "on account of bodily infirmity," but not improbably intended in part a patriotic recognition of his sufferings for his country. These last years were comparatively uneventful in local affairs in this region. Society was primitive, business limited, and mostly in the farming way. The muster day and the religious meeting were about the only occasions when people assembled together. The pioneer necessarily lived much alone—

> —— exempt from public haunts;
> Finding tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

The war whoop of the Indian had scarcely ceased to echo around the settler's cabin. Indeed, the Ohio River bounded the Indian country on the south, which reached the great lakes to the north, and stretched from the Muskingum to the boundless west. Bear hunting was still good, deer abundant, and the wolf and panther still lingered. Many years after the death of his first wife he intermarried with Mary Douglass, widow of Alexander Douglass. Her maiden name was Handley. She was a native of Scotland, whence she came in childhood. In early life she married Douglass, of South Carolina. By him she bore several daughters, one of whom (Betsy) married Jonas Little. In 1784 or '5 Douglass came to Kentucky in company with his brother-in-law, Captain John Handley. The latter was a surveyor. Their purpose was to examine the country, and survey and locate lands with a view of ultimate settlement. They returned to South Carolina, and on arriving in that State they separated to go to their respective homes. Douglass never reached his destination, being mysteriously murdered. Time has never unraveled the mystery of his death. After the death of George Little, his widow married Edward Atterbury, of Daviess County, who died in 1824. Mary Atterbury survived several years, outliving most of her generation. From youth to old age she was noted for beauty, the grace of her manners, and the rare charm of her colloquial powers. She died in a green old age, and was laid to rest by the grave of her second husband. She was sister of the well-known pioneer, Captain John Handley, and also sister to Rachel, wife of Anthony Thomson, the first Justice of the Peace in all this region. On the first of February, 1815,—the same year in which Daviess County was established,—George Little made his will. He left the bulk of his small estate to his wife. Shortly after—having reached fourscore—he departed this life, or, in the quaint words of his will, he gave his soul into the hand of Almighty God that first gave it, and resigned his body to the earth, "believing that at the general resurrection" he would receive it again. His mortal remains were interred in the Anthony Thomson graveyard (now in McLean County) where his dust awaits the final summons. In personal appearance he was stoutly built, rather under than over middle height, with dark hair and eyes, and marked features. He expressed himself freely in conversation, his broad Scotch dialect not being always readily understood. He was always a pious man, being established in his religious opinions beyond all shadow of turning. He had a clear mind and acute observation. Perhaps he was obstinate, equally in the right or wrong. To express a kindly feeling for Great Britain after the Revolution and during the collisions that culminated in the war of 1812, was not only unpopular, but was defying a very general and heated public sentiment. But to the last the old soldier maintained that under the fostering care of the British Government the American people would have best secured their prosperity and happiness. In the light of all that has followed, who knows? This meager and imperfect sketch (doing poor justice to its subject) may serve to remind this generation that the seeds of virtue were brought hither by the pioneers, and that it is the fault of their descendants if there be no fruitage.

The pioneers led simple lives and were mostly unlettered, but they realized in large measure all the better and nobler characteristics of true manhood.

Martin S. Mattingly, son of George and Catharine (Miles) Mattingly, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Sept. 27, 1843. His father was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1793, and died in Daviess County in 1859. His mother was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1803, and died in Daviess County in 1874. Martin S. resided at home the greater part of his minority, working for neighbors and attending the district or subscription school. In his nineteenth year he attended St. Mary's College, Marion County, fitting himself for examination by studying evenings. He then taught school for two years in different parts of the county, after which he clerked for Bard & Price, of Sorghotown; he was Post master there two years. He worked for J. M. Mattingly & Son of Grissom's Landing, about a year, and was then elected County Clerk of Daviess County, August, 1874, where he is now serving his fourth term. In 1879 he married Belle, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Adams) Moreland. They have two children—Jesse, born Jan. 27, 1880; and Arthur F., born June 17, 1882.

Hawes McCreery, only son of Colonel T. C. McCreery, was admitted to the bar here in 1880, practiced here until November, 1882, when he moved to Chicago.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, formerly United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1817; attended Center College, at Danville; studied law, but turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; was a candidate for Presidential elector in 1852, and defeated; but in 1860 he was elected, and voted for Breckenridge and Lane; was elected United States Senator in February, 1868, as a Democrat, *vice* James Guthrie, resigned, and served until March 4, 1871. He was elected by 110 votes, against nine for Sidney M. Barnes, Union, and five for Aaron Harding, third party. In the caucus his chief competitors were Jesse D. Bright and Richard H. Stanton. Mr. McCreery was again elected United States Senator, Dec. 19, 1871, by 112 votes, against twenty for John M. Harlan, Republican, and served from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879. Mr. McCreery, before he suffered partial paralysis, was one of the most popular orators of the day; and he has the highest respect of all parties for the faithfulness with which he served the interests of his State. His very large and valuable library was entirely consumed by fire some years ago. Residence in the southern suburbs of Owensboro, on Frederica street.

John G. McFarland was Senator 1851-'3, Representative to the Legislature 1859-'61, and Circuit Clerk 1872-'4.

John H. McFarland, Representative to the Legislature in 1848, is the oldest living resident of Daviess County. See Chapter I.—"Early Settlement."

John L. McFarland has been admitted to the bar, but is now Deputy Circuit Clerk.

John S. McFarland, deceased, was County Clerk in 1831, Circuit Clerk 1832-'45, Representative 1850 '1 and 1862-'5, and Senator 1853-'7.

Robert W. McFarland, son of John H., and his eighteenth child, is a member of the bar in Owensboro. He was a Representative to the Legislature 1879-'81.

W. S. McFarland, formerly County Attorney, is also a son of John H. McFarland. He practiced law here some years before the war, and probably a little while after its outbreak. He is a Republican, and is now a United States gauger at Mt. Washington, Bullitt County.

John Hardin McHenry, Sr., came to Owensboro in 1853, and died Nov. 1, 1871, at his residence in the same city. He was born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 13, 1797, the son of Rev. Barnabas McHenry. In 1821 he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for this district, which position he resigned in 1839. In

1840 he was elected to the Legislature, as a Whig, and in 1850 a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. At his death he left seven children—Hon. Henry D., Colonel John H., William H., W. Estill, Lemuel S., Mrs. Dr. Hale and Mrs. Robert Craig. Mr. McHenry was regarded as one of the best lawyers in the State, and as a high-toned statesman and Christian gentleman.

Colonel John Hardin McHenry, a prominent member of the Daviess County bar, and particularly known throughout the country for his Union sentiments, was born in Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., Feb. 21, 1832. His father was an own cousin of the celebrated Colonel John J. Hardin, of Illinois, who took so prominent a part in the Mexican war. He received a fine literary education, spending three years in West Point Military Academy. In 1857 he graduated in law at the University of Louisville, and practiced his profession in Owensboro until the war, when he raised the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, and Oct. 1, 1861, had the first engagement with Confederates fought on Kentucky soil. His regiment also participated in the severe fight at Fort Donelson, under General Grant, and in the field of Shiloh; and subsequently it was consolidated with the Fifth Kentucky, under his command. In 1862, when President Lincoln issued his first proclamation on the subject of emancipation, he took issue with the Government, and published an order to his regiment not to aid slaves in their flight from their owners, which order resulted in his dismissal from the service. In this transaction the people of Kentucky stood by him. Even the Legislature took up his defense. In 1863 he made a race for Congress against George H. Yeaman, but was defeated, his friends being "bayoneted away" from the polls. Since then he has followed his profession in Owensboro.

The Colonel was one of ten Captains selected by lot, April 9, 1858, by Governor Morehead to serve with their companies in Utah; but before McHenry's company was ordered forward the troubles in Utah were ended by the presence of Generals A. S. Johnston and R. E. Lee, with their forces.

In 1881–'2, the Colonel, seeing that the State Legislature and Government of Kentucky placed in responsible positions scarcely any but ex-Confederate officers and soldiers, concluded that it was time to make a movement in favor of having the Union party of Kentucky represented. He accordingly headed a campaign, known as the "Union Democratic Movement," publishing speeches and letters, organizing a party and nominating a ticket. Richard T.

Jacob, their nominee for Governor, received 75,000 votes in the State. In 1868, Colonel McHenry married Miss Josie Phillips, of Louisville, a niece of Judge Bland Ballard. In his law practice he has just formed a partnership with Captain Samuel E. Hill, from Hartford, Ky.

Henry McHenry practiced law here during the year 1882, in partnership with his uncle, Colonel J. H. McHenry. In January, 1883, he returned to Hartford, Ky., whence he had come.

A. B. Miller, Sheriff of Daviess County, was born in Masonville Precinct, Jan. 13, 1832, and is a son of Fleming and Sallie (Crawford) Miller. His father was a native of Henrico County, Va.; was born in 1791 and came to Kentucky in 1815, settling in Shelby County. In 1823 he came to Daviess County, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, J. C. Miller, in Masonville Precinct. He died in 1860. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Sallie C. Crawford was his third wife. A. B. was the second of their five children. He remained on the old homestead farm in Masonville until his marriage, when he bought a farm where he resided until 1875. He then rented his farm and moved to Owensboro. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1874, and held that office until 1878. In 1881 was elected Sheriff of Daviess County. Mr. Miller married Miss Mary A. Simpson Nov. 18, 1856. She was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1839, and was a daughter of Payton and Caroline (Foster) Simpson, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had seven children, six living—W. P., Deputy Sheriff; Carrie V., wife of T. B. Demaree, of Louisville, Ky.; Sallie B.; James E., learning the machinist's trade in Louisville; Charles B., clerking in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at Owensboro, and Tilla E. The mother died Sept. 7, 1877. She was a member of the Baptist church. Oct. 15, 1878, Mr. Miller married Mrs. Alice Murphy, widow of Geo. W. Murphy and daughter of James Talbott. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Miller is a Knight Templar Mason and member of Chapter 15, Blue Lodge No. 130, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Knights of Honor, Lodges Nos. 2,525 and 910. In politics he is a Democrat and has always been a supporter of that party. He is of German and English descent.

James Zacharie Moore, attorney at law, was the tenth of fourteen children, and the son of Dr. John R. and Mary (Van Pradelles) Moore, the former a native of Mercer (now Boyle) County, Ky., and the latter of Baltimore, Md. He was born in 1845, in Jefferson County, Ky. While a boy he showed a strong disposition to enter the army, through West Point, but his father and family, "blue-stocking Presbyterians," were too strongly opposed to it. In 1856 the family removed to Missouri, settling on a farm. Here young Moore followed agriculture during the summer and attended school winters. In February, 1861, he volunteered for the State militia, but was withdrawn by his father. After the battle of Booneville, however, he could confine his zeal no longer, and with only a $5 bill and the clothes he wore, he left home, in company with another boy, amid a rainy season, swam creeks and rivers and endured many hardships, until, after traveling about 300 miles, they reached Price's army. Mr. Moore was the youngest in the brigade. His term of enlistment expired in February, 1862, and, after a faithful service during all that time, he quit the army, without having received a cent of pay.

He afterward pursued a collegiate course of study two years, and entered the sophomore class at Danville, Ky.; but limited means prevented him from completing the course. After securing a little fund as salesman in Evansville, he entered the junior class at Miami University, Oxford, O., and graduated in 1867, taking the classical honor. Here he established a chapter of the Phi Delta Theta Society, which flourished for many years; and he founded and partly edited a college paper called the Miami *Student*. Mr. Moore was considered thestrongest member of that graduating class. Next he taught school in Daviess County and pursued a course of reading preparatory to the study of law. He attended the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., commencing with only $57. He kept "bach," lived economically every way, and made his little fund go as far as it would. His forensic efforts made him many staunch friends.

In 1868 he became a member of the Daviess County bar, where he has since practiced, earning from the first the highest esteem of the judges and of the bar. In 1874 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy. In 1876, as a Republican nominee for Congress, he received the highest vote ever given a Republican candidate. In 1878 he threw his influence in favor of his former opponent, Hon. J. A. McKenzie. In 1880 he visited California.

In 1871 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Anna Kintner, of Harrison County, Ind., and, saving the loss of a number of their children, his domestic relations have been happy. His physique is excellent, his appearance prepossessing, his manner dignified, and his mind broad and liberal. In law practice he interposes no quibbles, but uses the telescope rather than the microscope. He is a friend of popular education, has high hopes of the upward progress of humanity, reads and studies a great deal, has an immense library, consisting of the very best works, and his motto is, "The better thought prevails."

Priest Moorman was admitted to the bar here, and was City Attorney for Owensboro in 1877-'8. In 1879 he went to Calhoon.

Charles N. Morse had an office as a lawyer in 1868, in Rudd's building.

James A. Munday, present State Senator, is an attorney and counselor at law, and was formerly editor of the *Messenger*.

Eli H. Murray, son of David Murray and brother of J. A. Murray, of Cloverport, was born in Breckenridge County, brevetted Major-General in the Confederate service; moved here directly after the war and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Jas. L. Johnson; in 1870 he left this county, and has since been married. In 1868 he was appointed U. S. Marshal for the State of Kentucky, and is now Governor of Utah Territory, where he was appointed by President Hayes.

Joseph Noe is a member of the Daviess County bar, and is at present the County Attorney.

M. L. Ogden was born in Caldwell County, Ky., near Princeton, Aug. 23, 1835. Two years afterward the family moved to Owensboro, since which time the subject of this sketch has been an honored resident of this city. Forty-four years he lived on a lot now vacant, just north of the Hill block. A year ago he was completely burned out. Ever since he was sixteen years of age he has had a rheumatism which resulted in making him a permanent cripple, and for twenty years he has had to use a wheel chair, for moving about indoors. From 1851-'6 he was Deputy Postmaster, while his father was Postmaster; from August, 1859, to September, 1862, he was County Clerk, and from April to September, 1868, Circuit Clerk. In 1859 he commenced also assistant clerk at the mill, and from 1862 to the present time he has been continuously the clerk. In August, 1866, he was married, and he has two children.

Wm. T. Owen, of the firm of Owen & Ellis, attorneys at law, was born in Kentucky in 1833. He came to Owensboro in December, 1851. After clerking in a store and at the court-house for a time, he studied law with Judge Devereux, and after receiving license to practice he opened an office in Calhoon, remaining there fourteen years. He formed his present partnership in 1872.

Wm. H. Perkins has held the office of Sheriff three terms. He is a native of Warren County, Ky., and was born June 29, 1832. His grandparents on his father's side came from Virginia about 1810, and settled near Bowling Green. His father, Joseph, was born in Warren County; he married, in 1831, Rebecca Talbott, of Butler County. W. H. Perkins was five years old when he came to Daviess County. He was educated at Bon Harbor and Owensboro; he led the life of a farmer until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was appointed Constable and afterward Deputy Sheriff. Most of his life has been spent in business connected with public offices. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff. May 6, 1862, he married Miss Mildred Duke, of Ohio County. They have three children. Mr. Perkins was politically a Whig, but afterward became a Democrat. He has carried on a farm since he was eighteen years old, and was also for two years engaged in the grocery business in Owensboro, with John Thixton. He has been one of the popular officials of this county.

John Piles, Sheriff 1823-'5, was one of the renowned wags or madcaps of the county; and many stories, even at this late day, are related of his amusing pranks and eccentricities.

Major John Pope, one of the most successful members of the bar, came from Springfield, Ky., located on a farm below town, and became wealthy. He served in the Southern army, and after the war he moved into town and practiced law with Wm. N. Sweeney. He died Oct. 29, 1866, a devout Christian, esteemed by all who knew him.

J. D. Powers, born Oct. 17, 1844, in Hawesville, Hancock Co., Ky., is a son of Stephen and Emily N. (Shrader) Powers. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Hancock County, Ky. Mr. Powers was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1873, at Hawesville, and began to practice there. He located at Owensboro, Dec. 27, 1877, and practiced nearly a year alone, then formed the copartnership with Judge G. W. Williams, which still continues. Politically he is a Democrat; was Assistant Elector in State at large in 1876, on Tilden and Hendricks' ticket; was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, representing Hancock County in 1873-'4. He was elected Vice-President of First National Bank in the spring of 1882. Oct. 19, 1875, he married Clara Hawes, youngest daughter of Hon. Albert Gallatin Hawes, and a native of Owensboro. They have six sons and one daughter.

Geo. W. Ray, attorney, was born May 24, 1819, in Washington County, Ky.; was married July 18, 1848, to Margaret J. Harris, of the same county. In 1851 he graduated at the University of Louisville, and in the fall of 1859 he came to Owensboro, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

G. L. Reinhard, a lawyer in Owensboro some years ago, is now a Circuit Judge, residing at Rockport, Ind.

Camden Riley, Sr., is an old member of the Daviess County bar. He is a native of this county, and moved into Owensboro in 1865.

Camden Riley, Jr., nephew of the preceding, was admitted to the bar in 1878, but is now mainly engaged in the manufacture of whisky, at Yelvington.

H. W. Scott was born in Nelson County in 1814. At the age of eighteen he entered St. Mary's College, where he remained three years, then went to Spencer County and engaged in school-teaching. Nov. 23, 1828, he married Catharine Beard, and continued to teach school for a year longer, then commenced farming in Spencer County. In October, 1852, he moved to Daviess County, where he has since resided. He taught school a while, then bought a farm on the Litchfield road, with intention of devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. He had early in life made himself familiar with the science of surveying, and in this respect his services were so highly valued that at the election of 1858 he was chosen County Surveyor of Daviess County. He retained this position ten successive years, and in 1868 was chosen Sheriff of the county. He held the position two terms, and in 1874 was again elected to the same office. Few men have served more faithfully.

J. D. Shortell, lawyer; office over the First National Bank, was born in Ireland, in 1843, the son of James and Mary Shortell. They came to this country in 1849, and soon after arriving settled in Owensboro, where the subject of this sketch has since principally made it his home. His father followed the grocery business in this city, and died in 1860. Soon after the war broke out James D. and his mother visited their native land, and in the fall of 1864 returned to their adopted home in America. Mr. S. was educated at the Daviess County Academy in Owensboro, and St. Mary's College at Lebanon, Ky. On his return from Ireland in 1864, he was employed in the Provost Marshal's office, and in the Internal Revenue Department, Fourth District of Kentucky, from 1865 to 1874,—offices at Lebanon, Shelbyville and Greensburg. In 1876 he returned to Owensboro with the view of practicing law, where he had been admitted to the bar the previous year. Until 1882 he was bookkeeper and cashier for R. Monarch & Co., in the whisky trade, and then he was employed by M. P. Mattingly in a similar capacity. Up to 1881 he acted as attorney for the distillers here, representing their interests at Washington. Mr. Shortell is a lawyer of superior talent, and is a keen witted, thorough going gentleman.

Robert W. Slack was born in Bardstown, Ky., in 1848; was educated in the schools of that place and at Cecilian College; studied law with James Montgomery at Elizabethtown, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1870. In 1873 he came to Owensboro; in 1876 he formed a partnership with Judge L. P. Little, which was dissolved in 1880 by the latter being elected Judge, and since May, 1882, he has been in partnership with Jo Haycraft. He was City Attorney 1873–'5.

M. G. Stirman, attorney, was born in Owensboro, April 28, 1858. His parents, Dr. W. D. and R. A. (Wall) Stirman, are residents of this city. M. G. was the second of four sons. He first attended the private school of H. P. Hart, and at the age of eleven or twelve entered the common schools, graduating at the high school in 1874; he completed his education at the State University of Indiana in 1879. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in March, 1882, and has since followed his profession. In 1882 he was elected County Superintendent, and still retains that office.

James Stuart, born March 22, 1820, within three miles of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, in Hardin, now La Rue, County, Ky., was a son of Alexander L. and Jane Allen (McLure) Stuart. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in 1783 in Logan's Station, and died in 1875, within two days of ninety-two years of age. His father was a son of Alexander L. Stuart, whose parents were fugitives from Scotland. His father died on shipboard, and his mother a few months after reaching Virginia. Alexander was reared in the family of Colonel McKee, and when sixteen years of age entered the Revolutionary war and served till its close. He then came to Kentucky, and after serving in all the campaigns against the Indians located in Warren County, being among its first settlers. He had a family of three sons and five daughters, the most of whom died in early life of consumption. His son, Alexander L., raised a company when nineteen years of age and served in the war of 1812. He was twice married and had three children, a daughter and two sons. He died at the age of thirty-four, and his youngest son at the age of thirty. James Stuart is, therefore, probably the only remaining male member of the original Stuart family. His early education was obtained in what was called the old field schools. His professional education was commenced in the office of the noted Jo Allen. He was licensed to practice when nineteen years of age, Judge McLean being the first and Judge Churchill the second to sign the license. Soon after receiving his license he was married to Mary C. Fairleigh, daughter of the clerk of Meade County, and located in Brandenburg. In 1849 he was elected to represent Meade County in the Legislature. The Constitutional Convention was provided for at that session of the Legislature. He was a candidate for Circuit Judge in 1850 but was defeated. In 1856 he was elected to that office, and re-elected in 1862. Having removed to Owensboro in 1867, he resigned his office and became a partner of Hon. W. N. Sweeney in the practice of law. In 1874 he was again elected Circuit Judge. He was a candidate for re-election in 1880 but was defeated. He is now practicing in Owensboro. He is probably the oldest lawyer in the Green River country.

As a lawyer Mr. Stuart has been retained in several of what the lawyers denominate "*Casus celebres.*" Of these we mention the following prosecution for murder: The first in order of time was perhaps the Commonwealth *vs.* Thos. Florence, indicted for the murder of a Mrs. Green, in the Hardin Circuit Court. The case attracted such attention that not a juror resident in the county could be had to sit in the trials. It was twice mooted before juries brought from other counties but in each instance the result was hung juries,—six for acquitting and six for conviction,—and, singularly enough, the juries stood in the same form, for in each those who would convict were four for manslaughter and ten years penal service, and two for murder and the penalty of death.

The next was the prosecution in the name of the Commonwealth *vs.* James, George and David Smith, charged with the murder of Dr. Hughes in Hardin County, at Glendale. They were indicted in Hardin County but the venue being changed to Grayson, they were acquitted amid the plaudits of those who witnessed the trial.

The defense was placed on the ground of killed in the defense of their father. The case was so noticeable that Colonel Breckenridge was brought from Lexington to prosecute and an able firm of lawyers in Elizabethtown, also retained in aid of the State's Attorney, and the subject of this sketch taken up from Owensboro to aid in the defense.

The next was the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Peyton Kincheloe and two others, charged with the murder of Avis Thogmorton in the Daviess Circuit Court. We need say nothing of this, as the homicide and trial took place in this county and of course the particulars and circumstances are as well known as we could detail them. It may be proper for us to state that the defendant was readily acquitted on the plea of self-defense. The Florence case was never tried out, the Government after the hung juries having "non-prossed" the case. Mr. Stuart was also in the defense of Wm. Bell, indicted in the Federal Court at Louisville, for the murder of a colored man, Cundiff. This was the first case under what is known as the civil rights law. Bell, after a hung jury, was capitally convicted, but was rescued on a motion for a new trial and finally the case went off for want of jurisdiction in the court. At an early day in professional life Mr. Stuart made a defense for James Dejarnett, charged with barn burning, in the Breckenridge Circuit Court. This case was noticeable on account of the character of the Dejarnett family. As a judge he sat in seven capital cases, and rendered seven capital sentences. In two of these the condemned committed suicide the night before they were to suffer. During the war he had many thrilling adventures and was often captured in the guerrilla raids. He was holding court at Hawesville when the great mob occurred which resulted in the murder of Thos. Lowe in the jail, which at the time was regarded as the most tragic affair which had ever happened in the State; and we suppose, coupled with subsequent events which grew out of it, nothing could be more dramatic in real life. He was in neither army although offered a colonelcy thrice, pending the war.

As a judge it is thought that Mr. Stuart has decided more cases than any other judge in America; for a time he averaged probably ten thousand a year.

Mr. Stuart is also a writer, as he has published articles in the press, and has composed some fine poems,--among them "The Old Dance," "Bob Walker," "Mania a Potu," etc. An extraordinarily good poem of his was occasioned by his reading an account of the discovery of an English mummy with a harp in its hand, one string of which was still in tune, after a lapse of thousands of years! He has a family of three sons and one daughter—William A., Charles, Alfred A. and Lottie Logan.

W. A. Stuart was born in Brandenburg, Meade County, Ky., Sept. 8, 1847. He came to Daviess County, Ky., in 1867, and has since made Owensboro his home. He was Master Commissioner of Daviess Circuit Court during the years 1876 and 1877. From Jan. 1, 1878, to Sept. 10, 1882, he was Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of Kentucky.

Hon. William N. Sweeney, one of the leading members of the Daviess County bar, was born in Liberty, Casey Co., Ky., May 5, 1832. His grandfather, Charles Sweeney, was a native of Virginia, and on emigrating to Kentucky settled in Casey (then Lincoln) County, where Joel Sweeney, the father of William N., was born. Joel married Obedience Edwards, of Garrard County.

Mr. Sweeney obtained his early education in his native town; was afterward a student in Bethany College, West Virginia. At the age of seventeen he began to study law with his father, who was educated as a lawyer, but had practiced his profession very little. He subsequently pursued his legal studies with McDowell Fogle, one of the first lawyers of Liberty. On his admission to the bar he began practice at Liberty, at the same time occupying the position of Deputy Clerk of the court. He came to Owensboro, May 4, 1853, and commenced practicing law. In 1854 he was elected County Attorney, and held the office four years. In January of the same year he was married to Lizzie Rodgers, of Owensboro. In 1856 he entered into a partnership with R. H. Taylor, which continued six or seven years. In 1860 his name appeared on the Breckenridge electoral ticket for Kentucky. In 1866 he was a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District, and was defeated by John Young Brown, by one vote. In 1868 he was nominated for the same office by the Democratic Convention, and was elected over Langley, of Henderson, the Republican candidate, and H. D. McHenry, Democrat. He served one term ably and honorably. Declining a re-election, he resumed his practice at the bar. In 1863 he formed a law partnership with John Pope, which continued three or four years.

Mr. Sweeney is celebrated among the members of the bar for the rapidity and accuracy displayed in his drawing up of legal documents. He is a close reasoner, a logical speaker, convincing by argument and reasoning rather than winning by rhetoric and eloquence. Though distinguished most by civil practice, he has been engaged in nearly all criminal cases of importance. He was one of the leading lawyers in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* the Kincheloes and Luckett, for the murder of Throckmorton, one of the most noted cases tried in recent years in Kentucky. The prosecution was ably conducted by the late Phil. Lee, of Louisville, at that time considered the most successful prosecutor in the State. Mr. Sweeney's participation in this trial gained him much celebrity, and his speech on giving the case to the jury was regarded as a remarkably fine effort. His standing at the bar is such that for the last ten years he has been chosen on one side or the other of every important case tried in the Daviess County courts.

James J. and *Wm. C. Sweeney*, sons of the preceding, are in partnership with him in the practice of law.

G. W. Swoope, attorney and counselor at law, Owensboro.

A. C. Tanner, a resident of McLean County, practiced a little in the courts of Daviess County; he is now at Evansville.

E. P. & R. H. Taylor are attorneys, whose office is over the First National Bank. E. P. is a native of this county, located in Owensboro in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. His age now is about thirty-two.

Richard H. was born in Daviess County, Ky., Jan. 29, 1835. He was reared on a farm and educated in this county. In 1858 he commenced the practice of law in the courts of Daviess and adjoining counties. He has been a member of the City Council and has been City Attorney for Owensboro several years; has also been Master Commissioner of Daviess Circuit Court. He was a Director of the Planters' Bank several years, and was subsequently its President. When the bank was changed to the First National Bank of Owensboro, Mr. Taylor still continued its President. He is practicing law and carrying on a farm of 130 acres a mile and a half southeast of Owensboro, where he resides at the present time. He also owns 480 acres near Yelvington, 200 acres in Hancock County, city property in Owensboro, and thirteen acres adjoining Owensboro. He was married in December, 1858, in Jefferson County, Ky., to Mary Fielder, a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in September, 1839. They have four children—Gibson, born Aug. 1, 1861; Susan, September, 1863; Samuel P., March, 1874, and Zach, May, 1880.

Clinton K. Tharp, lawyer, was born in Marion County, Ky., Oct. 28, 1848. His early education was received in the common schools of Daviess County, and his collegiate at Cecilian College, and at the Kentucky University at Lexington. He subsequently studied law and graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan. Was a member of the Legislature 1877-'9, from Daviess County. In 1880 he moved to Washington County, Ind.

Joseph Thomas, Teller of the First National Bank, of Owensboro, was born May 1, 1822, in New Orleans, La., the son of Joseph and Eliza (Weissenfels) Thomas. Before he was five years of age General Jackson, when on a visit to New Orleans, gave him a half dollar bearing the inscription: "Gen. A. Jackson to J. Thomas, January 11th, 1828." He has sacredly preserved the gift through prosperity and adversity, and indicates his purpose to hand it down to future generations. The coin was made in 1806, but is only slightly worn. When ten years of age his father died, and the family moved to Bardstown, Ky., where Joseph went to school, attending St. Joseph's College four years. In 1837 he came to Owensboro, where he was still further educated under the direction of Mr. Scarborough, a most excellent teacher. On entering the responsibilities of a more independent life, Mr. Thomas, being a fine penman and accountant, struck out in the mercantile line, first entering the dry-goods store of T. W. Watkins, then in the same trade alone, next a flouring mill, which was ultimately burned, then a saw-mill, pork trade, etc. He was Circuit Clerk of Daviess County six years, then deputy under John P. Thompson about three years, and then succeeded Mr. Thompson as Circuit Clerk again for a few months. Since 1873 he has been connected with the bank formerly called "The Planters," and now The First National. Mr. Thomas was married Jan. 16, 1844, to Miss Sarah Watkins, a native of Maryland, who died Nov. 7, 1856, leaving four children. Oct. 5, 1857, Mr. T. married Sarah M. Grissom, and she died July 21, 1878, leaving two children. There are now living five children of Mr. Thomas', namely: William, in Memphis; Alice, now Mrs. Burkhart, in Owensboro; Pell, clerk on the Anchor line of steamers between St. Louis and Memphis; Joseph, Jr., employed in the First National Bank of Owensboro; and Alfred, at home and attending school. Mr. Thomas has been a successful business man, but has met with many serious misfortunes—losses by fire, sickness and death. It is worthy of mention here that Mr. T. kept an elaborate diary for nearly thirty years of his life, which is described more fully in the chapter on "Meteorology."

Phil. Thompson, one of the first three lawyers resident in Daviess County, figures very largely in Chapter II. of this book. The old portion of the Upper Ward brick school-house was built by him, in consideration of a certain number of land warrants signed over to him. He is principally remembered as one of the parties in the famous duel with Robert Triplett. He himself was afterward killed by Mr. Jeffries in November, 1836, on the left-hand side of Frederica street, between Main street and the river. There was a quarrel between them growing out of the burning of some property which the other owned. It is stated that the only living witness of that famous duel is Colonel Jesse L. McRocklin, now a resident of Blanco County, Texas. He started from Owensboro for that country during the great star-fall of Nov. 13, 1833, and has never returned to this place but once since then, and that was two or three years ago on a visit to a relative.

John E. Timms was a practicing attorney at law in Owensboro in 1868 at least. Office in Rudd's building.

C. S. Walker was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in 1870; moved to Kentucky in 1871. He has been practicing law in Owensboro since September, 1871. In February, 1880, he became a member of the law firm of Weir, Weir & Walker.

James Weir, of the firm just mentioned, has been for many years one of the most influential citizens of Kentucky. See Chapter IX, "Authors and Artists."

John G. Weir, a son of the preceding, is a member of the firm of Weir, Weir & Walker.

D. K. Weis was a lawyer of Owensboro a few years.

Geo. Weissinger, who was once a lawyer here, is now in Louisville.

J. M. Wells is a fine lawyer now doing a prosperous business a Horse Cave, Ky. This is his native State. He was admitted to the bar in this circuit and was practicing here in 1878.

George W. Williams is one of the oldest members of the Owensboro bar, and one of the most prominent lawyers in this part of the State. He was born in Breckenridge County, Nov. 7, 1814. His parents, Otho and Mildred Williams, were Virginians, and among the earlier emigrants to Kentucky. Their five children were Nathan A., James R., William A., Hugh T. and George W., who is the youngest. Judge Williams worked on his father's farm until the age of twenty, and he grew to maturity without acquiring even the rudiments of an English education. His attendance at the schools of that vicinity did not exceed nine months. In 1835, by the kindness of two of his brothers who had settled in Louisville, he was enabled to attend a better class of schools than he had found in his native county. He there entered the school conducted by Messrs. Cissell and Hanover, where he made considerable progress in the higher branches; but his means and time were too limited to admit of anything like thoroughness in any department of learning, and he has deeply felt the want of better and more extended scholastic training. In 1837 he located at Helena, Ark., where he taught a private school during the year 1838; but losing his health, he returned to Louisville, and entered the office of Thomasson & Boone as a law student. In 1840, having obtained a license to practice law, he located at Hawesville, the county seat of his native county, in the vicinity of which he continued to reside, farming, practicing his profession, and presiding as Circuit Judge of the district, until he located at Owensboro, where he has been actively engaged in his practice since September, 1870. In 1841 he married Mary W. Hamilton, daughter of Andrew Hamilton, a farmer of Hancock County. She was born in Franklin County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Williams raised five children—Hamilton, married Nannie Hall, daughter of Major Wm. F. Hall, and died leaving one daughter; Jane, wife of Judge W. P. Baker, resident of Daviess County; James R., now deceased; Mary Ruth, and Hugh A., who was admitted to the Daviess County bar in 1881.

Judge Williams has but little taste for official positions, holding that as a general rule "private station is the post of honor," and enjoying with keen appreciation that freedom from restraint of thought and expression which official positions usually impose. He has, however, departed occasionally from this principle; in 1850–'1 he served in the Legislature of Kentucky as a Representative from the counties of Hancock and Ohio, receiving, against two formidable competitors, every vote in Hancock County, except thirty-seven. In 1856 he was chosen a Buchanan elector in the Second Congressional District. In 1857 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the State Senate, but was defeated by John B. Bruner, Esq., of Breckenridge County, who was the representative of the "American party," which had an overwhelming majority in the district. He was an ardent supporter of John C. Breckenridge for the Presidency in 1860. In 1867 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District, which office he held until January, 1870, when he resigned the office. In this year he was a

Photo. by C.T. Cain.

James C. Rudd

candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Fourth Appellate District, but the Democratic party having determined to make a political nomination for the office, he withdrew his name from the canvass upon the ground that he was unwilling to accept that high judicial position under a political nomination; but at the same time felt it his duty to defer to the judgment of his party in their determination to make a political nomination for the office.

Judge Williams co-operated with the Whig party until it was absorbed by the American party in 1855, since which he has uniformly acted with the Democratic party in all *political* contests. He was an ardent sympathizer with the Confederate movement, and urged that the State of Kentucky should unite with the other Southern States and make common cause with them. His sympathy with the South led to an order for his arrest, to avoid which he exiled himself in Canada. The war being over he accepted its results, and holds that duty, patriotism, and honor demand a united co-operation of each section for the common interests of all sections of a common country. Judge Williams is distinguished for his industry, and the assiduity with which he devotes himself to whatever he undertakes. He holds that unremitting application to business, rather than the gifts of nature, is the basis of success in the practice of law.

In August, 1882, he was a candidate for the office of Superior Judge for the Western Judicial District of Kentucky. A plurality of delegates were instructed to vote for Judge Williams; he was defeated.

Hugh A. Williams, son of Geo. W. Williams, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1882, and he has his office in the same room with his father.

J. G. Winfrey came here from Virginia in 1877, practiced law for awhile, and moved to Evansville, Ind., where he is now following his profession.

George Helm Yeaman was born in Hardin County, Ky., Nov. 1, 1829. Had a grammar-school education, studied law at home, without a preceptor, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and without having had any experience as a practitioner removed to Owensboro in 1852. One of the first cases of any importance he ever tried was Dickens *against* Calhoon and others, in McLean County, an action of ejectment, placed in his hands by an eminent lawyer of Elizabeth town, Ky.

While striving to establish himself professionally, he became editor of the Owensboro *Gazette*, a weekly, by way of employing spare time, and adding somewhat to his limited income. Although his editorial labors did not at all interfere with his attention to business, he has always regarded his connection with the paper as a mistake, tending to divert from him recognition as a lawyer. One editorial, in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, attracted wide attention and comment.

In August, 1854, while practicing law and editing the *Gazette*, he was elected County Judge of Daviess County, which office he held for four years. Although such an office was an honor to so young a man, and though he could and did continue his practice in the Circuit Courts and Court of Appeals, he discovered that the position rather retarded than advanced his principal aim—to become eminent in his profession—and declined to be a candidate for re-election.

He was married Nov. 20, 1855, to Lelia P., daughter of Robert Triplett. After the expiration of his term as County Judge, he continued to practice, both in the Circuit Courts and the Court of Appeals, until the breaking out of the civil war, when, in August, 1861, he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, by a small majority. The canvass was one of the most active, heated, and earnestly contested ever made in the county. He was the candidate of what was known as the Union party, opposed to secession, and opposed to calling a convention to consider the question, the Republican party having at that time a very small following in the State.

The following session of the Legislature covered an important and critical period in the history of the State. Before his term of two years had expired, he was, at a special election, held in October, 1862, elected to Congress from the Second District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General James S. Jackson, and served one session. In August, 1863, he was re-elected, and served the full term. While in Congress he advocated and voted for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. He became a candidate for re-election, and in August, 1865, was defeated, though securing a larger vote than when elected.

In the autumn of 1865, without any solicitation or application on his part, he was named as Minister to Copenhagen, and sailed for that capital in October, 1865. While residing at Copenhagen he wrote and published the "Study of Government." Early in

1870 he tendered his resignation, but remained at his post until his successor arrived in October, when he took leave of the Danish Government and returned to the United States. He did not resume the practice of his profession in Kentucky, but settled in New York, where he has since resided. Since removing to New York he has taken an active interest in the labors of the Bar Association of that city, has been Vice-President and President of the Medico-Legal Society, and for several years was lecturer on Constitutional Law in the Law School of Columbia College.

In politics Mr. Yeaman, as a young man, was a Clay Whig, of the protective tariff school, but is now an ardent free-trader. After the disruption of the Whig party, he advocated the election of the Bell and Everett ticket. In Congress he co-operated with conservative border State Union men, such as Crittenden, Griden and Wadsworth of Kentucky, and Rollins of Missouri. After the position of affairs became such as to render, in his opinion, that course impracticable, if not unwise, he sustained the Republican party, as a moderate, not radical, member of it, and in New York has of late sided with the Garfield Republicans, called "half-breeds" by the stalwarts.

John C. Yeiser was a lawyer in Owensboro, in 1868 at least, in partnership with B. H. Triplett.

Martin Yewell, the present County Attorney, was born and raised about three miles from Owensboro, southeasterly. Was Deputy Sheriff for a time. Present office, with Owen & Ellis, north side of the public square.

Colonel Charles S. Todd, a distinguished politician and statesman, was for many years a resident of this county and was the son of the late Thomas Todd, who filled the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was from near Danville, Ky., on 22d January, 1791, and graduated with high reputation, at the ancient university of William and Mary in Virginia in 1809, and in 1810 attended a course of lectures in Litchfield, Conn., by Judges Reeves and Gould.

In 1811 he established a law office in Lexington, but at that time the second war with Great Britain broke out and he took part in the contest, and in 1812 volunteered his services and was elected ensign in one of the companies from Lexington, though before the march of the troops in August, was appointed to a situation in the Quartermaster General's Department which made him, the acting Quartermaster of the advance, of the left wing, of the Northwestern Army. In December he was appointed into General Harrison's staff, as Division Judge Advocate of the Kentucky troops. In this capacity he was the bearer, 100 miles across the wilderness on ice and snow, of the confidential instructions from the Commander-in-chief to General Winchester, previous to the disastrous affair of the river Raison. McAfee's History of the war, Butler's History of Kentucky, and Judge Hall's life of Harrison, all speak of incidents in this campaign, in which Ensign Todd's enterprise and intrepidity were highly commended. He was appointed to a vacancy of Captain in the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, and after commanding the recruiting rendezvous of the regiment at Newport, was transferred to an original vacancy in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry attached to the brigade of General Cass and was appointed aid to General Harrison.

During the summer of 1814 Major Todd acted also as Adjutant General of the district and is thus handsomely noticed in General McArthur's report of the expedition into Canada during that fall: "I have the support of the troops in assuring you, that to the military talents, activity and intelligence of Major Todd, who acted as my Adjutant General, much of the fortunate, progress and issue of this expedition is attributable."

In march following he was promoted to the position of Inspector General with the brevet rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry. Upon the disbandment of the army in 1815 he returned to his profession at Frankfort, and in 1816 married the youngest daughter of Governor Isaac Shelby.

Soon after he was appointed "Secretary of State" by Governor Madison. Colonel Todd resigned this office upon the death of Governor Madison, and the year following was elected to the Legislature from Franklin County, and again in 1818.

In 1820 Colonel Todd was appointed Minister to Colombia, South America, upon a confidential mission, with the pay and duties of a *charge d'affaires.* He returned to the United States in 1821, and resumed his position at the capital of Colombia in 1822, bearing the recognition of the independence of that Government. At the close of the mission to Colombia, in 1824, Colonel Todd returned to the United States, and established himself upon a tract of land in Shelby County, originally located by Governor Shelby. In 1837 to '39 he served as a commissioner in the Presbyterian General Assembly, in Philadelphia, by which the separation was effected, he sustaining the Old School party. In 1840 he was invited by the committees of Ohio and Kentucky, in connection with the late Benj. Drake, of Ohio, to prepare sketches of the civil and military history of General Harrison. He then assumed the editorial charge of the Cincinnati *Republican*, devoted to the support of General Harrison's claims to the Presidency. Colonel Todd accompanied General Harrison to Washington, and remained with him as a member of his family during the short interval that he occupied the Presidential chair, and as the last sad office accompanied his remains to North Bend, and by request of Mrs. Harrison selected the spot for his burial.

On the death of Harrison, President Tyler, desiring to carry out the wishes of Harrison, appointed Colonel Todd Envoy-Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, and John Lathrop Motley was chosen first Secretary of Legation, and they reached St. Petersburg early in November, 1841.

The Emperor of Russia held him in high esteem, and he was elected a member of the Imperial Agricultural Society, the only compliment of the kind ever paid an American citizen. His mission to Russia expired in 1846, and he returned to the United States. In 1850 he accepted a mission, in company with Robert B. Campbell and Oliver P. Temple, tendered them by the United States Government, to treat with the Indian tribes on the borders of the United States and Mexico.

Colonel Todd was among the first of American statesmen who advocated and demonstrated the practicability of the Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi, through Texas to El Paso, and was elected Vice-President of the road upon its organization, and held that position up to the breaking out of the late war.

Colonel Todd then removed to Owensboro, and was appointed United States Assessor by President Lincoln for Southwestern Kentucky, which position he retained during the war, when his feeble health and increasing years would not permit him to engage any longer in public life, and the last years of his life were spent with his children in Owensboro, Ky. He was reared in the military school of Harrison and was a pupil in the diplomatic school of Monroe, and with his ripe experience in public affairs and high mental accomplishments, united to courteous and graceful manners, was worthy to have been associated with such eminent patriots and illustrious statesmen as Madison, Monroe, Adams, Harrison, Clay and Webster. After having discharged faithfully and with ability all the duties of the man, the soldier, the patriot and statesman, he died at an advanced age, while on a visit to his granddaughter, at Baton Rouge, La., May 16, 1871.

Robert S. Todd, born Dec. 7, 1856, in Daviess County, is a son of David F. and Jane H. Todd. He lived on a farm till the fall of 1865, when his parents moved to Owensboro. During the fall of 1873 he taught a district school for a short time, and in the winter of the same year entered the county clerk's office as deputy; continued in this office till December, 1877, when he was appointed Master Commissioner and Receiver for Daviess County Circuit Court; continued till September, 1880, when he resigned and procured license to practice law, at the September term of 1880, of Daviess Circuit Court. He began the study of law in 1875, while he was in the clerk's office. On the 15th day of March, 1881, he formed a partnership with Geo. W. Jolly, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married April 8, 1879, to Curram P. Thrustum, daughter of Colonel A. S. Thrustum (deceased), a Colonel in the Texan war. They have one daughter, Jeane D., born Jan. 26, 1880.

Burr H. Triplett was a prominent lawyer in Owensboro for a number of years.

George V. Triplett, editor of the *Saturday Post*, is a member of the bar. See Chapter VIII., "The Press."

Geo. W. Triplett. The life of Judge Triplett has been closely identified with the history of Daviess County for many years. Forty-two years ago he came to the county, and in his public career has filled the position of County Surveyor, member of the House of Representatives, member of the Senate of Kentucky, member of the Confederate Congress, and Judge of the County Court.

The original three brothers of the name of Triplett were doubtless the ancestors of all by that name in this country. Judge Triplett's great-grandfather, John Triplett, emigrated from England to Virginia at a date which reaches back to the colonial period. His grandfather, also John Triplett by name, was born in Culpeper County, and followed the profession of public surveyor, holding a commission from George III., then King of England. The struggle of the thirteen colonies for their independence found him on the side of freedom. He joined the patriot army together with five of his sons, whose names were John, Roger, William, Nathaniel and Hedgeman. The last and the youngest of these, Hedgeman Triplett, became the father of Judge Triplett. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., about the year 1760. He was only sixteen years of age when he ran away from home, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, to join the army. At eighteen he was made Lieutenant and served till the conclusion of the struggle, doing his share of the fighting at Guilford Court-House, on the field of Cowpens, and of Brandywine. Himself and all his brothers except Roger, who was badly wounded, were present at the battle of Yorktown. John and Roger were Captains.

After the war, about the year 1782, Hedgeman married Miss Nancy Popham, daughter of Job Popham, who was sent over from England to dispose of those who were exiled for minor crimes. He was a descendant of Sir John Popham, who came to Massachusetts as an agent of the Government to establish a colony that failed. Job's wife was a Miss Nall, of Virginia. Hedgeman emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Scott County, stopping the first season at Bourbon. He lived in Scott County ten years, then moved to Franklin County, where he died in 1837. He had in all a family of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity; three are living. Nancy married Edmund Poe and died at the age of ninety-five; Betsey Gravett is now aged ninety-six; Mildred married Mr. Wright, and died at the age of eighty-six; William is in Platte County, Mo., in his eighty-sixth year; Hedgeman died many years ago in Franklin County, Ky.; John was killed in a steamboat explosion near New Orleans; Frank died at the age of about thirty-eight, and was buried on Island No. 10.

George W. Triplett, the subject of this sketch, was born Feb. 18, 1809, in Franklin County, Ky. His early education was limited, but at the age of sixteen he pursued the study of grammar, geography, surveying, trigonometry and other branches in a school of higher grade than ordinary. In 1827 he began teaching school in Scott County, and taught for six consecutive years. Oct. 18, 1827, he married Amelia A. Head, a native of Scott County, but whose ancestors were from Orange County, Va. While teaching school Mr. Triplett began surveying, and served two or three years as Deputy County Surveyor. In 1833 he came with his wife and three children to Daviess County, and reached Owensboro, Oct. 30, same year. He commenced farming about two miles from Owensboro, and the subsequent year he took charge of the school at Owensboro, which was under his care for nine months. He also turned his attention to merchandising, but surveying was his principal employment. He was engaged in this pursuit for seventeen years, and his long experience entitles him to the rank of veteran surveyor in this part of Kentucky. There is no part of Daviess County over which he has not sighted his instruments and measured the lines. From 1836 to 1840 he carried on a wood-yard at Bon Harbor, on the Ohio, three miles below Owensboro. In the politics of the day he bore a prominent part, and sympathized with the Whig party. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1840, and was kept there three successive terms. In 1848 he was elected by the Whigs to the State Senate, and ably represented the counties of Daviess and Henderson.

The commencement of the civil war found Judge Triplett in ardent sympathy with the Confederate States. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the service, and for three years belonged to the Army of the Tennessee, first as Captain in the First Kentucky Cavalry; next as Major in Brigadier-General Helm's staff, commanding the Kentucky Brigade; then on the staff of John C. Breckenridge. During his three years connection with the Army of the Tennessee Mr. Triplett never asked leave of absence, never had a furlough, and was absent only one day from duty. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, sitting at Richmond, to represent the Second Kentucky District, composed in part of Daviess County. He served in the Confederate Congress till the defeat of the South. On his return home he found his property destroyed, and the necessity before him of beginning life over again. A year after coming back to Owensboro he was chosen County Judge of Daviess County and occupied the position until Sept. 1, 1878.

Judge Triplett has had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Of the sons, Captain Robert S., born in 1830, owns the upper wharf boat in Owensboro, and is agent of navigation companies; Joseph F., born in 1834, is a stock-raiser and rancher at Camp Halleck, Nev.; went there in 1852; Captain John H., now running the H. M. Sweetzer, has followed steamboating since he was sixteen years of age; George W., Jr., born in 1849, now residing at Aspen, Col., in mining and land agency. Two sons, Willie and Daniel, died in infancy. Of Judge Triplett's daughters, Mary married James M. May, and died in 1854; Sallie died in Owensboro aged about twenty; Margaret married S. J. Howard, and is now living in Lyon County, Ky.; Amelia married John Jewett, and resides in Nevada, near Elko; Octavia married Dr. J. H. Seaton, of Kansas, and died several years ago.

Judge Triplett now co-operates with the Democratic party, and is known as a man possessing honesty of purpose and a faithful servant of the people.

Phil. Triplett, a younger brother of Robert, commenced the practice of law in Owensboro about 1824, in an office owned and fitted up by his brother. He came to be a leading member of the bar in this Judicial Circuit, following the Judge around, who made his tour twice a year. In 1826 he was elected to the Legislature, and afterward twice to Congress; in 1849 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention. He married Betsey Hopkins, of Henderson County, and had twelve or more children, but only two of these lived to be grown and married. One married John Green, who died during the war, and the other married James L. Johnson, and died last fall, leaving only one child, Dr. Phil. T. Johnson, as the representative of the family.

United States Senator George G. Vest, of Kansas City, Mo., was once a practicing lawyer in this county. He came from Frankfort, Ky., his native place, to Owensboro, about 1852 and edited the *Gazette* about two years, when he moved to Booneville, Mo., and afterward to Sedalia. He served in the Confederate army under General Price, and served three sessions in the Confederate Congress, and was a member of the Senate when the war closed. He is a remarkably shrewd man, and is now well known throughout the nation, as a formidable competitor of Northern statesmen.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When, on the 12th day of April, 1861, the news by telegraph reached the citizens of Daviess County that the bombardment of Fort Sumter had commenced, they scarcely knew what to think or say. The sympathies of some were with the Federal Government, and those of others with the South; and nearly all deplored the incoming of war. Being on the border, many did not know which way to turn, or which way the State of Kentucky herself would turn. It is to be taken as granted, however, that whatever public course any man chose to pursue in the terrible ordeal, his motives were patriotic. He either stood up for the party he honestly thought was originally right, or for what seemed to be the quickest way to end the fratricidal war. In other sections of the country further south or further north, the citizens flew to arms, as they would be expected to do, with extraordinary readiness, within a few days or weeks after the outbreak; but here the people had to hesitate, although, it is to be supposed, with the same degree of patriotism.

The State of Kentucky was at first very desirous of remaining neutral, and so did the people of Daviess County; and accordingly "Home Guards," for the protection of property and life against marauders were organized all over the State. These were voluntary, and not under any military authority. One such company was organized in Owensboro, in July, 1861, but events so turned out that it was of little or no avail.

Sept. 5 Joseph H. Millett raised a company of about seventy men, mostly from this county, and joined the Confederate army in Tennessee, as Company K, Fourth Regiment. On the 13th he was elected Captain, and Nov. 19, 1863, he was promoted Major. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas—at which last place he was killed May 28, 1864. Previously he had received several wounds. In this company were also the following men from Daviess County: David C. Hughes, First Lieutenant, afterward Captain; Geo. W. Rogers, Second Lieutenant; James Handley, James Thompson, Horace M. Watts, A. M. Hathaway, George Faith, Elisha Adams, Wm. Bradshaw, James M. Bowles, Green B. Cooper, James Donaldson, George Disney, James Forbes, Wm. H. Forbes, Albert Frazier, Wm. C. Fletcher, Matthew Garrett, Wm. Goodwin, Turner Griffin, James Hayden, H. B. Hayden, Jerry Hennessey, Joseph Jarboe, Miles C. Jenkins, Edward Lambdin, Wm. Lashbrook, Crawford McClarty, Enoch C. McKay, Wm. E. McDonald, J. D. May, John Mattingly, Burr Norris, Green B. Partridge and John R. Partridge.

Sept. 9, 1861, J. H. McHenry and John Grissom commenced recruiting for the U. S. army. The latter, however, did not enter the service; but McHenry raised a regiment, the greater portion from Ohio County, and the next in numbers, from this county. This regiment was numbered the Sixteenth Kentucky. On the 24th the Colonel came with 400 or 500 men from Hartford to Owensboro for equipment.

Sept. 21, 1861, Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, of the United States Army, at Louisville, announced his assumption of the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Sept. 25 the gunboat Lexington was anchored opposite Owensboro, to protect the place, and probably also the Union soldiers. Two days afterward the gunboat Conestoga took its place.

Oct. 2 the steamer Hettie Gilmore arrived at Owensboro from Louisville with Colonel Jackson, and during the night it was watched by the home guards. The next day Colonel Jackson's cavalry and Colonel Burbridge's infantry, all of whom came by boat from Louisville, encamped on the fair grounds. Colonel Jackson had a presentiment that he would never come out of his first battle alive; and, sure enough, he was killed in first action at Perryville. On the 4th the camp here was named, "Camp Silas F. Miller," after the proprietor of the Galt House in Louisville, who is still a resident there, and a leading Republican. The next day Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, of the regular army, arrived, and on the 7th he was made Provost-Marshal of Owensboro. On the 9th Colonel Hawkins and 400 men, with two six-pounders, arrived in Owensboro, on the way to Rumsey, on Green River.

Oct. 21, first battle in Kentucky. It took place in Laurel County, between Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, and Colonel Garrard. The former was afterward killed at the battle of Mill Springs. On the 24th four six-pounders arrived at Owensboro, and on the 29th 251 horses came down river on a packet and were taken to the camp. Nov. 1

a good many Union troops passed Hartford for a Southern field. On the 4th, Colonels Jackson and Burbridge, with cavalry, returned from Hartford, but two days afterward two companies of cavalry left for Calhoon, where the Federals began to rendezvous, and "Camp Silas F. Miller" was gradually broken up.

Nov. 16 these Colonels, with 600 or 700 men, went to Henderson, there being rumors that Confederate troops were marching in that direction; but the rumor proved to be without foundation.

During the month of December mercantile business was greatly embarrassed by the embargo laid on commerce along the Ohio, by the Government. Owensboro merchants could not get their produce in Indiana delivered across the river, even when there were several thousand men back of the city to protect it. Colonel Crufts was the immediate commander to enforce this prohibition, which lasted for some time, and back of him was Officer Robinson, at Evansville.

1862.—At the beginning of this year the chains of war began very perceptibly to tighten their clanking hold upon a helpless people. Even newspaper circulation was prohibited to some extent, and citizens of nearly all classes began to be arrested for suspected disloyalty, or persecuted and robbed by guerrillas for having any strong sympathies in any direction. J. G. McFarland, H. S. Elliott and others were arrested on the 9th of January, on charge of assisting deserters from the United States army, at Calhoon, to cross the river into Indiana. On the 11th they were taken to Louisville, but were afterward released. But this was generally the case. Nearly or quite all who were arrested for disloyalty were detained in camp at Louisville, or elsewhere, for awhile, and soon released, without anything more done. These arrests were often made, apparently without any discrimination.

Feb. 19, etc., a great many boats and troops came down the river. On the 23d George Moorman (son of S. M. Moorman) and others passed up the river to some point, as prisoners, but were soon afterward released. On the 26th Captain Behr's battery of eight guns arrived from Calhoon and passed through Owensboro. Feb. 27 General Thomas's brigade passed down the river.

During this month four regiments, two Kentucky and two Indiana, Colonels Hawkins and Burbridge, came from Calhoon and embarked on eight steamers for Tennessee River; and while they were here the Grey Eagle brought a dispatch from Evansville that Fort Donelson was captured by the Federal forces. Colonel McHenry's regiment was engaged in that battle, but none of the Daviess County soldiers were killed there.

March 2, Captain Behr's battery left on the Aurora down the river.

April 8, John T. Higdon, a soldier from this county, was killed at Pittsburg Landing. His remains were afterward brought home and buried here.

May 11, Commodore Foote passed up the river on the gunboat De Soto.

June 16, E. A. Hathaway, Dr. S. S. Watkins, Mr. Barber and others were arrested by the Provost Guard at Louisville, Captain Blood, on charge of "aiding and abetting" the Rebellion. Most of them were required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were all released in a few days.

June 19, "minute men" organized at Owensboro.

June 20, Dr. J. F. Kimbley was arrested by guerrillas, but was directly released. His horses and buggy were stolen.

June 21, about 200 soldiers here from Louisville. June 25, a company of cavalry arrived. June 30, Union flag raised on the court-house.

About these times arrests were made almost daily by the military authorities, and for a time a picket guard was kept around the city of Owensboro.

July 18, J. M. Hany, being ordered to arrest Vawters on account of hurrahing for Jeff Davis and publicly exulting over the occupation of Henderson by the Confederates, was resisted; and the latter, swearing that he would die, etc., before he would be taken, was shot and killed. On this day also a company of horse guards was organized in Owensboro, to protect the town against marauding bands. Geo. H. Yeaman was elected Captain, Jo Harrison First Lieutenant, and Joseph Thomas Second Lieutenant. This company, however, was not long kept up.

July 21, a company from Terre Haute, Ind., here.

July 27, Aquilla Spray attacked and wounded by guerrillas at Curdsville.

August.—During this month Mr. Yeaman endeavored to raise a regiment, but failed. Aug. 21, I. P. Washburn arrested and sent off, but soon returned. Aug. 29, Lieutenant-Colonel Netter arrived from Hartford with a number of men. The whole number of enrolled militia in this State was ascertained to be 101,378; that of Daviess County, 1,999.

Sept. 19—

THE SKIRMISH NEAR OWENSBORO.

About sunrise on Friday, Sept. 19, a band of about 850 guerrillas advanced upon this post, in three divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin. One division, numbering 385, under the command of Major J. S. Scobee, a Methodist minister, took possession of Owensboro. A second division, under Captain Taylor, numbering 225, marched from a southwest direction; and the third division, under the command of Captain Merriweather, numbering 240, from a westerly direction. As Major Scobee was marching in he was recognized by a pious Methodist woman, who in immediate ecstacy cried out, "Thank God! my Savior has come."

Very soon a Confederate soldier was stationed at each street crossing, and efforts made to obtain what equipments and ammunition were within reach. During the day the soldiers took all the saddles and bridles there were in Mr. Littell's shop, and some of Mr. Scott's; also, what powder they could find in the jail and some of the stores, and were on the point of robbing the stores by wholesale, but were restrained by the officers. Judge Geo. H. Yeaman and several others were arrested and taken away a short distance, but soon released. From the Judge was exacted a promise to use his influence against the indiscriminate arrest of Southern sympathizers—which, indeed, he had all along been doing.

About eight o'clock this morning Major Scobee sent a flag of truce to Colonel Netter, in camp at the fair-grounds, and demanded his unconditional surrender; but the latter peremptorily, yet politely, refused. About one o'clock in the afternoon the Major, with his men, retired on the gravel road to Panther Creek.

Colonel Netter, immediately after his refusal to surrender, formed his men, made all necessary arrangements, and marched against Captain Merriweather with 200 men, leaving the cannon and 140 men to protect the camp. His advance guard, under Adjutant Stout, discovered the enemy in ambush, in a corn-field. Colonel Netter flanked them, and whilst leading his men in action, and in the act of climbing over a fence, he was shot, with a squirrel rifle, by one of the enemy who had a white handkerchief tied about his head; and he himself immediately had all his brains blown out by a Union soldier named W. C. J. Adams, of Company A. The report that James Faulds was the man who killed Netter is probably not true. At the same instant Colonel Netter, as he was shot, sprang to his

Photo. by C. I. Cain.

Geo W Triplett

feet, turned to his command, and with a clarion voice, amidst the crashing reports of muskets, called out, "Forward! charge bayon—" and fell. On seeing him fall, the left of the line gave way, the center collecting around him amidst the deadly storm of bullets and buckshot from the enemy. The right also fell back. Adjutant Stout immediately assumed command and rallied the men, reforming line, advanced, and at the point of the bayonet completely routed the enemy. This action lasted half an hour, resulting in the death of Colonel Netter and the wounding of Lieutenant Cherry, John London, A. W. Wallace and Mr. Taylor, on the Union side, and in the death of twelve and wounding of fifteen or twenty on the other side.

According to previous arrangement, squads of soldiers were detailed to Rockport and Enterprise, Ind., who gave the alarm, and within a few hours Colonel Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry, was on hand and assumed Colonel Netter's place. Soldiery from across the river, to the number of 400 or 500, arrived during the afternoon of Friday as fast as they could be transferred in skiffs, and at the last the steamer Ben South brought the remainder of the Warwick County boys over, and also took the remainder of the Spencer County troops to their homes. The steamer McCombs also was impressed into service and brought about 300 Indiana farmers over toward night. Three companies of home guards also came into town, while many citizens left for parts unknown, to avoid the contingencies of a cruel siege or battle.

Sept. 20—

THE BATTLE AT SUTHERLAND'S HILL.

This was the only battle that occurred within the limits of Daviess County during the "civil war." We will give first a complete history of the affair as told by the Federals, and then note the differences from their story as claimed by the other side.

During the night they were searching the enemy, and about breakfast time Saturday morning (Sept. 20) they came up with them on the gravel, or Livermore, road, about a mile and a half south of North Panther Creek, and on the farm of Mr. Sutherland, which is eight to nine miles from Owensboro. The Federals numbered 342, and were commanded by Colonel Wood, of Evansville, and James Holmes, of Owensboro The battle opened with a running fight three quarters of a mile north of Sutherland's, sixty of Netter's Cavalry driving the rear guard and cannon that distance into the lane that goes up to the house. Here the Confederates, about 400 strong (or even more, according to some), were posted, under Colonel Martin and Major Scobee, with one line drawn up in the lane and another over in the meadow, at a right angle to the first, with the cannon, a six-pounder, in front. The Federals, numbering 340, were commanded by Colonel Wood. Major Townes charged up the lane, exposed to the flanking fire of the battalion and cannon in the field; but his men and horses, being untrained, were thrown into confusion at the first fire of the cannon, and all except about twenty fled. For a few moments then no Federals were in sight of the enemy; but the infantry soon came up, took position along the main road in front of the meadow and corn-field adjoining it. The Confederates advanced to meet them and a desperate fight ensued, when the enemy retreated a little way and formed in array again; but again were they driven back, when, for the third time, they endeavored to make a stand, just beyond the crest of the hill, but in vain; they scattered in every direction, but not pursued by the Federals, all of whom were infantry, except about two dozen.

The Federal loss in this battle was: Killed—Curtis Lamar, Sampson Palmer and Isaac Varner—three; wounded—John Calhoon and one other man, seriously, and a half dozen others more slightly. Immediately after the battle Colonel Wood detailed a squad of men to count the Confederates lying upon the field, and their report was thirty-six dead and over thirty wounded. The names of four of the killed and seventeen of the wounded are given in the Owensboro *Monitor* of Sept. 24, 1862. Some of the slain were buried there. About a thousand Federals remained to hold Owensboro.

The Confederate account concerning the two days' events differs from the foregoing principally in the following particulars: Their forces here were a branch of the regular army, and not guerrillas; they committed no robberies in Owensboro or in the country anywhere; they were not quite a hundred strong at the battle at Sutherland's; they retreated simply because their ammunition gave out, and retreated in good order; they lost but one or two killed, one commanding officer not remembering that any one was killed outright, or that any wounded (very few at most) were left upon the battle-field (if any were left, they felt confident they were left among friends, who would take care of them).

It must be understood, however, that accounts vary on both sides, some Confederates estimating their loss as high as seventy or eighty (probably counting the prisoners, deserters, etc.), and the Federals not all agreeing as to every detail.

We add a few minor incidents.

When musket firing commenced at Sutherland's Hill, Colonel Wood shouted out, "Boys, wheel about that cannon, facing the enemy," and he himself lighted his cigar with a match, and fired the gun—the first and second rounds with cannister shot, and the third a solid shot, which was so heavy that it broke off the flange and rendered the cannon useless. When the Colonel and John Hicks were marching up the hill, a rifle shot was apparently received, when the Colonel fell as if dead. Hicks remarking that he *was* killed, the former jumped up and called out, "No, I ain't; but (pointing to a particular man among the enemy) kill that d—n rebel."

The Confederates rendezvoused afterward at some point on Green River, but were soon driven away again. The Federal forces were coming and going on the next Monday and Tuesday; nearly all the citizens were under arms for awhile, until the excitement died away.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL NETTER.

The following account of the death of Colonel Netter, furnished us by one of his soldiers, and now one of the best citizens of Owensboro, is so well worded that we give it verbatim:

On that eventful morning of the 19th of Sept., 1862, under cover of a dense fog, the enemy (800 in all) gained possession of the town to the number of about 400, while an equal number concealed themselves in the wood to the west of our camp, thus placing us between two forces, either of which was doubly superior to our own.

Our Colonel having received unreliable information of the presence of the concealed enemy, at once decided to reconnoiter in that direction and ascertain if the report was true.

While arranging his forces, a flag of truce was seen approaching from the direction of the town.

He motioned for the bearer to come, and advanced a few paces to meet him, where a short conversation ensued. He then returned to us accompanied by the officer of truce, and with the utmost politeness and a sweetness of tone so characteristic, he addressed us as follows:

"Boys, this officer comes with a flag of truce, from *Lieutenant Colonel Martin*, who with 800 guerrillas has possession of the town, and demands of me an unconditional surrender of all my command and the Government property in my possession. I want you to hear my answer." Then, turning to the messenger, with a graceful motion of the hand, and with a firm voice and tone, he replied: "NEVER, *till the last man of us lies low in the dust*." Then turning to us, sweetly and gently he inquired, "Boys, does my answer suit you?" Inspired with admiration for, and confidence in, our brave and undaunted commander, what could we do but just what we did? and that was to swing our caps in the air and respond with three lusty cheers. The rebel officer, witnessing the impressive scene, shared in our admiration of the young hero, for he reverently removed his hat and feelingly replied, "Colonel, I cannot but respect you and your brave men," and with a parting salute, he returned to deliver his message. There was no acting in all of their scene; it was serious, sober, honest reality. With the exception of a few words of command, these were the last words ever spoken by the gallant Netter. At the head of his little band of about 200 all told, he marched in the direction of the supposed enemy. He found them there, and in the skirmish which ensued he fell bravely, fighting to make good his words.

Colonel Gabriel Netter was a Frenchman by birth, but a true American by adoption. At the breaking out of the war he was doing a profitable business in Ohio County, this State, but left it to enter the army. He soon exhibited a great degree of good judgment as well as bravery, and he was recalled from the field by General Finnell to raise a regiment in this Congressional District. He was devoting his whole time and energy to the work he had in hand, when the day of disaster visited him. He was very popular among his men, as well as among the people of Owensboro. He was a "shining mark" at which death aimed his fatal blow at the beginning of his power.

WAR DIARY RESUMED.

1862, Sept. 22, President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, to take effect, conditionally, Jan. 1, following. This is the epoch of a new era between the political parties, disaffecting Union men who were not Abolitionists, and rendering all Democrats, especially the Southern wing, more bitterly opposed to Republican management. 25, Major Holman in command at Owensboro.

Oct. 6, court-house door barricaded. On the 7th all was quiet again, and the county officers resumed their places. Colonel Shanks' men came from Cloverport and were consolidated with Netter's. Oct. 9, Q. L. Shanks was elected Colonel and A. W. Holman Lieutenant-Colonel. Oct.12, Shanks moved the camp down to Bon Harbor, or rather the Barrett farm near there, a healthier location, and being at a greater distance from town the discipline of the soldiers would be the easier. Named "Camp James F. Robinson." Oct. 24, people very much excited at rumors of Confederates coming to Hartford; but the rumors proved false. Oct. 30, 300 Confederate prisoners pass down theriver for Vicksburg; exchanged.

November.—Military affairs in this vicinity tolerably quiet all this month.

December.—Confederates were assessed for Union losses, and some money collected; but the plan worked very hard and unevenly and was soon abandoned. On the 11th, General Boyle ordered Colonel Shanks to refund what he had collected. Dec. 12, Shanks' regiment left for Mumfordsville.

During this month an "additional article of war" was published by the Government, aiding fugitive slaves; and Colonel John H. McHenry, one of the best soldiers and commanders the Government ever had, considered the order unjust, unconstitutional and even disloyal. He therefore, as commander of the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, issued an order returning slaves to their masters from his camp. He was consequently dismissed from his position. He has ever since then had the sympathy of the Daviess County public with him.

The year 1862 closed with gloomy prospects of the war ending; and James Weir deliberately reviews the national situation at length in the *Monitor*.

1863, Jan. 1, the Emancipation Proclamation dampens the ardor of many Unionists. President Lincoln had at the beginning of his term declared his intention not to interfere with slavery.

Jan. 28, Captain Wilson's company left.

Feb. 21, a company from Colonel Foster's regiment from Indiana arrived here. Feb. 22, no packet arriving at Owensboro; the Government had impressed her into military service.

March 3, the Legislature resolved "that we have witnessed with pride the gallant conduct of Colonel John H. McHenry, Jr., late commander of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, and do heartily endorse and approve the order made by him in October last—construing it, as we do, to mean that he would expel from his lines, and permit their owners to take in possession, all runaway slaves found within his camp."

Feb. 2, the House of Representatives unanimously passed a spirited report and resolution, arguing the hardship and injustice of the slavery requirement, and asking the President of the United States to rescind the order dismissing Colonel McHenry; but the Senate, after repeated sessions upon the matter, Feb. 25, passed the foregoing resolution.

April.—Guerrillas stealing horses in the county.

May 17, J. P. Thompson surrendered himself to Captain Hornbrook in the morning, and was sent off on the Grey Eagle at ten o'clock in the evening. On the same day, Jo Morris, Graham Hughes, Jo Sebree and others were brought in by the Federals as prisoners.

May 23, flag presentation to Captain Hornbrook, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, who was a very popular man.

June 3, J. R. Grissom, Provost Marshal of this district, ranking as Captain. June 17, town excited over the report that 500 Confederates were at Hardinsburg. Report proved to be erroneous. About sixty Confederates crossed over into Indiana and were all captured.

July 9, town excited about John Morgan at Brandenburg. 12, Colonel Foster and 400 men left up the river. July 28, flag raised on the court-house lot; speech by Wm. B. Wall. July 29, Colonel Foster issued an order requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance at the approaching election who are suspected of disloyalty; the order was carried out. July 31, martial law declared in this State by General Burnside. No disloyalist to vote or run for office.

Oct. 3, Colonel Starling's regiment, the Thirty-Fifth Kentucky, Federal, mustered into service. Oct. 26, J. H. McHenry is Colonel and M. McIntyre Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia.

Nov. 24, Company D, of the Thirty-Fifth Kentucky, stationed here in the court-house yard.

1864.—During the spring of this year negro enrolling commenced, and their freedom from slavery encouraged. Joseph Thomas and several others visited a negro military camp near Indianapolis, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for citizens of Daviess County for the loss of their servants, but they were treated in a very ruffianly manner. Directly before their eyes, one negro loaded a gun and called upon his fellows to join him, saying, with reference to Mr. Thomas particularly, "There goes the d—d rascal who has the papers! Shoot him! G—d d—n him!" Captain Snow, a white man there, said he could not control the ruffianly conduct of the dark soldiery, and he guessed Mr. T. would have to take care of himself. Colonel Russel, who was not there, afterward said that if he had been present he would have prevented such insolence.

April 11, Captain Prange and his company left. No soldiers here. April 21, Joseph Thomas received the agency to procure compensation for owners of slaves who had run away and enlisted; but never was a dollar paid for this purpose. April 22, Owensboro citizens expecting guerrillas again to night. Great excitement about them. April 22–30, negroes running away in great numbers, crossing the river into Indiana.

May 13, fifty-eight men drafted in Daviess County for the Federal service. May 20, citizens of Owensboro watching to-night for guerrillas again. Federal picket fired upon. May 26, Prange's men quartered on Confederate families. May 27–31, negroes enlisting in great numbers; great excitement. They thronged the Provost Marshal's office so boisterously that violence was feared, and they were taken to the fair-ground in a body and sent back to the office in small squads for enlistment.

May 8.—About this time some ten or twelve young men from the vicinity attempted the rash act of making their way to the Confederate army. and among them was James T. Mitchell, sixteen or seventeen years of age. On their way thither they encountered the Home Guards of Ohio County, about seven miles from Livermore, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in the killing of this youth and the capture of Captain Vickers, of Forrest's Cavalry, and several other soldiers, who had a hearing before Captain Grissom on Sunday evening, and were remanded to jail in Owensboro. The remains of young Mitchell were brought here and appropriately buried.

May 20, excitement on account of guerrillas in the county, whose intended depredations were headed off by Captain Grissom calling the Home Guards together and sending out scouting parties.

June 1, seventy-eight negro soldiers sent to Louisville. June 5, Captain Howard, with sixty or seventy men arrived. June 6, 165 negroes left on the Grey Eagle Captain Prange's men killed two and wounded two guerrillas. June 13, Prange's company left. Woodward's six-months' men quartered in the court-house. Negroes all left. June 21, no crossing of the river allowed; skiffs all taken out, and boats guarded. June 22, 200 Confederates reported in Hawesville and expected here. Those that appeared at Hawesville, however, soon left.

June 18.—Powers arrived from Hawesville with about a score of negro recruits on board a small steamer, and marched them to the court-house square, intending to quarter them in the court-house with Colonel Woodward's State Guard of white soldiers; but the latter refused to let them in. Both sides were called to arms, and a fight almost ensued. The colored recruits were then quartered in the jail, with nothing to eat, and under locks and bolts for about twenty-four hours.

June 23.—Early this morning a squad of forty guerrillas came into Owensboro on the Litchfield road, circled around the cemetery and disappeared out on the Hartford road. Soon afterward a small party of "graybacks," bearing a flag of truce, came into town on Frederica street, demanding, in the name of Jones, the surrender of the place, saying that the town was beleaguered by several hundred Confederate troops. Colonel Woodward, who had command of the small force of State troops here, declined to surrender. The "Confederates" then retired in the direction of Calhoon. Their pickets were in front of the residences of Messrs. Weir, Johnson and Griffith, and several men were in the fields near Major Smith's house, while the whole body were very near, having come in on the Hartford road. They claimed to be 275 strong, and to be of Adam Johnson's regiment and Morgan's command. They said they had been in the Cynthiana fight, and come down through Shelbyville and Bardstown. They left the county without doing much damage.

After dinner the six-months' troops were disbanded, and no soldiers left in Owensboro. The guns which they left in the court-house (poor ones) were afterward mostly taken by a guerrilla squad. On the 27th, at night, they took a horse from S. M. Wing. Business dull; about suspended. The August court ordered to be suspended.

July 3.—Captain Prange and some 200 men came in, scouting. July 5, two guerrillas in town; stole another horse from Mr. Wing, taking it from a buggy. Their names were Tanner and Nave, and they were captured by Captain Yarber, about four miles out on the

Livermore road, and delivered over to the gun-boat, No. 23 (Silver Lake). Mr. Wing was a merchant, and at one time was President of the Owensboro branch of the Southern Bank, principal bank at Hopkinsville. July 6, at a negro ball in the upper end of town in the evening, an attendant sent up a rocket, just for fun, and the commander of the gun-boat, suspecting guerrillas, signaled with a cannon and threw a shell up in that direction, which alarmed the citizens generally, making them believe that guerrillas were, indeed, in town, and that a bombardment had commenced.

KENTUCKY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

July 11, Captain Wilson brought in "Warren," a guerrilla, but he was soon released. July 12, sixty men, under Lieutenant Forrest, of the Fifty-Second Kentucky Volunteers (Federal), came in. July 13, Charles Carlin arrested and sent to Louisville; four men killed near Hine's Mill, in Ohio County. July 16, Forrest's men left. July 22, Powell and Thompson, guerrillas, were shot at Henderson, by order of General Burbridge, in retaliation for the guerrillas killing Colonel Poole, a citizen of that place. By way of rejoinder, Walker Taylor, commander of the guerrillas, issued a proclamation that he would retaliate by killing *four*.

July 24, guerrillas in the county again; robbed Jesse Potts.

During the last days of July, the gun-boat Silver Lake, or No. 23, stood in the river opposite Owensboro. The packets, before landing, had to land at her side and put the mails off. No traveling or shipments of produce were allowed except under permit from Captain Coyle, according to the orders of General Ewing prohibiting disloyal persons from shipping or receiving freight of any kind.

At this time negro recruiting went on rather slowly, but their crossing over into Indiana progressed briskly. On boarding Captain Coyle's gun-boat, he said he could not permit them to be taken off against their will. While the people generally wished there were no negroes in the State, they hated to see them go in this way.

August.—In the early part of this month an Owensboro patrolman fired at a colored man and missed him, the ball passing near the gun-boat; whereupon the latter fired 100 musket balls along the bank.

Aug. 4.—Colonel Bishop and colored soldiers arrived at 11 P. M. Aug. 6, Circuit Clerk locked up his office, as the colored infantry had the court-house as quarters. Aug. 8, about 200 negro soldiers came up from Henderson. Aug. 23, 165 more arrived from the same place. Aug. 25, they all left at night. Aug. 15, Captain J. C. Cowin, of the One Hundred and Eighth Colored Infantry, after a little fighting, captured nine guerrillas at Yelvington and brought them to Owensboro, where they were confined in jail.

Aug. 16, Captain Yarber arrested, under order of Colonel Bishop, his men disarmed, horses taken from them, and they disbanded. The Captain could show no authority for his proceedings. Aug. 18, Benedict D. Mitchell, the jailer, was shot by mistake by one of the guards, who had orders to shoot any one making his appearance in the jail-yard that night. Mr. Mitchell, not knowing that such an order had been given, appeared in the yard about 2 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of attending to some necessity.

Aug. 27.—

OWENSBORO CAPTURED.

On the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 27, as unexpectedly as a flash of lightning from a clear sky, something over twenty guerrillas, under Captain Bennett, dashed into town. They first announced their presence in front of the court-house, by the rapid firing of revolvers, sometimes in the air and sometimes at fleeing citizens and at store and office doors. They accompanied this demonstration with orders for all persons at once to repair to the court-house yard; and these orders were "sanctioned" with the wickedest profanity. They thus advertised themselves to the guerrillas at once. One fellow dashed "horse, foot and dragoon" into Blair, Queen & Co.'s store, driving its customers pell-mell into the rear yard. Such a stampede, of all classes of people, from the central part of town toward the outskirts was never before nor since witnessed in any other place during the war. It was ludicrous as well as exciting. It was remarkable with what agility the people shot out of the back doors and windows of the stores and offices and hid themselves in boxes, barrels, privies, dog kennels, deep weeds, etc. We wish we had space to rehearse some of the "hair-breadth escapes," ludicrous "feats of agility" and serio-comical situations that were witnessed on this occasion.

The invaders succeeded in huddling 200 or 300 citizens together into the court-house yard. The commander, "Jake Bennett," proposed to burn the court-house, and even the banks if their money was not given up, but he was dissuaded from it by R. L. Boyd and other citizens. The robbers entered only one store, and that was the jewelry establishment of Mr. Bradford, in care of Mr. Zulauf, from which they took three gold watches, valued at $700. They also took a few horses from Clint. Griffith, Ridgely Griffith and George Smith.

Burning of the Wharf-boat.—But by far the worst thing they did was to burn Messrs. Ayers & Elders' wharf-boat,. with a number of human beings confined upon it. They mistakenly supposed that considerable Government freight was upon it. The private property consumed was estimated at about $6,000. Nine colored soldiers, said to have been the guard that conducted the Yelvington prisoners to Louisville, were at this boat. They first fired at the guerrillas, and then concealed themselves within, for a time; but it is said that three jumped off, ran up the bank and escaped. Two of them were shot by the murderers and thrown overboard, and the charred remains of one more was found on the boat, the fire being extinguished before the hull was consumed. Three negroes took refuge in the hull, and were cut out by Mr. Ayres after the marauders had left. They pleaded piteously for their lives and declared they were anxious to return to their owners. Lieutenant Walters, previously of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, was killed during the affray. A lot of Government stores on the levee were fired just before they left, but the most of the property was saved afterward by the citizens. These guerrillas were here but one hour, and they left on the Litchfield road.

Aug. 28, the gun-boat Lou Eaves took away many negroes.

During this month, according to the *Monitor*, the negro soldiery in Owensboro behaved very well.

Th Court-House.—This was a convenient building for military occupation; and it was wonderful to witness the rapidity with which it was transformed from a civil establishment to a military, and the reverse. When the former change was made, the doors were perforated and disfigured by rude openings to fire muskets through, and were rendered ball-proof from without by heavy oak timbers nailed on the inner side. The windows, to the height of a man's head, were barricaded with planks a foot apart and the space between filled with dirt, leaving openings to fire through. In this work of fortification, all the benches in the court-house were cut up, and other lumber was used. Even the planks were stripped from the fence around the yard. Some ditching was also done about the yard—for rifle-pits or for a stockade. On the re-occupation of the court-house by the civil officers, a day or two only was required to transform all back again to old time appearances.

Sept. 7, Colonel Moon and 118 colored troops arrived at the fair-ground. Sept. 11, about 200 negro soldiers went to Henderson.

During this month the independent companies, commanded by Captains Wilson, Yarber, Johnson, Little, Boyd and Burger, were dissolved by General Burbridge, because they were acting too much the part of guerrillas. Governor Bramlette had authorized these men to recruit companies for the purpose of clearing this part of the State from guerrillas; but the soldiery became too reckless with the property of peaceable citizens. Yarber and Philpot were particularly implicated.

October.—Guerrillas reported in all parts of the county, but the reports were greatly exaggerated. Oct. 10, One Hundred and Eighteenth Colored Regiment left Owensboro. [illegible].11, provost marshal's office closed, and marshal left town.

Oct. 17.—About half-past two o'clock on the morning of this day, about twenty-five armed men entered town, seized the Sheriff, Jno. G. Harrison, placed him coatless and hatless upon a horse, although the air was biting cold, and took him out on the Litchfield road a few miles, threatening to kill him, but released him about dawn, furnishing him a coat and giving him some instructions as to how he should conduct himself in the future. About $4,500 worth of goods was taken from the merchants. The raid was conducted very quietly.

OWENSBORO TAKEN AGAIN,

this time by thirteen regular Confederate soldiers about noon. Most of these were officers, and after they remained here quietly for several hours, the mail packet Morning Star hove in sight, when all was astir. Nearly 200 additional Confederate soldiers at the same time appeared from the upper part of town, under Major Anderson, intending to take the steamer, believing that negro soldiers were aboard. A few of the soldiers in advance went to the wharf and endeavored to decoy the boat to the landing, but in vain. They fired forty or fifty shots, but only one touched the boat, doing no damage.

The Confederates were here about two weeks, but it can hardly be said that they "held" the place. United States officers and State officers all went about their daily routine of duty as unconcerned as if no enemy was within a thousand miles. The Confederate soldiery behaved themselves quite well during their sojourn in Owensboro.

During the latter part of this month (October) the Confederate Government talked of conscripting here, but the task was never undertaken. Some Federal troops, however, stationed on an island opposite the city, wantonly fired into the place occasionally, and at one time seriously wounded an eight-year-old boy.

Nov. 1, three companies of colored soldiers arrived, and quartered in the court-house. Nov. 2, a colored picket killed. 6, a guerrilla shot J. Taylor's negro, robbed and hung up Mr. Cavin (who lived in the country) two or three times, and robbed others in the county.

During a war nearly all wicked men are tempted to be robbers, because they can then carry on such work under a sort of military guise and thus elude punishment.

Nov. 17.—Thomas S. Pettit, editor of the Owensboro *Monitor*, arrested for disloyalty and sent across the lines, via Memphis, within the bounds of the confederacy. When the facts attending the arrest reached the ears of President Lincoln he pronounced it unjust. Nov. 20, news received that this county was exempt from draft. Great rejoicing.

Dec. 20.—A large body of Confederates reported near Curdsville. Dec. 22, great excitement about the Confederate soldiers. The Tarascon detained here.

The pickets and soldiery under the Confederate Walker Taylor kept up firing for some time during the afternoon near Owensboro, just southeast of the city. About sunset a flag of truce was sent into the city and a surrender demanded, but it was refused. After spending most of the night sociably with the Federal officers in the court-house, Major Taylor took his departure, saying that as he had no disposition to injure the town, he declined making any attack.

1865, Jan. 4, the court-house burned by Davidson and his men; the records and furniture mostly saved. Davidson had orders to destroy every court-house that had been occupied by negro troops. Probably two or three other court-houses were burned in the State, under these orders. This destruction was expected, and the county officers had time to save the records. Mr. Thomas took all the records of his office (circuit clerk) and deposited the most of them in the vestibule of the Methodist church, and the rest in Captain Hall's building. The other records were taken care of by the respective officers. The Confederates had no permission or desire to burn the records. Another account says that a man named Coulter was the Commander-in-chief of the court-house-burning gang, and that he acted without authority from the Confederate Government. He and his men were doubtless a part of Davidson's force. Coulter is said to have been a tall, fine-looking man, trim built, and having very keen eyes. Four revolvers were buckled around him. The Planter's Hotel had also been used as barracks, and it was rumored that it was to be burned also. Coulter was appealed to, and he declared with an oath that no more buildings should be burned; and he actually impressed citizens into aiding him to prevent further violence.

Davidson was formerly a Federal Captain in Colonel J. H. McHenry's regiment, the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry. He resigned and went into the Southern army and became a guerrilla. He was a very violent man, and made himself notorious by acts of felony and arson in this portion of Kentucky. At one time he was arrested, carried to Louisville and placed in prison; but he immediately made his escape and came down into this section, where he continued his mischief. A few days after he burned the Owensboro court-house he was killed in a skirmish with Federal soldiers in Breckenridge County, Ky. He was a fearless and brave man. His father was Dr. H. A. Davidson, of Hawesville, who killed himself in an abortive attempt to blow up a Mr. Sterrett with an "infernal machine."

Jan. 11.—In the morning the steamer Grey Eagle arrived at Owensboro with a detachment of Federal troops, the Twenty-seventh Kentucky, under Colonel Ward, sent there for the purpose of driving out the guerrillas. When the boat landed a body of these guerrillas immediately made their appearance on the top of the bank for the purpose of attempting the capture of the boat, the Federals being kept out of sight on purpose to deceive them. When they had nearly reached the boat our troops suddenly made their appearance in the engine-room and commenced an attack. The cowardly guerrillas immediately commenced skedaddling in all directions, hotly pursued by the Union troops. Four were captured, and quite a number wounded, among them a son of Walker Taylor. On the Wednesday following the guerrillas were reinforced, made a dash on the Federal pickets, and drove them in. Jan. 21, packets all engaged in taking Government troops up the river.

Feb. 4, Amos Metcalf killed Chandler, a guerrilla, at Knottsville. Feb. 15, Colonel Birge, Federal, with a part of the Eighteenth Kentucky Cavalry arrived, and the Twenty-seventh Kentucky left. Feb. 18, 100 men of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry arrived. Metcalf's men captured by Davidson and paroled.

April 1, guerrillas killed a soldier. April 6, drafting in this district. 8, small-pox among the soldiers. April 9, a company of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio arrived, under Captain Edmiston. April 10, news received of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va.; bonfires and illuminations in the evening, because "this cruel war was over," and not particularly because one party had conquered the other. April 15, draft suspended.

May.—Confederates returning home nearly every day. 11, some guerrillas near town. May 28, Colonel Sam. Johnson and his soldiers arrived.

Sept. 6, a company of negro soldiers arrived. Sept. 25, negro soldiers left; no soldiers of any kind remaining.

Oct. 31, six guerrillas reported at Yelvington.

March 9, 1871, Congress passed "McCreery's disability bill," which, among many from other States, relieved from political disabilities the following Daviess County citizens: Geo. W. Triplett, Charles S. Todd, Jr., John P. Thompson, J. O. Shott, Thomas C. Jones, Graham Hughes, Baker Boyd, T. E. Crutcher, and William H. Clark.

COMPANY A, FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

This company was formed of Daviess County men, and served in the Confederate army. Sept. 30, 1861, Dr. C. T. Noel was elected Captain; W. J. Taylor, First Lieutenant; T. C. Jones, Second Lieutenant; and Joseph Yewell, Third Lieutenant. Dr. Noel was a prominent citizen. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1861, but was defeated by Geo. H. Yeaman. During the war Mr. Taylor became Captain.

The next morning after organization, this company reached Rough Creek, four miles above its mouth, where they feared their passage would be disputed by Federal troops, who occupied Calhoon and Hartford. But they succeeded in reaching Russellville, where they saw for the first time an organized Confederate force. Here, Oct. 5, they were mustered into the army for three years, or during the war. They were first ordered to Bowling Green, where General Buckner had concentrated the bulk of his army, and was fortifying his position and drilling his troops. Here they were joined to the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Ben Hardin

Helm, who was afterward killed. The company was subjected rigid military discipline, and during the ensuing winter several sickened and died—among them Ignatius McDaniel, Wm. Jones and Thomas Lackland. From Bowling Green they went to Glasgow, where they spent their first Christmas in camp.

Company A engaged in all the battles and hardships which the regiment suffered during the war, which were many and severe. Would that we had space to record them all here, as well as the names of those who fell on the battle-field and in camp, never again to appear alive in the presence of their families and friends.

"SUE MUNDAY."

Marcus Jerome Clarke, *alias* "Sue Munday," was a noted guerrilla Captain during the last civil war, and once appeared upon he streets of Owensboro, in female attire, with long hair, etc. He was a nephew of Beverly L. Clarke, a Kentucky statesman of Simpson County.

Sue Munday was a lively and mischievous guerrilla, although it is not known that he committed any depredations in Daviess County. His headquarters were principally about Chaplintown and Bloomfield. He committed many acts of depredation and murder in various portions of the State. Mar. 12, 1865, he and Captain Billy Magruder and Henry Metcalfe, other notorious guerrillas, were captured near Webster, Breckenridge County, by a company of Federals, and taken to Louisville, where Munday and Metcalfe were convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung. Munday was executed at the age of only twenty years. Metcalfe, through the intercession of his attorney, Colonel John H. McHenry, of Owensboro, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for five years in the State penitentiary. He was soon afterward released, and is now a respectable citizen of Ohio County. Magruder had been dangerously wounded Feb. 28, and, after remaining in a military hospital for some time, he was tried, found guilty of murder, and executed

CHAPTER VII.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The progress which a community makes in material resources and wealth cannot be exhibited in any way except by tabulated results, so that a fair comparison can be made. Hence this chapter is mostly statistical, and is designed rather for reference than for continuous reading. The increase of population necessarily comes in this connection, so that one can see what a given number of people can accomplish from time to time, under the varying circumstances. The census, therefore, naturally comes first, in the presentation of this subject.

POPULATION OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

1820		3,876
1830		5,209
1840:		
Whites	6,327	
Slaves	1,960	
Free colored	44	
		8,331
1850:		
Whites	9,419	
Slaves	2,889	
Free colored	54	
		12,362
1860:		
Whites	11,958	
Slaves	3,515	
Free colored	76	
		15,549
1870:		
Whites	17,111	
Free colored	3,603	
		20,714
1880:		
Whites	22,008	
Free colored	4,528	
		26,536

CENSUS OF 1880, IN DETAIL.

	White.	*Bl'cks.*	*Males.*	*Fems.*	*Total.*
Lower Town	3,301	1,316	2,221	2,396	4,617
Upper Town	5,250	1,544	3,413	3,381	6,794
Yelvington	1,534	346	1,054	876	1,930
Knottsville	2,443	64	1,280	1,227	2,507
Boston	1,497	15	779	733	1,512
Curdsville	2,370	134	1,267	1,237	2,504
Murray	1,618	381	1,035	964	1,909
Vanover	1,293	18	679	632	1,311
Oakford	924	375	685	614	1,209
Masonville	808	129	436	451	937
Sorghotown	920	206	600	526	1,126
	22,008	4,528	13,499	13,037	26,536

But the census of this year, published shortly afterward as "official," gave the following totals:

NO. OF PRECINCT.	POP.
1. Lower Town, includ. Owensb'o	8,355
2. Upper Town, " "	3,698
3. Yelvington	1,934
4. Knottsville	2,624
5. Boston	1,614
6. Murray	2,041
7. Curdsville	2,559
8. Vanover	1,418
9. Oakford	1,376
10. Masonville	949
11. Sorghotown	1,162

CITY AND VILLAGES.	
Owensboro	6,231
Yelvington	172
Knottsville	157
Whitesville	309
Delaware	83
West Louisville	92
Masonville	41
Curdsville	197

Very little confidence, however, is placed in the foregoing returns. The Directory of 1882 contains 2,898 names for Owensboro, which, multiplied by four (the universal rule), gives 11,592 for this city and its suburbs. Again, in the above table, Oakford is made to contain fifty per cent. more inhabitants than Masonville, which is certainly a great error. In 1873 Daviess County was the fifth in the State in point of population.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

In 1850 there were 1,292 farms in the county and 1,631 dwellings.

In 1846 the valuation of taxable property was $2,558,592; in 1870, $7,825,750. Number of acres of land in 1870, 262,758, valued at $18.36 per acre. Value per acre in 1846, $4.20.

CENSUS OF 1867.

White males over 21	3,640
White children between 6 and 20	5,089
Value of taxable land	$4,586,285
Horses and mares	5,584
Their value	$435,650
Mules	1,011
Their value	$81,920
Cattle over $50	8,481
Their value	$60,346
Stores	117
Value of merchandise	$266,550
Hogs over six months old	13,783
Pounds of tobacco, crop of 1867	3,393,670
Tons of hay, crop of 1867	3,225
Bushels of corn, crop of 1867	855,780
Bushels of wheat, crop of 1867	48,545
Total value subject to taxation	$7,779,735

During the year 202 sheep had been killed by dogs.

At this time Daviess was the ninth county in the State in point of wealth.

CENSUS OF 1868.

	Number.	Value
Acres of land	280,846	$4,537,255
Town lots, about	750	1,479,005
Horses and mares	5,463	427,760
Mules	1,025	82,335
Cattle	8,384	63,800
Stores	119	250,300
Carriages		52,655
Gold and silver plate		10,010
Pianos		18,990

Total revenue tax	$23,795
White males over 21	3,617
Enrolled militia	2,010
Children between 6 and 20	5,008
Negroes	1,474
Hogs over six months old	13,525
Sheep killed by dogs	283
Pounds of tobacco	2,802,850
Tons of hay	3,153
Bushels of corn	860,875
Taxable property owned by negroes	$37,110

CENSUS OF 1869.

The principal variations from the previous year were as follows:

Enrolled militia	3,264
Number of hogs	12,485
Number of blind persons	2
Number of dumb persons	1
Sheep killed by dogs	337
Pounds of tobacco raised	6,298,850
Bushels of corn raised	962,170
Bushels of wheat raised	39,410
Negroes between 6 and 20	704
Taxable property owned by negroes	$52,760
Jury fund	$3,686
Number of deeds recorded	647

Other things generally were from five to fifteen per cent. greater, in keeping with the growth of the country.

In 1870 there were 6,032 horses in the county, 858 mules, 7,890 cattle, and 11,236 hogs over six months old. This year there were also 1,386 farms and 125 productive establishments.

TOBACCO CROP.

	lbs.		lbs.
1866	5,400,950	1869	6,318,400
1867	2,802,850	1870	8,493,600
1868	6,298,850	1871	6,653,555

CORN CROP.

	bushels.		bushels.
1866	925,935	1869	773,275
1867	860,875	1870	1,083,680
1868	960 170	1871	1,092,505

WHEAT CROP.

	bushels.		bushels.
1866	36,605	1869	70,060
1867	48,045	1870	64,365
1868	39,410	1871	31,693

HAY CROP.

	tons.		tons.
1866	1,972	1869	3,254
1867	3,153	1870	4,804
1868	2,662	1871	3,328

After giving the above figures, Judge Triplett adds: "Daviess may be set down as the largest tobacco-growing county in the State. Our corn crop for 1870 was perhaps the largest ever grown in the county; but our people are far behind many counties in their hay crop."

The great staples are corn and tobacco. About 1,500,000 bushels of corn would be considered a full crop for a good season. The largest crop of tobacco ever grown was raised in 1872, and marketed in 1873. It is known by tobacco men as the crop of 1873, and amounted to 12,087,000 pounds. The same year the corn crop was 1,300,000 bushels. In a fair average season the tobacco crop averages about ten pounds of tobacco to each bushel of corn.

The land is peculiarly adapted to timothy, red clover, red top and orchard grass, and the rich hilly lands produce fine blue grass. In fact, blue grass seems to be spreading, or spontaneously growing over nearly every part of the county. Wheat, rye, oats and barley generally do well, the wheat crop occasionally averaging twenty bushels per acre, and not unfrequently an individual crop runs over thirty bushels per acre. Potatoes and all vegetables of the climate are cultivated with success. About 900 pounds of tobacco and forty bushels of corn are fair average crops per acre. W. S. Stone once raised 123 bushels of corn per acre on a field of twelve acres, thirteen miles below Owensboro, on the Ohio River. The ground was accurately surveyed and the corn correctly measured.

THE DAVIESS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION

was first organized about 1850; had its annual fairs with more or less success until about the beginning of the civil war, when it was neglected. After the war a new company was formed, with the same or a similar name, borrowed $35,000 and bought and fitted up grounds near the new cemetery. These grounds comprised about twenty-five acres, and were by nature possessed of a beautiful alternation of cleared land and forest. The people were energetic and took special pride in furnishing and ornamenting the place; several counties participated.

At the first fair, in the fall of 1866, 5,000 to 6,000 people were present, at least four days out of the five. Many horses from other counties were on exhibition, as well as some fine cattle and sheep; but there were no hogs. On the first day there was a splendid display of quilts, jeans, linseys and agricultural products. Also of garden and field products, needle-work, domestic manufactures, fine arts, etc., vying with any previous fair in the State. On the second day was the exhibition of cattle, sheep, mules, draft and fine horses. On the third day fine horses constituted the principal show; in the afternoon lady equestrianship. An elegant $50 saddle was awarded the best lady rider. There were four contestants. In the gentlemen's equestrian ring there were sixteen entries. The programme of the fourth day was similar to that of the third. On the fifth and last day, gentlemen's riding and tournament of the Seven Knights.

The usual dissents from the decisions of the judges were expressed. The lady equestrianism was fine. The weather was beautiful throughout the time of the fair, and many visitors were present who had never before attended a fair. Says the *Monitor*: "There were so many agreeable incidents that we despair of giving our readers an idea of this pleasant 'reunion' of friends and acquaintances, many of whom had not seen each other since they were separated by war's rude alarum. Not an event occurred to mar the harmony of the exhibition." Music was furnished by the Louisville Silver Band. Aristocratic hops were given at night.

All was jollity,
Fasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Till life fled from us like a sweet dream.

The proceeds of this fair yielded a handsome net profit to the society.

Nov. 7, 1866, Clinton Griffith was elected President and Phil. T. Watkins, Secretary.

The fair of 1867 was held the second week in October, and was even better, in nearly all respects, than that of the previous year. Receipts, $6,000. The Louisville Star Brass Band furnished the music. Among the little curiosities was a miniature steamboat, made from cornstalks by a colored boy fifteen years old, a servant of Captain Belt, of Livermore. The model and workmanship was perfect.

The fair of Oct. 9–13, 1870, was also quite successful. The weather was damp on the first day, but fine during the rest of the term. A large number of visitors were present from abroad.

The fair of Oct. 8–12, 1872, was another success, the weather being fine. The proceeds were sufficient to pay all expenses, besides interest on the debt and a surplus. Many visitors were here from abroad. Dr. W. S. Woolfolk, President.

The other fairs, not mentioned above, were generally not so well patronized, and the expenses on the whole were rather greater than the receipts, so that, by the year 1874, the fair grounds were sold, to satisfy a claim of $8,000. A third company was then formed, called

THE DAVIESS COUNTY FAIR COMPANY.

This was a joint stock association, issuing seventy-five shares, at $100 each, which were readily taken. May 2, this year, the company elected George W. Leet, President; Dr. C. H. Todd, Vice-President; Ed. T. Moorman, Secretary; P. T. Watkins, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The limit of membership was fixed at 100. Eighty-two had enrolled their names, most of whom had also paid in twenty-five per cent. of their subscription. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Their first fair, Oct. 6–10, 1874, was well patronized. The ladies especially made their respective departments a great success.

The fair of 1877, the second week of October, was the largest ever held on the grounds, and the exhibition was better in all respects.

The fair of 1878, the first week in October, was favored with a finer exhibition of stock than had ever before been shown in the Green River region. Pecuniarily this fair was a satisfactory one.

Of the fair of 1880, the first day was beautiful; but the weather the other four days was generally so unfavorable that the receipts fell short of what were anticipated. Had the weather remained good, the company would probably have cleared about $2,000.

The fair of Oct. 5–8, 1881, was largely attended. The amphitheater, which holds 10,000 people, was, on the principal day, crowded to its utmost. The hosre-racing on this occasion was very exciting. The whole week passed off pleasantly and profitably.

The fair of 1882 was a grand success. On the last day the receipts were larger than ever before in the history of the company.

DAVIESS COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

At a meeting of the farmers of this county, at the court-house April 10, 1869, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' club, Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart was called to the chair, and H. P. Tompkins elected secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and provide for a permanent organization, and report at the next meeting, on the 24th.

The appointed day arrived, and the committee made their report. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object of the association was declared to be "to advance the general interest of agriculture in this portion of Kentucky; to spread intelligence of the markets for stock and other farm products, and by mutual consultation protect their interest against undue advantage being taken of them; to bring together the experience as to the best method of cultivating the various crops; of breeding and raising stock; of the various descriptions of the best farming implements; and embracing also the interests of horticulture, fruit-raising, the dairy, etc."

For the ensuing year John H. McFarland was unanimously elected President; J. Q. A. Stewart, Vice-President; H. P. Tompkins, Secretary; A. C. Sutherland, Corresponding Secretary, and Camden Riley, Treasurer.

The regular meetings of the club were to be at the court-house, on the last Saturday of each month, at 1 P. M. The hour arrived for the first meeting under the permanent organization, and the club met. The most important business transacted was unanimously to adopt a resolution recommending the "Farmers' Home Journal," published at Lexington, Ky.

At the next meeting, June 26, the attendance was slim, owing to the busy season among farmers. An exciting discussion was had, however, over a resolution for conferring with parties in the Northern States with reference to the labor system. The resolution was laid on the table. The cultivation of Indian corn was chosen for discussion at the next meeting.

Having no further accounts of the meetings of this club, we presume that its death took place soon after the above date, and that there were not many friends present when it died!

DAVIESS COUNTY SORGHO SUGAR COMPANY.

In the winter of 1868–'9 a company was formed with the above name, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from sorgho; and on Jan. 20, 1869, a committee, consisting of Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, J. Balee and E. Guthrie, reported that they had seen very good sugar made from the juice of the sorgho cane, and that its manufacture was practicable; but from some cause the enterprise was never pushed on to success. Since the modern process for whitening cane sugar and for the manufacture of glucose have been brought to such perfection, sorgho (or sorghum) manufacture can not compete with them.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR.

Jan. 1, 1863, on the emancipation of the slaves of the seceding States, wages for manual labor went up to an intolerable height.

Negro farm hands demanded $200 to $250 a year, and cooks $25 to $125. At the close of the war, when greenbacks were more plentiful than specie, and the negroes about all free, the prices of labor rose to an alarming extent. An effort was therefore made by several philanthropic citizens, foremost of whom was C. R. Milne, to induce immigrants from Scotland. Subscriptions were raised, and the assistance of Henderson County promised, with a view of sending over an agent to Scotland to encourage immigration to Kentucky. Mr. Milne promised to give his time if the citizens would bear his expenses for a trip to the old country for this purpose; but the whole project was finally dropped, through sheer neglect, before any immigration was effected.

GREEN RIVER NAVIGATION.

The first act for improving the navigation of Green River was passed Feb. 16, 1808. It laid upon the several County Courts, through or by which the navigable portion of Green River passed the responsibility of clearing out that stream and keeping it in navigable condition, requiring overseers annually, in July, August and September, to " work it " with hands from the neighborhood, namely, to remove all fish-pots, all dams not erected under authority of the Legislature, and all logs; to cut and clear away all projecting timber; to shrub all points of islands, and to remove any other obstructions in the channel. Hands were "exonerated by the payment of seventy-five cents per day." An amendatory act Jan. 10, 1811, declared the navigable part of the river to be that below the mouth of Knob Lick Creek, in Casey County, which a year later was changed to that below the Adair County line.

The navigation of Green and Barren rivers was the first to seriously engage the attention of the State. In 1833, $526 was expended upon it in surveys; in 1834, $15,272 was expended for engineering and works upon the locks; and in 1835, $40,033—all this before any expenditures were incurred upon other rivers. The total estimated cost, in 1834, of four locks and dams in Green River and one in Barren River, was $290,988, or within a fraction of $862 per mile. This system of improvement embraced 180 miles in Green and Barren rivers connectedly, thirty miles in Green River above the mouth of Barren, thirty in Muddy River, nine in Pond River, and nineteen in Rough Creek—268 miles in all. A lock in Rough Creek, to cost $14,891, would extend the navigation up to Hartford, Ohio County, a little over twenty-eight miles from its mouth; and a lock in Pond River, to cost $15,340 would extend its navigation to thirty miles. The total amount paid by the State for these works up to Nov. 20, 1837, was $243,194, while less than one third this amount was paid on all the other rivers together. The total amount expended to complete the permanent navigation up to Bowling Green, requiring four locks in Green and one in Barren river, was $859,126.79, which included $34,055 for hydraulic lime.

In thirteen out of twenty-three years, 1843–'65, small dividends were realized by the State from this line of navigation—from $32 in 1859 to $5,610 in 1855; but more than these sums were paid back for repairs in other years, namely, $4,811.07—the gross expenditures being $269,813.66, and the gross receipts, $265,002.59. The cost of the improvements turned out to be nearly five times the estimate.

Lock and dam No. 2 was let-in January, 1834, and its gates opened December, 1837. The rest were completed by 1842.

The present

GREEN AND BARREN RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY

was organized about 1868, consisting of John Robinson, Wm. H. Payne, O. P. Johnson, D. R. Haggard, F. M. Allison, A. C. Turner, H. C. Murray, John V. Sproule, E. B. Seeley, W. S. Vanmeter, C. J. Vanmeter, Wm. Brown, and M. D. Hay. A thirty-year charter was granted this company by the Legislature, on condition that they at the expiration of their charter would turn over the river to the State in as good condition as they found it. The company represented to the Legislature that the river was an expense to the State, and thus secured the grant of adroitly worded franchises. The river actually had always yielded a net revenue to the State, but there was an apparent loss during the war, owing to an unawarded claim; and this fact was "made the most of" by the raiders, who obtained their deceptive charter and proceeded to carry out a perfect monopoly of Green River navigation.

When this chicanery was discovered about ten years afterward, an attempt was made in the Legislature to revoke the charter, but failed. A renewed attempt was made at the next session, 1879-'80 which was sustained by both branches of the Legislature. The company, however, refused to give possession of the rivers, and the State brought suit in the Franklin Circuit Court for recovery, and obtained a decision in its favor; but the case was referred to the Court of Appeals, which reversed this decision, holding that the Legislature could not revoke the charter. In order to manipulate the court, the company succeeded in getting a man placed upon the judicial bench who had been an attorney for them in all their lawsuits. The corporators were men of wealth and influence.

In the Legislature of 1881–'2, another effort was made to remedy the evil, in a manner quite different from the preceding, but before the bill reached the House the Legislature adjourned; and thus the matter stands at the present writing (February, 1883).

The present corporators are: C. G. Smallhouse, E. B. Seeley, John A. Robinson, Wm. H. Payne, John V. Sproule and W. S. and C. J. Vanmeter. Dr. S. W. Combs, a member of the company, died last fall.

THE DAVIESS COUNTY GRAVEL ROAD COMPANIES.

About 1855 a stock company was organized to build a plank road toward Livermore; but after planking five miles, they completed their work as a gravel road company, placing about nine inches of gravel on the track to a distance of twelve miles from Owensboro. This has proved to be a great improvement, well repaying the cost.

The present company was organized in the spring of 1882, incorporated as a stock company, to gravel all the eastern roads in the vicinity of Owensboro for a distance of five miles out. They fixed the shares at $50, of which 350 were taken. They have supplied three miles of road with gravel, and their enterprise promises to pay liberal dividends, from receipts at the toll gate. J. W. M. Field is the President and Hugh A. Williams, Secretary. Board of Directors—M. V. Monarch, J. W. M. Field, Allan Reid, J. H. Bell and G. W. Williams.

TELEGRAPH.

Louisville and Owensboro Telegraph Company.—May 4, 1866, at a meeting held in this city, $50 was ordered to constitute a share, and each share one vote. B. Bransford was elected President, C. B. Hicks, Secretary, and W. B. Tyler, Treasurer. A board of directors was also elected. N. M. Booth was chosen Superintendent of the line. The president and directors were given full power to contract for the construction of the line, call a meeting of the stockholders in certain cases, etc., complete control of the line being placed in their hands.

This company commenced building their line in April, 1866, and completed it the next year—the first telegraph line ever built in Daviess County. This telegraph was operated until the winter of 1873–'4, when it was abandoned.

Owensboro & Evansville Telegraph Company was organized in September, 1875, as a stock association, with a capital of $2,500, shares at $50. James Weir was elected President and John W. Porter, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent. The stock was immediately taken, and the line at once put up, and business commenced. In the summer of 1876 they entered into a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company, since which time they have co-operated. Present officers: S. D. Kennady, President; John W. Porter, same offices as at the first. It will be inferred from the foregoing facts that Mr. Porter is the prime mover and supporter of the present telegraph facilities which Owensboro enjoys.

RAILROADS.

In the present age railroads are the main factors of cities and towns, and a general prosperity itself. Woe unto that town or community that is left out in the cold by the contests of money kings and railroad giants! In this respect Daviess County has been rather unfortunate, not having a railroad until 1870, and but a small piece of one at that. It seems, however, to be not the fault of the people here, but the natural result of stock manipulations among lovers of money, blind often to their own pecuniary interests.

In 1826 a railway was built by Robert Triplett, three quarters of a mile in length, from the Bon Harbor Hills to the Ohio River,—the first built in Kentucky and probably the first in the West. It was probably operated by mule-power.

A railroad was proposed from Owensboro to Calhoon as early as 1848, and stock was taken in it by a number of individuals; but a proposition for aid or right of way being submitted to the people, it was voted down by a heavy majority; and thus ended railroad scheming in this county for many years.

OWENSBORO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Jan. 10, 1866, the Owensboro *Monitor* formally opened out in favor of a railroad south to Calhoon, as a means not only of building up Owensboro, but of even keeping it up to the level it had attained among sister towns. Two weeks afterward it still further urged the advantages of a railroad, both to the company building it and to Owensboro and the country around generally. In subsequent issues correspondents supported the editor in his earnest appeals.

Nov. 9 following a meeting of the citizens of Owensboro was held, when Dr. W. D. Stirman was chosen Chairman and G. W. Ray, Secretary. A committee was appointed to secure a revision, by the Legislature, of the old charter of the Russellville & Owensboro Company, approved March 2, 1860, and another committee was appointed to ask aid from the city of Owensboro, through the Council. Dec. 3, at a meeting of the citizens of Muhlenburg County at Greenville, a request was published for a general meeting of parties all along the line to take place at Greenville; and accordingly about seventy-five representative citizens were appointed by Daviess County mass-meeting at Owensboro Dec. 15, to attend in a body the general convention at Greenville, to devise means and awaken a common interest for an early completion of the railroad. The delegation attended, and reported favorable progress. The people of McLean and Muhlenburg counties wanted to trade with Owensboro, and therefore were largely interested in the road. Not only farm produce, stock and lumber, but also coal in vast quantities were to be shipped.

During the spring of 1867 addresses were delivered to the people of the county by Messrs. McHenry, Hardin, Arch and Isaac Sutherland, Triplett, Sweeney, Weissinger, Taylor, Jones, Craycroft, Sims and Elliott, urging the people to vote for the county taking $250,000 stock in the railroad, which they did April 15, giving 437 majority in the county, and 921 in Owensboro, for the stock. A few days afterward the commissioners appointed a board of canvassers for every precinct to secure subscription of stock, which was taken in $25 shares. The commissioners for Daviess County were Dr. W. A. Hickman, T. B. Hardin, H. W. Scott, Geo. W. Swoope and Dr. W. D. Stirman. In September Dr. Hickman was elected President, A. L. Ashby, Secretary, and T. S. Anderson, Treasurer, and every department of the business set in operation.

Meanwhile Hon. T. C. McCreery and Camden Riley opposed the enterprise as proposed, and in October, 1867, the County Crout declined also to lend its aid. But the friends of the road went on with the work.

Dec. 30 a mass meeting of the citizens of Owensboro adopted resolutions favoring the bill pending before the Legislature providing for State aid to railroads.

Jan. 18, 1868, S. D. Kennady and John T. Brooks reported the results of a reconnoissance along the proposed route of the road, which were very encouraging to the enterprise. In February the directory employed N. M. Lloyd as their chief engineer. May 6, James Weir was elected President; A. L. Ashby, Secretary and Collector; W. B. Tyler; Treasurer. The other directors were S. M. Wing, C. Riley, Benj. Bransford, S. D. Kennady, F. L. Hall, W. A. Hickman and Clinton Griffith. S. Gordon was employed as surveyor. Stockholders were at this time slow in paying their assessments (which were generally five per cent.), and much exhortation was resorted to by the officers and friends of the enterprise.

June 17, 1868, Chief Engineer Lloyd reported in detail the estimated cost of the two proposed routes to Russellville, making that via Calhoon $1,059,554, and that via Livermore $979,872; distance via Calhoon, 47.36 miles, and via Livermore, 41.81 miles; the cost through Daviess County, by the first named route, $188,196; by the other, $232,956. Sept. 8, the directors accepted the Livermore route, as the people on that line, especially of Livermore Precinct, paid more on the stock. By November a sufficient amount of stock had been paid in to insure the completion of the road to Greenville. Feb. 27, Logan County voted $500,000 for the road, and other friends proposed to add $100,000 more. At this time all the people along the route were considerably interested, expecting the road to be built as far at least as Bowling Green. By the last of April $1,425,485 had been subscribed, but some of this was conditional; and the reason that grading had not commenced long before was, the directory felt in honor bound to wait a reasonable length of time for the people to say how much they would give for the different routes, so that the line could be precisely located, the highest bidders to win. On the third of May, 1869, however, grading commenced on the Livermore route.

In the *Monitor* of June 23, 1869, appeared a very careful, detailed statement of the resources of this county, and of the maturity of the bonds of $250,000 voted, interest, etc., by which any one could foresee to the end all the pecuniary responsibilities of the enterprise.

During the summer and fall of 1869 and the winter and spring following, the work of construction went steadily on; and in April, 1870, President Weir went East and purchased iron, engines and rolling stock. Track-laying commenced in July following.

In the *Monitor* of June 8, 1870, Mr. Weir published a full statement of the condition of the road and of the history of the various contracts.

At this time the line had not been located south of Green River, owing to the unsettled condition of some of the subscriptions along the route.

July 14, 1870, the fine locomotive "Jo Daveiss," was landed at the Owensboro wharf. It was built at the Baldwin works, Philadelphia, at a cost of $11,325, and weighed 49,000 pounds. On its being landed here a large assembly of the citizens gathered at the wharf to welcome the friendly stranger. On this day other equipments for the road arrived.

During this season, the summer of 1870, the railroad from Rockport to Cincinnati was under good headway in construction.

Oct. 5, 1870, the directors located the line of the road south of Green River, by way of South Carrollton.

Feb. 15, 1871, a fine passenger coach, built at Jeffersonville, reached Owensboro, to be placed at once on the road. March 2, the first excursion was given, which carried the passengers over fourteen miles of road, Mr. Ashburn being the engineer. At this time track-laying was progressing at the rate of half a mile a day. April 14, an excursion of about 600 ladies and gentlemen was made to Livermore—this constituting the formal opening of the road for business to that point. The excursion was a grand and joyful picnic, unmarred by accident.

In October, 1871, President Weir contracted for the graduation of the entire route through Logan County, from the Muhlenburg County line to the Tennessee State line—a distance of thirty miles.

In the *Monitor* of Feb. 7, 1872, an anonymous correspondent announced as news that the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad was but a link in one of the most important north and south lines of railroad in the United States—a line from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, through the best part of the country.

The road was completed and put in operation under the supervision of the following efficient Board of Directors: James Weir, President; R. S. Bevier, Vice-President; Robert Browder, George R. Bibb, S. D. Kennady, J. W. Belt, D. M. Griffith and Camden Riley.

July 31, 1872, President Weir published to the stockholders the condition and prospects of the road. He had employed a steamer to run in the pool on Green River, between the town of Calhoon and the mouth of Mud River, a distance of forty-seven miles; but the boat could not be retained. The business of the road up to this date had been very good, even exceeding the anticipations of the board. The road was now running to Stroud City, making connection with the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad. Up to Oct. 1, 1872, there had been expended in the construction of the O. & R. Road, $1,406,118. The money market being somewhat stringent in this country, the bonds were sent to Europe.

In the *Monitor* of Jan. 29, 1873, President Weir published again the condition of the railroad, showing that all went on economically, and satisfactorily to all who knew the facts, notwithstanding the carping criticisms of sundry anonymous correspondents of the press. From Owensboro to Livermore the road and its equipments, including machine-shops, depots and station-houses, had cost $355,422.75; iron bridge over Green River, $106,827.62; from Livermore to the junction with the E. & P. Road, fifteen miles, $399,084.87; from the last point to the northern line of Logan County, eighteen miles, $238,185.87; from there to the Tennessee State line, thirty-two miles, $344,982.54. From the junction to the State line the road was not completed; and it was estimated that $90,000 more would prepare it for track-laying.

About these times (1873) the well-remembered stringency of business set in, and all railroad construction throughout the United States ceased. Scarcely anything, therefore, was done on this road, much less on any other route, until 1878, when another movement was inaugurated for completing this road to Russellville. The road had already, during the seven years of its existence, reduced freights from Louisville to about two thirds or less, and during that time Owensboro had about doubled in population and wealth. These facts served as a foundation for the propriety of voting an additional tax to finish the road, but of course this movement met with some opposition. The proposition, however, to vote an additional tax of $50,000 upon the city of Owensboro, was carried on June 1, 1878, by 756 votes, this number being ninety-three more than the requisite majority of the qualified voters.

During the summer the directory concluded to issue $350,000 twenty-year six per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the entire railroad, and guarantee the completion of the road to Adairville, in Logan County, in twelve months, if the city, or if Logan and Daviess, would take $150,000 of the bonds bearing six per cent., payable semi-annually after the first twelve months. Thus they would release Owensboro of the subscription voted June 1 previously. But corrupt management seemed to set in about this time, and the people lost confidence in the directory. The way was fast being paved for selling out the road to Louisville parties. The trains were stopped during the winter of 1878–'9.

May 13, 1879, this road was sold to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company, by T. S. Anderson, and new life was infused into the enterprise, as the new company signified their intention to run a line to Vincennes, and thus complete a trunk line to Chicago. About the middle of July trains were again started under the management of Vice-President Anderson; E. Culverhouse, Superintendent. The track was put in good condition during August and September. But in a few short weeks, namely, in January following, the N., C. &. St. L. road fell into the hands of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company, who were interested in building up Louisville at the expense of both Owensboro and Chicago. This *coup d'etat* was accomplished by the intricate manipulations of stock in New York. A full account is given in the Owensboro *Messenger and Examiner* of Jan. 23, 1880. Colonel E. W. Cole, of Nashville, and President of the N., C. & St. L. R. R. Co., fought bravely against the transfer, but was finally defeated.

In the spring of 1880 the "Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad Company" went into bankruptcy: J. Z. Moore, of Owensboro, Register. Governor Porter succeeded Colonel Cole as President of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and hopes still lingered in the hearts of the people along the line of the O. & N. Road that the track would soon be completed, at least to Nashville, or Russellville; but these hopes were "deferred," until the public "heart was made sick," and tired out with thoughts of suspense concerning the matter. Suspense has now grown into a dead negation, with the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad ending at Ricedale, forty-four miles from the former city.

During the year 1881 it was decided by the courts that Owensboro's over issue of bonds was illegal. This municipality had issued bonds to the amount of $320,000 to secure the $250,000 cash authorized.

The late Railroad Commission recently levied a tax upon this road, and the company refused to pay it, on the ground that the road was unfinished, while the franchise was it should remain untaxed until "finished." The State, therefore, sued the company in the Franklin Circuit Court, and obtained a verdict in its favor; but the company has taken the case to the Court of Appeals.

The Legislature of 1881-'2 passed a bill requiring the L. & N. Co. to complete the O. & N. Road to Nashville within two years or forfeit their charter. The company refused to give guaranties that they would complete the track in that time; and the prospect now is that the road will have to be sold again, and a new commencement made.

Colonel R. S. Bevier, formerly of Russellville, but now of Owensboro, has been a zealous and hard-working friend of this road from the commencement, and is now the efficient and popular President of the Company.

PROPOSED RAILROADS.

As yet there is but one railroad in Daviess County, but of course several others have been proposed, notably the route from Louisville direct to Owensboro along the south side of the Ohio River, which has been called by various names; as, the Louisville, Cloverport & Western Railway; Louisville, St. Louis & Texas, etc. In 1881 a narrow-gauge track was projected on this route, and subscription books opened for its construction. In Owensboro Messrs. Griffith, Bransford and Powers had charge of such books, for raising $25,000; but the people along the line did not rally to its support as zealously as was hoped. At the present time—the winter of 1882-'3—a renewed effort is being made to interest the people in a standard gauge road on this route.

In April, 1882, a meeting of the directors was held in Owensboro, which determined to push the survey of the route to a point opposite Shawneetown, Ill., and to facilitate the survey and provide for the maps and profiles and necessary expenses; subscriptions to the stock were ordered to be opened at once at Henderson, Uniontown, Morganfield, Owensboro, and along the rest of the proposed route, five per cent. of this subscription to be payable on demand after ten days, and the remainder upon the completion of the road.

As to the location of the line between Cloverport and Owensboro, there were (and are still, February, 1883) two routes of equal advantages—one by Pellville and Knottsville, and the other along the river. The first mentioned is the shorter route by seven miles, but the location of the line will probably be made dependent upon the liberality of the citizens along the respective routes.

Since the year 1872 the question of building a track from Owensboro to Vincennes has been considerably agitated, James C. Rudd, of this city, taking a leading part. In 1873 a company was organized, and the advantages of such a road set forth, by articles in the newspapers, accompanied with maps, etc., showing the mutual benefit to Owensboro and Chicago that would certainly accrue. Tobacco, whisky, coal, etc., would by it find an outlet to foreign ports by way of the lakes; and even Chicago itself would be a considerable consumer of Daviess County produce. It is, indeed, a much needed road, but there is a "hitch" somewhere, perhaps made by rival cities.

A line has been talked of running from Richmond, Va., through Owensboro to Cairo, Ill.; also, from Owensboro to Rockport. In 1880 the latter was a part of the line called the "Owensboro, Rockport & Seymour Railroad," which was designed to run on to Bellefontaine, O. Indeed, a great deal was done toward commencing work, but local aid was not sufficiently forthcoming.

For further industrial enterprise, see the chapter on Owensboro and the several precinct histories.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS.

DEFUNCT NEWSPAPERS.

Owensboro Bulletin.—The first newspaper in Daviess County was the Owensboro *Bulletin*, started in 1844 as a Henry Clay Whig paper, by Thornton C. Pattee, and continued for several years.

Owensboro Gazette—The next was the Owensboro *Gazette*, a Democratic organ, established about April 10, 1852, by George G. Vest, from Frankfort, Ky., now United States Senator from Missouri, and Robert S. Triplett, of Owensboro, still a well-known business man of this place. Mr. Vest brought with him from Frankfort a good printer named Joseph H. Mayhall, and their paper was therefore a very fine-looking sheet. The first year it had an average of about ninety advertisements in it, from the business men of Owensboro,—among them Tyler & Mayo, Moorman & Bros., Allen & Daveiss, W. H. Kerney & Co., J. Hyman &. Co., Adams & Shmutte, Wing & Weir, Megill & Bro., and Simmons & Millett. The proposed Henderson & Nashville Railroad was much talked of then, and was therefore a prominent topic in its columns.

Within a year after its commencement Mr. Vest sold the paper to Mr. Mayhall, who employed Alfred B. Johnson as editor. This man was a brother of Hon. James L. Johnson, and died in Owensboro, before the war. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Mayhall was thrown out of a buggy and killed, and his widow continued the paper for a short time and sold it to a Mr. Hawkins; but it probably did not survive long.

National American, The Shield, and Ford's Southern Shield.—During the Know-Nothing excitement of 1856 the *National American* was started in Owensboro by Joshua G. Ford, proprietor, and George H. Yeaman, editor. The first number was dated Aug. 6, 1856. A. G. Botts succeeded Mr. Yeaman as editor, and Colonel John H. McHenry was the next, in 1857-'8; and, about this time, Mr. Ford changed the name to *The Shield*, and soon after the outbreak of the war to *Ford's Southern Shield*, which name it sustained until its discontinuance in 1875. For a year or so, however, during the war, it was located at Hartford, Ky.

"*Colonel*" *Joshua G. Ford* was born, it is said, in Caldwell County, Ky., about 1831. When twelve years old he came to Owensboro on foot and learned the printer's art in the office of the *Bulletin*. In 1858 he married Miss Eliza Imbler. June 10, 1862, he was arrested by order of General Boyle, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, and conveyed to Louisville, but was shortly afterward released. In 1875 he was elected to the Legislature and his paper discontinued. A few months after his term expired he removed, with the materials of his office, to Lacon, Ill., where he edited the *Marshall County Democrat* a number of years. He is now editing the *Sauk County Democrat*, in Baraboo County, Wis., which county, since his arrival there, has changed from Republican to Democratic, apparently by his influence.

A. G. Botts was County Judge 1858-'66. He died in this county about twelve years ago.

For biographical sketches of Messrs. Yeaman and McHenry see chapter entitled "Sketches of Public Men."

Owensboro Democrat.—This paper was started a short time before the war, by Isaac P. Washburn, an illiterate man. It did not long survive the commencement of the war.

Owensboro Times.—This paper, started early in 1882, by T. P. Getz & Co., is already discontinued.

Owensboro News.—This was an eight-column folio, commenced in 1881, by Thomas Collins, as a Republican local paper; but in a few months it died and the office material was mostly sold to the *Post*. Mr. Collins next endeavored to establish a paper at Mt. Vernon, Ind., but failed.

The Owensboro Monitor was started in 1862 by Henry M. Woodruff, a strong Union man, who spoke out boldly in the face of war. The size of the paper at first was a twenty-inch six-column folio, and the first number is dated Aug. 13, 1862. In the last week of May, 1864, Thomas S. Pettit became a part owner, and changed the political tone of the paper, and spoke out as boldly against Lincoln's administration as his predecessor did against secession, although for the Union. Soon afterward Mr. Woodruff retired from the paper altogether. In the autumn of this year Mr. Pettit was taken away by military authority, as more fully described a little further on, and the paper was discontinued for about six months, except a few weeks, when it was run by Rev. Richard C.

Gardner, a Methodist Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, who had for his aid a few soldiers who could set type. During these changes considerable damage was done to the material of the office.

The following May, Mr. Pettit returned from "Dixie Land" and resumed his old position, bought new press and type, and battled away on the same old principles for which he was banished, and increased the circulation to more than 2,000 within a year. In the summer of 1869 he purchased a power press.

The local department of the paper he always kept open to all parties, and the news was given without partisan bias.

A. L. Ashby, from Mt. Sterling, Ky., was admitted as associate editor from May 27, 1868, to Aug. 7, 1872. He was afterward Secretary of the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad Company, and is now living at Louisville. He has accumulated considerable property. July 21, 1869, the *Monitor* was enlarged to eight twenty-six inch columns to the page.

In 1874 Mr. Pettit sold the *Monitor* to Robert Campbell, a native of Texas, who was educated at Baton Rouge, La., and served in Hood's Texas Brigade during the war. He was admitted to the bar in Texas, but in 1871, at the age of twenty-six, he commenced journalism in Mississippi.

The *Monitor* was suspended about the 1st of March, 1877, and the material of the office sold afterward to J. A. Munday, who started the *Messenger* the following August.

Henry B. Woodruff, proprietor and editor of the Owensboro *Monitor* during the first years of the war, was a man of fair ability and of zealous Union sentiments. He came to Owensboro as a school-teacher, and taught school a number of terms. He married Miss Sallie Elam, a daughter of Mrs. John S. McFarland. He left Owensboro in 1863, when he sold out the *Monitor*, being appointed by Governor Bramlette tobacco inspector in Louisville. He now has charge of the railroad station at Anchorage, on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad.

Thomas S. Pettit was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 21, 1843, the son of Franklin Duane and Elizabeth (Zook) Pettit; father a native of Virginia and mother of Kentucky. He attended Georgetown College, and before he was grown up learned the printer's art, which came natural and easy to him, and he became an adept. In 1864 he came to Owensboro and purchased the *Monitor* of Mr. Woodruff, and began the publication of a lively local paper, advocating Democratic principles. Unlike his predecessor, he freely criticised the acts of the Republican party and their conduct of the war, and consequently in a few months (Nov. 17, 1864) he was arrested by order of General Stephen G. Burbridge, imprisoned and banished south, under the general charge of being "notoriously disloyal." He was hurried away, and was sent under an escort to Memphis, Tenn., where he was transferred across the lines within the Confederacy, in whose territory he traveled until the following May, when he returned and resumed the publication of the *Monitor*, as already noted. He was the first to establish a successful, paying paper in Owensboro, which he did before he was twenty-five years of age; and he was the first to bring Gordon and power presses to Owensboro. In this paper he published, in several successive numbers, his "Trip to Dixie," giving his experiences during the whole of the "round trip." These exciting annals helped the circulation of his paper to a wonderful degree, as already mentioned. In the South he underwent the many hardships and privations incident to a common soldier.

Subsequently he was elected Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, which position he held for six years, when he was appointed Private Secretary to James B. McCreary. This position he afterward resigned, to accept the situation of Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., for which duty he has extraordinarily good voice and articulation. On the death of Hon. John S. McFarland, in 1869, and through the influence and personal popularity of Senator T. C. McCreery, he was appointed by President Johnson Assessor of this Internal Revenue District, the duties of which position he filled with conscientious fidelity to the close of the term.

Mr. Pettit has ever been recognized as a true Democrat. He has attended a number of State conventions of his party, and at every one of them he was elected secretary; and at the last National convention, which nominated Hancock and Hendricks, he was one of the secretaries. He is still active in the political field. Last fall (1882) he was a candidate for Congress against James B. Clay, of Henderson, but, after an exciting race, he was defeated in the pivotal county of Union, by less than 150 votes.

With all this political work Mr. Pettit has also engaged heavily in industrial pursuits. (See account of Marble & Pettit's stave factory and lumber mills in the History of Murray Precinct.) He has been active in many local and philanthropic enterprises too numerous to mention here. He is a Freemason of high degree. Within four years after he entered the State Grand Lodge he was elected Past Grand Master, a distinction never before accorded to a member so young in that body. In December, 1870, he married Miss Margaret Blair, a native of this county, and a daughter of James Harvey Blair, formerly a merchant of Owensboro. Their only child is named Harvey Blair Pettit.

LIVING NEWSPAPERS.

The Messenger and Examiner.—This is a combination of the *Messenger* and the Owensboro *Examiner.*

Owensboro Examiner.—This was started Jan. 1, 1875, and conducted five years by L. Lumpkin, sole editor and proprietor. It was a quarto of six columns to the page. Democratic. In 1880 it was consolidated with the *Messenger.*

Lee Lumpkin was born in King William County, Va., in 1833. He lived there until the last war, in which he served, on the Confederate side, throughout the great struggle. He then came to Owensboro and entered into partnership with W. T. Courtney as a druggist. In 1866 he married Miss Florence Coffey. In 1868 he opened a book store, which he conducted successfully until he sold out to the *Messenger* in 1880, along with the *Examiner.* He is now a member of the firm of W. J. & L. Lumpkin, merchant millers at the north end of Crittenden street.

The Messenger.—Aug. 7, 1877, was the date of the first number of this paper, an eight-column folio, started by J. A. Munday, who, for the purpose, had bought the material of the old *Monitor* office, as before mentioned. C. W. Bransford was admitted as partner in 1878. In March, 1880, these gentlemen bought out the *Examiner*, consolidating it with the *Messenger*, still retaining Mr. Lumpkin, the proprietor of the former, as business manager. The latter, however, soon left to carry on a flouring mill. The *Messenger and Examiner* has since been issued both as a weekly and a semi-weekly. The semi-weekly was commenced as a seven-column folio, and in 1882 enlarged to an eight-column. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Bransford purchased Mr. Munday's interest, and was alone until October, when he admitted to partnership Mr. Wrey Woodson. The former is senior and the latter junior editor.

This is a model local paper in respect to typography, make-up, quality of paper, and more than all, editorial and business management. It is remarkable what old heads these young gentlemen have.

The *Messenger* was issued also as a daily for about two months in the fall of 1879, as a six-column folio. Inability to obtain the Associated Press dispatches, and the consequent necessity of printing the paper at Evansville, led the proprietors to abandon the enterprise.

In connection with the above is a large and nice job office, said to be the largest in the State west of Louisville, possibly the largest in the State outside of Louisville. The material is the consolidation of two considerable offices. Their large power press, the Cottrell & Babcock, is run by hydraulic force from the city water-works, equal to four horse-power. A grammar has just been printed at this office.

C. W. Bransford was born in Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 24, 1858, a son of Benj. and Mary E. (Athy) Bransford; attended schools here but graduated in the literary course at Cumberland University Lebanon, Tenn., in June, 1877. He then attended the law school at Louisville, where he completed the junior course, and was elected salutatorian from this class, as a testimonial to his proficiency. He next accepted a temporary position in Clarke & Crutcher's stemmery. At the close of the tobacco business for the season of 1878 he became sub-editor of the *Messenger*, under J. A. Munday. Within two months he was offered a partnership in the paper, which he accepted, in September, 1878, etc., as above noted.

Dec. 21, 1882, Mr. Bransford married Virgie Lee Finley, of Lebanon, Tenn., a daughter of Dr. W. M. Finley, a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and a niece of Congressman Finley, of Florida. Mr. Bransford is a young man of remarkable business and executive talent, and if he lives will make a bright mark in the world. If he should rise to political prominence, he will not be a "*barking* dog," and he therefore might "bite," where there is occasion in some contest. The Hopkinsville *South Kentuckian* truly says of him: "His style of writing possesses a degree of profundity far beyond his years when he is handling editorial subjects. He is very temperate, and is a model young man in his habits, although he does not belong to any church. Concerning his physical appearance the *South Kentuckian* thus words it: "His hair is a bright auburn, and he has a fine red mustache and brown eyes.

He is very quiet in his demeanor, and loves his profession more than he does his sweet-heart!"

Urey C. Woodson was born at Madisonville, Ky., Aug. 16, 1859, the son of S. C. and R. J. (Hawthorn) Woodson, the former a native of Hopkins County, Ky., and the latter of Anderson County, Ky. When he was about five years old his parents moved to Evansville, Ind., where he grew to manhood, attending school, etc. At the age of sixteen he entered the newspaper business in that city first on the *Evening Herald*, afterward on the *Sunday Argus*, and later on the Evansville *Daily Courier*. He then went to Greenville, Ky., in the fall of 1877, and published the *Muhlenburg Echo*, a weekly, which he enlarged and made prosperous. In the autumn of 1881 he sold this paper and became connected with the *Messenger*.

Hon. James A. Munday, born in Hancock County, Ky., Aug. 14, 1843, was a son of Redmond and Martha L. (Hamilton) Munday. His father was a descendant of Reuben Munday, one of the first settlers of Virginia. He came to Kentucky when a young man, and was married here. He had a family of two daughters and one son, the daughters both deceased. He died when his son was two years old. After the death of his father James A. and his mother moved to Hawesville, where he attended school till fourteen years of age. He then entered Greenville Academy, at that time flourishing under the presidency of Hon. Edward Rumsey, and superintendence of James K. Patterson, present President of the Kentucky State College. He afterward attended the Georgetown College, his junior year being interrupted by the political troubles preceding the war, on account of which the school was discontinued. Mr. Munday then returned home, and in August, 1862, after several unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in reaching the Confederate lines and enlisted in Company H, Tenth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, under command of Captain H. C. Meriweather. The regiment was afterward assigned to General Morgan's command, in all the engagements and movements of which he took an active part. He was in a few months promoted to a Lieutenancy for soldierly conduct, and when Captain Meriweather was detailed for other duty, he took charge of the company, in which capacity he did much service as a scout. His company and another under his command were assigned to the advance of the Second Brigade on General Morgan's memorable invasion of Indiana and Ohio, and were among the first to charge and carry the breast-works of Corydon. After the most remarkable ride on record his command was foiled in its attempts to recross the river at Buffington Island, Ohio, and in attempting to rally a few men and assist in covering a retreat, he with several of his regiment were surrounded and captured, and taken to Johnson's Island. The Government having determined on special severity with those who had dared to invade "the sacred soil," sent half of General Morgan's officers to the Ohio penitentiary, and the other half to the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania at Allegheny, holding them as exempt from the cartel of exchange. After eight months of close confinement, Mr. Munday with his fellow officers were transferred to Point Lookout, and afterward to Fort Delaware. At the close of the war he returned to Hawesville, and soon after his mother was killed by being thrown from a buggy. Mr. Munday attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Law University. On his return home he took charge of the Circuit Clerk's office as Deputy, and the following summer was elected Circuit Clerk—the youngest clerk ever elected in the State. He held the office two years. During the time he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Kentucky Senate. After the expiration of his term of office he commenced the practice of law in Hawesville. In 1870 he came to Owensboro and formed a partnership with Judge George W. Williams. In 1871 he was made Master Commissioner of Daviess County Circuit Court; resigned that office in 1875 and formed a business partnership with Thomas S. Pettit in the manufacture of staves. He sold out in 1879 and became the owner of the Owensboro *Monitor* office, and established the Owensboro *Messenger*, a weekly Democratic newspaper, a half interest in which was sold in 1878 to C. W. Bransford. After beginning the publication of the daily *Messenger*, in the fall of 1878, it was consolidated with the *Examiner*, a weekly paper then owned by L. Lumpkin, forming the Owensboro *Messenger and Examiner*, published weekly and semi-weekly. Mr. Munday continued in editorial charge of these papers until the spring of 1881, when he severed his connection with them and engaged in the canvass for Senator in his district, comprising Daviess and McLean counties. He was elected Senator in August, 1881, and took an active part in the legislation of the session of 1881–'82. He is a member of the Star Lodge, No. 19, K. of P.; Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M., and Owensboro Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The Saturday Post.—This sprightly gazette was established by A. T. Craycroft and Geo. V. Triplett, the first number appearing Sept. 3, 1881. Mr. T. is the business manager and editor. The paper is an eight-column folio, the columns a half-em wider than the standard measure, and it is issued every Saturday morning. It is sincerely and purely Democratic in politics, as the party has attested by sending its editor as their Representative to the Legislature. Jan. 26, 1883, Mr. Craycroft retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Triplett alone. The typography and make-up of the paper is magnificent, its editorials spicy, and its selections rich. Mr. T. has a high degree of originality as well as of literary ability. See chapter entitled "Authors and Artists."

In connection with the *Post* is a fine job department. The editorial and composition rooms are models of neatness. Office in Hill's new block, a few doors north of the Planter's Hotel.

George Vest Triplett was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30, 1856, and is a son of Robert S. and Louisa M. (Vest) Triplett. When he was two or three years of age the family moved to Louisville, Ky., and soon afterward (which was about the beginning of the war) they came to Owensboro, where they have since made it their home. The subject of this notice has taken a course of study at Transylvania University, and also Central University, Richmond, Ky., finishing both an academic and a law course. His law preceptor was Wm. Chenault, one of the finest instructors of law in America. He was admitted to the bar at Richmond, and on his return to Owensboro he commenced the practice of law in the office of Williams & Brown, remaining there about two years, 1877-'9, when he became assistant editor of the *Examiner*. When this paper was consolidated with the *Messenger*, Mr. Triplett went to Washington City to accept a position on the *Daily Post*. In the beginning of the summer of 1880, he formed a partnership with Camden Riley, Sr. In August, 1881, he was elected to the Legislature and immediately started the *Saturday Post*, as above mentioned.

As a lawyer Mr. Triplett still takes such business as will not interfere with the interests of his paper. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is still one of "ye jolly bachelors," whose doings in their club-room (?) he so wittily writes up in his paper.

A short sketch of Mr. Craycroft is given in Chapter V.

Methodist Standard.—This was started in February, 1882, by Revs. J. S. Scobee, G. H. Hays, D. D., and B. F. Orr. It is a four-page monthly, with four wide columns to the page. A sketch of Mr. Scobee appears in another part of this volume. Mr. Orr is a resident of Owensboro, and Mr. Hays of Cloverport. The paper is printed by O. T. Kendall & Co.

Home and School.—This is a local educational monthly started in January, 1883, by O. T. Kendall & Co. It has eight pages four columns to the page.

An effort was made in 1866 to establish the *Baptist Herald* in Owensboro, but in vain.

The Press Association of Kentucky met in Owensboro, June 7 and 8, 1871, when a good delegation was welcomed by the citizens. They met first in the court-house and then at the Baptist church, when Colonel R. M. Kelly, of the Louisville *Commercial*, delivered a very amusing address, and Benjamin Casseday read an original poem. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was given at Allen Gilmour's, and also at Bransford's hall,—the latter given by the citizens. A large share of the credit for the success of the occasion is due R. H. Taylor, J. H. McHenry, T. C. Jones and J. G. Ford. The tables were supplied by F. T. Guenther. Kelly's address and Casseday's poem were published in full in the next number of the *Monitor*.

CHAPTER IX.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

JAMES WEIR.

One of the oldest members of the Daviess County bar, and a prominent business man of Owensboro, was born in Greenville, Ky., June 16, 1821. His father, James Weir, was born near Charleston, S. C., and belonged to a Presbyterian family of Scotch-Irish descent, that emigrated to America from the north of Ireland. His mother, Anna Rumsey, was born in Virginia, and was a niece of James Rumsey, who is justly entitled to the claim of being the first to apply steam as a means of propelling boats. His father came to Kentucky toward the close of the last century. He first adopted the business of surveyor, and afterward exchanged this for a mercantile career, and his business extended over a wide extent of territory. He carried on, and managed, under his own supervision at the same time, stores at Equality and Shawneetown in Illinois; at Henderson, Morganfield, Madisonville, Greenville, Lewisburg, Hopkinsville and Russellville, in Kentucky, a at Gallatin, in Tennessee. Although a large amount of capital was necessarily involved in this extensive and wide-spread business, it was his boast that he never borrowed a dollar, nor failed to meet a debt at its maturity.

James Weir, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Centre College, at Danville, Ky., one of the oldest institutions of the State. After graduating here he entered the law school of Transylvania University, in Lexington, where he prepared for the legal profession. March 1, 1842, he married Miss Susan C. Green, daughter of Judge John Green, of Danville. Mr. Weir settled in Owensboro in 1848, and devoted himself to the practice of law, gaining a high standing at the bar as a chancery lawyer. He found time, however, to give to literary pursuits, and in 1849-'50 three novels appeared, of which he was the author.

During his residence in Owensboro, Mr. Weir developed business qualities of no ordinary character, and when the Deposit Bank was organized in 1859, he was chosen its President, and still continues in that position. To his management is chiefly due its present high standing among the banking institutions of Kentucky. He was the first President of the Owensboro & Russellville (now the Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville) Railroad. This office he retained from 1869 till the latter part of 1878.

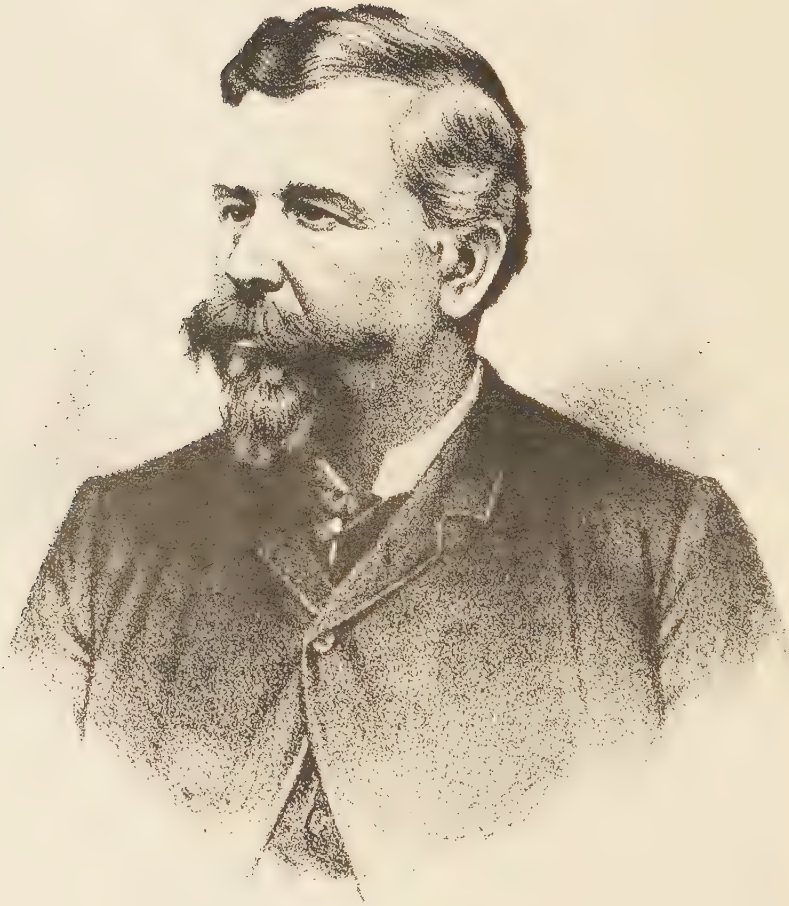
Mr. Weir has never mingled in politics, nor has he ever been a candidate for any public office. He has attended strictly to his professional business, and since 1850 has had little time to indulge his inclination for light literature, or at least to no greater extent than to be the author of some fugitive pieces which have appeared from time to time in the popular magazines of the day. His ample means have not had the effect of making him selfish or illiberal. He has taken part in every public enterprise which promised to be of benefit to the community. In 1880 he opened a large factory for the manufacture of carriage material, a more full account of which is given in the history of Owensboro. Mr. Weir's charities have been wide, but unostentatious. While his abilities as a financier have been of service in building up his own fortune, they have also been exerted for the promotion of the interests of the city and county of which he is a resident.

Mr. Weir's residence is one of the most magnificently frescoed buildings in this part of the world. The work cost over $12,000, and was done by an ex-officer of the Confederate army, of foreign birth and education. The elegant historic paintings on the ceiling of the library, in the groupings and combinations, are a constant source of study and pleasure.

Mr. Weir demonstrated his capacity as a *literateur* when comparatively young. Before he was thirty years of age he wrote and published three stories, which were bound in book form and supplied to the regular trade by the chief publishing house of Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co. The works are the following:

1. SIMON KENTON. This is a novel in which it is designed to give a sketch of the habits and striking characteristics of the population of the western portion of North Carolina immediately following the war for independence, and in it to introduce Simon Kenton, the great scout and Indian fighter, and also his constant opponent and enemy, Simon Girty, the tory and renegade. In this volume the character in which Kenton was interested and connected came off victorious.

2. THE WINTER LODGE is a sequel to Simon Kenton, and transports all the characters to Kentucky in an early day when first set-



R S Beard

tled; and in it are introduced many of the most striking characters of that period, and many incidents in the early history of Kentucky, with sketches of scenery, the Mammoth Cave, etc., and also the battles in which Simon Kenton and Simon Girty were engaged, and the habits and marked characters of the early pioneers. The name "Winter Lodge" is derived from the name of a cabin erected by Kenton for the hero and heroine of these two volumes, and ornamented with carpets of buffalo hides, lined with furs.

Mr. Weir intended in his younger days to write a sequel to this volume, running down to the War of 1812, and the death of Kenton and Girty, but increasing business on his hands prevented him. In Collins' History of Kentucky there is a sketch of the life and times of Kenton, and Girty was a desperado who figured largely among the pioneers of Kentucky and Indiana.

3. LONZ POWERS; or, the Regulators: A romance of Kentucky, based on scenes and incidents in this State. This interesting story was published in two duodecimo volumes, 319 and 364 pages, in the year 1850, by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia.

HON. GEORGE H. YEAMAN,

now a resident of New York City, but formerly of Owensboro, wrote and published a work on the "Study of Government," while he was a resident at Copenhagen, Denmark, as a United States Minister. A biographical sketch of Mr. Yeaman appears in the chapter entitled, "Sketches of Public Men."

COLONEL ROBERT SCOTT BEVIER,

President of the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad, was born at Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y., April 28, 1834. His father, Benjamin W. Bevier, was a farmer of that place, and about one year afterward moved to Michigan, and then to Kentucky. The family, whose name originally was De la Baviere, came from France, at the time of the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day," which event compelled them to seek refuge in Holland, where they remained about 100 years, and until they emigrated to this country with the New York Patroon, Van Rensselaer. After receiving a liberal education he commenced the study of law under the direction of John Todd, Esq., of Russellville, a distinguished lawyer of Logan County, and continued it at the law school at Lebanon, Tenn. On the completion of his studies, and his admission to the bar in 1852, he went to Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo., and commenced the practice of his profession.

In the winter of 1855 he went to Kansas as Prosecuting Attorney' and while there became engaged in the "Wakarusa war," and in the various conflicts with John Brown and his followers. In 1856 he located at Keokuk, Iowa, but in consequence of the strong Republican tendencies of that vicinity, he soon removed to Bloomington, Macon Co., Mo., where he continued to reside until the breaking out of the late civil war, having met good success in the practice of his profession. During that time he was selected as local attorney for the Hannibal, St. Joseph & North Missouri R. R., County School Commissioner, Douglass Elector for his district, in 1859, and was appointed division inspector, by Governor Jackson, with the rank of Colonel. He was unanimously elected to the command of the regiment from Macon County, and, joining Henry Sterling Price, was soon engaged in the struggle, participating in the battles of Drywood, Elkhorn, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and through the sieges of Lexington, Vicksburg, and Richmond. His regiment becoming greatly reduced in numbers by hard service and casualties, he was ordered to Richmond, as General Military Agent for the State of Missouri, continuing there until the close of the war, with the exception of the time consumed in a mission of carrying foreign dispatches to Cuba, in the accomplishment of which he was obliged to run the famous blockade. At the termination of the war he returned to his old home at Russellville, Ky., being prevented, by reason of political disabilities, at that time existing, from returning to Missouri. He again resumed the practice of law, and was elected Vice-President and General Agent of the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad.

Mr. Bevier possesses fine literary qualities, and contributes to various magazines. While a resident of Russellville, Ky., he prepared a very fine history of the First and Second Missouri Confederate Brigades; also a "Military Anagraph," being a journal of his experiences in the army, "From Wakarusa to Appomattox." The two accounts are published together in one volume of a little more than 500 octavo pages, by Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis, Mo., in 1878. The work is ably written, being prepared with great care, and is illustrated with very fine steel portraits of General Sterling Price, Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, Dr. J. M. Allen, and of himself. The volume concludes with a list of survivors of those brigades, with present (1878) residence and occupation.

GEO. V. TRIPLETT,

editor of the *Saturday Post*, is a witty, original writer. "His Annals of the Bachelors' Club," published in the *Post* in the autumn of 1882, are rich and racy. The following poem has gone the "rounds of the press," and finally found its way into the play of the "Jolly Pathfinders," now so well known throughout the nation.

SONG OF THE HAMMOCK.

I.

Shady tree,
Babbling brook,
Girl in hammock,
Reading book.
Golden curls,
Tiny feet,
Girl in hammock
Looks so sweet.
Man rides past,
Big mustache,
Girl in hammock
Makes a "mash."
Mash is mutual,
Day is set,
Man and maiden
Married get.

II.

Married now
One year ago,
Keeping house
On Baxter Row.
Red-hot stove,
Beefsteak frying,
Girl got married,
Cooking trying.
Cheeks all burning,
Eyes look red,
Girl got married—
Nearly dead.
Biscuits burn up,
Beefsteak charry,
Girl got married,
Awful sorry.
Man comes home,
Tears mustache,
Mad as blazes,
Got no hash,
Thinks of hammock
In the lane,
Wishes maiden
Back again.
Maiden also
Thinks of swing,
Wants to go back,
Too. Poor thing.

III.

Hour of midnight,
Baby squalling,
Man in sock-feet
Bravely walking.
Baby yells on,
Now the other
Twin, he strikes up
Like his brother.
Paregoric
By the bottle,
Emptied into
Baby's throttle.
Naughty tack
Points in air,
Waiting some one's
Foot to tear.
Man in sock feet,
See him—there,
Holy Moses,
Hear him swear!
Raving crazy
Gets his gun,
Blows his head off.
Dead and gone.

IV.

Pretty widow
With a book,
In a hammock
By the brook.

* * * *

Man rides past,
Big mustache,
Keeps on riding,
NARY MASH.

A short biographical sketch of Mr. Triplett appears in the chapter on the "Press."

REV. B. F. ORR,

a Methodist minister of Owensboro, a short time ago wrote and published a work entitled "The Papal Power in Politics; or, Rome against Liberty." It was a duodecimo of 256 pages, written for popular reading, and from the standpoint of the citizen. It is not a work for the learned only, but for the masses. The paper and type are very fine, and no doubt every citizen of Daviess County is or ought to be interested in this great question.

PROF. J. H. GRAY,

son of Thomas W. and Susan (Fry) Gray, both natives of Virginia, was born in Elkton, Todd Co., Ky., April 9, 1824. His father was a merchant and farmer. When nine years of age his parents moved on a farm; remained two years and then went to Louisville, where his father became a merchant. He died in 1842. J. H. attended school at Louisville, and also at Georgetown College, Kentucky. Took up teaching near Frankfort; then had charge of an Academy in Burlington; went back to Louisville, taught in that neighborhood seven or eight years; then went to Russellville, Ky., and taught mathematics in Bethel College seven years; then came to Owensboro in 1869 and took charge of Central Baptist Institute, now the Upper Ward school building, for two years; sold out to the town, on account of graded public schools. He was engaged as Superintendent of Public Schools, which he organized and conducted two years. He then taught a private school here one year, and returned to Bethel College and taught mathematics eight years. Returned in the summer of 1882 and started a private classical school on Bolivar street. He has thirty eight scholars, and is doing well. He was married May 8, 1861, to Miss Fannie Wirt Fry, daughter of W. W. Fry, of Louisville, Ky. They had eight children, four living—Fannie W., Leslie Walker, Herbert S. and Eugenia D. Prof. and Mrs. Gray are both members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

A request to Mr. Gray, for a review of his system of teaching grammar, elicited the following reply:

Swinton, in the preface of his grammar, says that "at the time of its first publication (1872), it had become a conviction in the minds of many thoughtful teachers and others that English grammar, as set forth in books and taught in schools, was failing to accomplish its avowed end, namely, 'to teach the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.'" He then says that his "*Progressive Grammar* was an attempt to break loose from the shackles of purely technical grammar—to strip it of fruitless formalism, and to introduce the constructive element. The experience of the school-room led the author to believe that a method of language-training quite different from that mainly in vogue was necessary; there arose, in fact, the thought of *language* as one thing, and *grammar* as another thing."

I believed fully in this general failure in teaching grammar, but not in the implied cause, "The shackles of purely technical grammar," nor in the proposed remedy, "Language as one thing and grammar as another thing;"—by which is meant that the correct use of language should be taught rather by empirical practice, than by a logical examination of its structure. No grammar is freed from "technical shackles," and Mr. Swinton's is as full of them as the rest. The plan applied for their removal is to anticipate or supplement them with endless respective written exercises. It is but eking out by rote the failure of clear analytic comprehension. It is falling upon what is called, in opposition to the analytic, the "*natural*" method, so much in vogue in teaching the modern languages. In my Report of the Owensboro Public Schools (1872) occurs the following language:—

"A word upon the much praised *natural* methods in teaching. The correct name is *infantile* methods, or animal methods, sensitive methods, rote methods, repetition methods, versus rational or logical methods. It is the method of the French phrase book, by which young ladies learn to repeat a number of polite expressions, and call it the knowledge of the French language. If there is any thing which science means, it is the acquisition of knowledge through the medium of its organic laws and relations; it is the proposition that the human mind is competent to grasp the principles, and from these elaborate the formal modes of the subject-matter. It means that we do not learn all things else, as we learned to babble our mother tongue; that we have not to become infants at the threshold of each new subject which we wish to learn, but by the unfolding of our rational powers, we can avail ourselves of rational conditions and methods."

Education is the exercise of the judgment, rather than the memory; and the acquisition of the knowledge of a principle is the comprehension of a thousand facts, in their essential import and relation. Grammar is the science of the structure of language, and if it fails to teach its correct use, it is because it is not understood, or is willfully disregarded.

The causes of failure in teaching it are:

1. The cumbrous absurdities of the Murray system in treating the English as an inflected language—on the basis of the Latin.

2. False nomenclature and definitions conveying indistinct and indiscriminate ideas of its principles.

3. The inconsistencies and obscurities of its analysis.

4. The presumptive use of technical verbiage previously to its explanation.

5. The pedantry of the author and the presumed erudition of the pupil in making the examples a copious expression of the gems of literature—as intelligible and cogent as if they were written in Latin.

6. The address of the expression, the notes, the well-pointed remarks to the literary public, instead of to the comprehension of the common school-boy who has to learn the meaning from the words.

7. The presumption of an accurate knowledge of elementary grammar, philosophy, etc., in the reckless abruptness of the more advanced grammars—rendering them incomplete and impracticable as independent books for mature pupils.

8. The obscure and intricate culling of one element at a time in empirical exercises obscured by the ignorance of the pupil of the other elements of the sentence—especially the erudite sentences of those advanced grammars which are presumed to teach the science of language.

9. Big books crammed with incidentals that the boy need not know.

In my own teaching I have generally used some one of the popular grammars,—floundering as best I could in the midst of its intricacies,—skipping, doubling, reversing in many ways to lead (not load) the mind of the pupil along a clear and consistent course. In organizing the Owensboro Public Schools, I recommended one for use, and had no thought of resorting to singular methods of instruction, only so far as the exigencies of the case should require. It was in endeavoring to remove the difficulties of the teachers that I suggested what I conceived to be a systematic course, an adequate nomenclature, and exhaustive analysis. I believe in the minimum use of text-books; and that in a graded school, the best plan is to teach grammar simply by diagrams and discussions, without the use of a book. But this was left to the teacher, and if my analysis had gone no further than the teachers' meetings, it would have served my purpose, if the teacher did not need it in the schoolroom. The object was to teach the pupil the knowledge of the language, and not to introduce any special system of grammar.

In the expression of the analysis of the language, two general methods present themselves,—the one a descriptive analysis without technical nomenclature, which may be easily done; the other a technical notation of each principle. In my own teaching I might hesitate as to which I should adopt. In a casual suggestion to others—a mere synopsis,—a collection of diagrams and definitions, the use of nomenclature fixes and recalls the analysis. In chemistry the nomenclature is of great service in expressing the character and relations of the elements and compounds. In the midst of their multiplicity, the seemingly confusing terms and formulas really give a succinct expression of the principles which could hardly be otherwise so simply presented. This must be the case in a thorough grammatical notation. A single illustration will exhibit the method:

Case was defined, in the books, to be the *relation* of the noun to other words in the sentence. Then we had the nominative case, "independent" or "absolute," implying and asserted to be without relation. Then we had the expression, O, thou *good boy!*—no sentence at all, but the noun having a case, and the independent nominative having a relation to other words. The nominative was said to be generally the agent, actor or doer, and then we had the nominative equally prominent as the reverse of agent or actor. It was said to be always the subject of the verb (Pinneo), and then it was predicate and not subject. The nominative in apposition was annexed for emphasis or explanation of the subject—contra-distinguished in the mind of the pupil, from the subject. We had the objective case as the object of action, contrasted to the nominative; then the nominative as subject and object of action; the objective case as agent, with the nominative as object. We had the general definition of the noun as the name of an object, yet one was subject and the other object—an objective case because it was the tobject, and when it was not the object, and though an object, and he object of the verb yet not the objective, but the nominative. And all these intricate "relations" were but *two cases*. They are very clear to *you*—and so is Greek when you understand it. But it is terrible Greek to the boy. A nomenclature which would elucidate all this, would have to bear the charge of introducing new and multiple cases; but it might, by calling distinct things by relatively distinct names, discriminate them and their relations to the struggling mind, and stamp with a term an idea which would save the endless repetition and circumlocution of rote parsing.

The verb is as barbarously mangled as the noun. It expressed *action*, *being* or *state*. The word *action* expresses action, and is not a verb; the word being or existence expresses being, and is not a verb; the word state or condition expresses state, and is not a verb. The *potential* mode denotes not only power, but will, obligation, permission, etc. The *imperative* mode is used by the beggar, and by man in invoking his Maker. The infinitive mode is not infinite, the indicative mode does not "simply indicate."

Such are some of the beauties of most of the grammars. The teacher in such case should use every endeavor and device to remove the obscurities, and not thrust the senseless jargon into the unwitting memory of the child. If the verb be defined as the term employed to *assert* or make the statement, or *affirm* in the sense of making an *affirmation*,—in whatever mode declarative; and a sentence be defined to be a statement about some object, with which others may be *sub*ordinately associative or otherwise illustrative; and a *preposition* be termed a *relative*; then the distinctions of nominative and objective may be expressed as:

AFFIRMAL.

Affirmate=subject.
Affirmant=predicate.
Co-affirmal=apposition.
Vocal=independent.

SUB-AFFIRMAL.

Sub-verbal.
Sub-relative.
Mine=Pass-affirmal.
Poss-subverbal, etc.

The above is sufficient to suggest the general method. Having been engaged in the exclusive teaching of mathematics for the last eight years, no further interest was felt in the system. The following diagram will illustrate the simplicity with which its principles were discussed:

GRAMMAR—DISCUSSION 1.—IMPORT.

1. An *Element* is one of the *kinds* of parts of which anything is composed.
2. A *Relation* is a (special) kind of connection.

3. A *Principle* is a law of relations—depending on the nature of things.

4. *Science* is the explanation of principles—an explanation of the laws of the kind of connection, depending on the kinds of parts of which anything is composed.

5. *Art* is the application of the principles of science.

6. *Definition* may give the *meaning*, dependent on the elements or constitution of anything; or its *import*, which is its meaning in relation to something, from which it may be discriminated.

7. Language: we all know the meaning of this term.

8. Grammar is the science of language, and the art of correctly applying its principles.

JOHN FRANCIS ALLEN, PAINTER.

John F. Allan, born March 4, 1852, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of Benjamin S. and Rebecca (Evans) Allan, natives of Jefferson County, Ky. His father came to Daviess County in 1851, and located on a farm eight miles from Owensboro, on the Hardinburg road. He lived there nine years and then sold it, and bought another seven miles east of Owensboro, where he still lives. John F. was the eldest of six children. He attended the district school of his neighborhood, known as the "Pleasant Valley" school, and afterward spent three years at school in Louisville.

His earliest delights were connected with pictures, and his highest aspirations to be an artist. His visit to the Centennial in 1876, that sublime vista of art treasures, only impressed him the more with a higher appreciation and respect for that which he ever had a fondness—the fine arts. And though for a time his productions were undervalued by the community, scarcely obtaining for himself a subsistence, yet he was content to dwell in simple retirement, believing that labor would bring its own reward. The love of the beautiful was the law of his being; the beautiful in nature and art, his chief joy. It is said the sight of the mountain and sea moved him with unutterable thought. And that years ago, while on a visit to St. Louis, Mo., he became so interested and forgetful of self and his surroundings in the study of a statuette, he was unconsciously robbed of his watch, which was never captured. While Mr. Allen's portraits possess not the finish which are given by other artists of more experience, yet he is remarkable in securing a true likeness, and his productions seem to flow from his hand with freedom. He says while he neither expects profit nor fame from his profession, yet the pleasure derived from it have amply rewarded him; that it has multiplied and refined his enjoyments. His chief delight is in obscurity and repose, embodying the visions of beauty that rise before his spiritual sight, and they expand into full-blown beauty as he ponders over them.

HARRY I. JOY.

There are many good violinists in Daviess County; but when a blacksmith tops them all as a note-reader and violin-player, like Mr. Joy, he ought to be honorably mentioned by name. This genius was born in Henderson in 1834, and has spent all his life in the South. He came to Owensboro in 1880, since which time he has resided here, an "artificer in iron" at Guenther's Novelty Machine Shop, excelling in the manufacture of mill-picks. He has no family.

WILLIAM A. M'GILL,

a photographer by trade, but now a traveling salesman, is an extraordinarily good violinist.

W. S. STONE,

the noted distiller, is also a fine performer upon the four-stringed instrument.

A REMARKABLE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

Probably the most valuable autograph album in this part of the country is in the possession of Dr. Phil. T. Johnson, of Owensboro, but was originally the property of his aunt, Miss Eliza R. Triplett. It contains seventy-five leaves, nine and a half by eleven and a half inches in size, gilt-edged, and substantially bound in embossed morocco. But its remarkable value consists in its autographs of many of the most eminent statesmen and other prominent men of the nation, from the days when Jackson, Van Buren and Clay were in the height of their glory to an indefinite period after the last war. The album was generally kept at Washington, D. C., where it was convenient to these great men. The reader can obtain a better idea of this remarkable heirloom if we give a list of the autographs, with either a quotation of the sentiments or some allusion to them in detail.

The dedication of the album was executed by the renowned Henry Clay, as follows:

"My Dear Miss Eliza:—I comply with your request to record my name in your album with great pleasure. Independent of your personal claims to my friendship and esteem, you have valid hereditary titles. Besides recognizing among my valued friends your father and mother, almost every one in Kentucky who bore the honored name of Hopkins, your near and dear relations, were known to me and enjoyed my esteem and regard, as I did theirs.

"May you live to realize every hope of your parents, every blessing and enjoyment anticipated by your young heart, and live and finally, at some far distant day, die, in a manner acceptable to God.

"Your faithful friend,
"H. CLAY, of Ashland.

"*Washington*, 4th April, 1842."

The above is written in an exceedingly fine and close hand, as if done by a very sharp, fine steel pen.

The next is a page of beautiful poetry by W. O. Butler; then the following:

You ask, fair maiden, for one line; but I must give you three;
For a couplet at the least, for the rhyme's sake, there must be;
And a *triplet*, for your name's sake, therefore take from
F. S. KEY,
Who hopes that thus hereafter, whate'er your wishes be,
Thrice more and better than you ask may be given unto thee.

Francis S. Key, the reader will recollect, was the author of the celebrated patriotic song, "The Star-spangled Banner." He follows the above with a quotation from the 103d Psalm, and then indites the following stanzas, based upon the quotation:

Such are thy days: so shall they pass away,
As flowers that bloom at morn, at eve decay.

But then there comes a life that knows no end,
Rich in unfading joys that far transcend
Thy highest thoughts or warmest wishes, given
To those whose days on earth have fitted them for heaven.

There is a covenant, it is sealed with blood;
A risen Savior, a forgiving God;
These all are thine. May these thy thoughts employ,—
Thy days all pass in peace and end in joy.
F. S. KEY.

Washington, 20 July,—42.

Handwriting a little heavy and hurried, otherwise there is nothing peculiar about it.

Then follow these autographs:

"Very respectfully yr obt srt, A. Sidney Johnston," Chirography light and graceful.

"Incidents and anecdotes of the war requested. Respectfully, D. H. Hill." In plain but ready back hand.

"Raphael Semmes." An easy hand, apparently with a quill.

"James Madison." Nothing peculiar in the stroke of the pen.

"P. Henry." Flourishing.

"R. E. Lee." Letters tall and lean.

"I am, very dear Brethren, W. L. Breckenridge." Angular and careless.

"L. Summers." Half printed, with "water" shading.

"I remain your obt. sert., G. T. Beauregard." A fine stroke of the pen.

"Capt. Del. Kemper, 1st Brig. 1st Div, near Union Mill, Va."

TO MISS ELIZA R. TRIPLETT.

Fair Maiden, daughter of the West,
Where God in mercy did create thee,
If prayer of mine can make thee blest,
Long years of happiness await thee.

Thy native land, in future days
Columbia's darling pride and glory,
With time revolving soon shall raise
A chieftain long renowned in story.

And he shall save the ship of State
From rock, from quicksand and from billow;
And rescue from impending fate
Her crew, for quiet on their pillow.

His voice with potent charm shall bring
Order from chaos and confusion,
And thou shalt hear the welkin ring
With shouts of triumph in profusion.

Say, for whose brow this laurel crown?
For whom this web of life is spinning?
Turn this thy Album upside down
And take the end for the beginning.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 23 July, 1842.

At the above date Mr. Adams was seventy-five years old, and the handwriting is exceedingly labored, heavy and tremulous; the letters are upright, and they all seem to indicate that their maker put his whole soul into the loving task. The last stanza is a playful allusion to the fact that Henry Clay's dedication of the album above referred to, was inadvertently written in the back end of the volume, and therefore it was "downside up!"

The next is a specimen of "Stonewall" Jackson's writing; then fragments from R. S. Ewell, J. A. Early, W. L. Goggin, J. S. Seddens, Dr. R. L. Dabney, John P. Kennedy, A. Tholuck, etc., and autographs of Stuart Robinson, Moses D. Hoge, J. T. Morehead, J. J. Crittenden, N. P. Tallmadge, Geo. Evans, G. W. S. (Sargent), Thomas Clayton, O. H. Smith, Dollie P. Madison, A. W. J. White, L. F. Linn, R. J. Walker, Levi Woodbury, Thomas H. Benton, Benj. Tappan, W. S. Fulton, William R. King, J. W. Miller, (of New Jersey), J. C. Bates, Rufus Choate, Wm. Woodbridge, Macpherson Berrien, J. C. Calhoun, Alfred Allen, Wm. D.Merrick, Silas Wright, Jr., James F. Simmons, James Buchanan, W. C. Rivis, Willis P. Mangum, Isham G. Harris, Robert McClellan, John C. Breckenridge, C. L. Vallandigham, Rev. E. W. Sehon, Francis Granger, Thos. D. Arnold, Millard Fillmore, Mrs. M. A. Jackson (wife of "Stonewall"), Bryan Y. Owsley, Roger L. Gamble, A. Randall, Osmyn Baker, John Van Buren, James I. Roosevelt, C. S. Todd, David Bronson, Garrett Davis, John M. Botts, Tho. Butler King, Louisa Catherine Adams (wife of John Quincy), C. Cushing, Henry A. Wise, J. R. Underwood, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Calvary Morris, Conrad Speece, Daniel Webster, Thomas Todd, Isaac Shelby, J. S. Black, Hamilton Fish, T. C. McCreery, and many others. Among them is an autograph of Ne-quay, in Chinese character, of a Celestial convert whom Rev. E. W. Sehon brought over to this country. There is also in this album an envelope directed by Stonewall Jackson to Dr. Dabney.

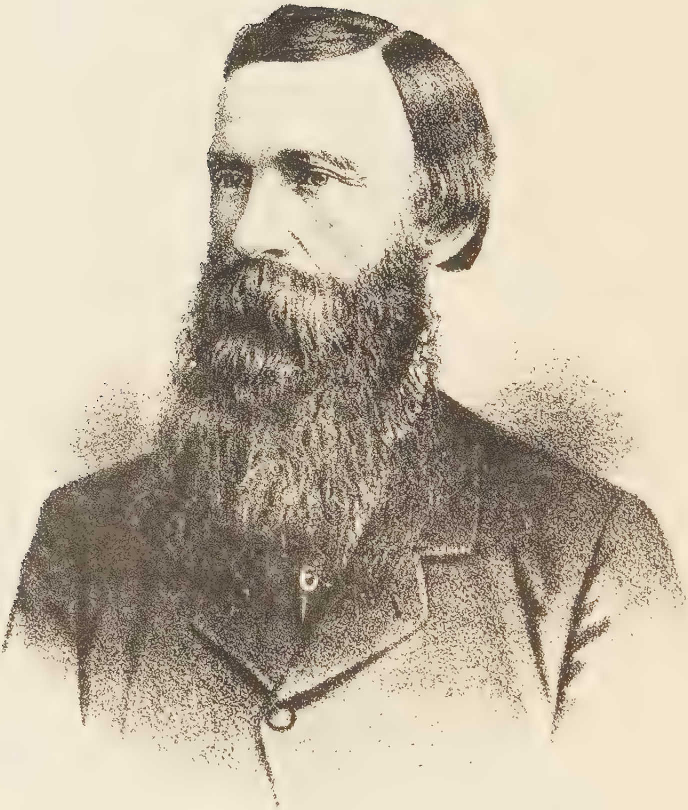
Among the foregoing, Crittenden's chirography is a quick, light, nervous stroke of the pen, angular and indicative of old age; Benton's, steady and emphatic, but irregular as to the stand and shading of the letters; Wm. R. King's, neat, round, and apparently that of a literary man or bookkeeper; Choate's, hasty, light and careless, like his speech; Calhoun's, light, graceful and well inclined; Wright's, the same; Buchanan's, slow, careful, distinct, like setting a copy for a pupil at school, but verging to the printing style; John C. Breckenridge's, a light, regular and rapid stroke; Vallandigham's, a plain, running hand, apparently of a lawyer; Fillmore's, careful but unpretending; Cushing's, heavy, plain and unpretending; Wise's, tall, bold and well inclined, indicating great determination; Daniel Webster's, irregular and nervous, but each stroke in itself smooth; Black's, a smooth, plain, and beautifully struck back-hand; and Fish's, smooth, tall letters, well inclined.

Pardon us for one more selection:

> Temper, thy power, more magical
> Than that which graced of old Amphion's lyre!
> Can savage hearts with wondrous spell the mind enthrall;
> Can clear suspicion's mists with gladdening fire;
> Can chain in rosy bonds impetuous ire;
> Can melt the ice-bound heart of cold disdain.;
> Can dying love with vital breath inspire;
> From every passion pluck the cancerous pain,
> And, seeming still to yield, lead captive all the train.

D. P. MADISON.

Washington, July 27, 1842.



J. Hale.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL.

There has been nothing very marked in the history of the medical profession in Daviess County that would be of popular interest. Like the South generally, there have been very few "irregulars" in this section, in striking contrast with every Northern city, which has from one to two thirds of its doctors of the "irregular" sects, as homeopathists, eclectics, hydropathists, spiritualists, physio-medicals, magnetic healers, movement curers, etc., each sect being "far more successful than all the rest" in the cure of disease.

Three medical associations have comprised physicians within the bounds of Daviess County, namely, the Owensboro, the McDowell and the Green River, but the two latter were united in May, 1875. At the meeting of these societies many thoroughly scientific papers have been presented on the practical points of medicine, which have served to constitute a sort of post-collegiate lecture course for the members, keeping them up with the times.

THE OWENSBORO MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized about 1867, and has been kept alive to the present time, with much profit and entire satisfaction to the members. It started out with constitution and by-laws, and to the present time it continues to elect president and secretary. Place of meeting, at various offices.

THE GREEN RIVER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

was organized Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872, in Owensboro, by the election of W. H. Hillsman, President; W. A. Hickman, First Vice-President; J. Q. A. Stewart, Recording Secretary; A. C. Wood, Corresponding Secretary, and John F. Kimbley, Treasurer. The object of the association was declared to be the raising of the dignity of the profession, the cultivation of amity, and the professional advancement of all those who may desire to attach themselves to the organization. The usual committees were appointed and the next meeting appointed to be held in May following. Accordingly, on the 7th of this month, a profitable meeting was held in Owensboro, with increased membership, Dr. Hillsman presiding. The next meeting, Nov. 7, was held in Livermore, Dr. Luckett presiding, and was largely attended. Dr. G. B. Tyler read a valuable paper on Epidemics, and Dr. R. B. Gilbert one on Pulmonary Phthisic.

Thus the society continued its meetings from time to time, until May, 1875, when it was merged into

THE M'DOWELL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

while Dr. A. C. Wood, of Owensboro, was President of the former. Since that time it has continued to hold semi-annual meetings, spring and fall. The society comprises most of the physicians within ten or eleven counties in this part of Kentucky; namely, the present Congressional district and Ohio and Muhlenburg counties.

May 28, 1879, this society met in Owensboro, Dr. C. H. Todd in the chair, with Dr. S. S. Watkins, alternate President. Besides the discussion of many exciting medical topics, a resolution was adopted recommending the use of the decimal system of weights and measures. Dr. Harper, of Evansville, exhibited an ophthalmoscope. A resolution was passed relieving the president of the duty of delivering an annual address, and authorizing him to appoint some member from the audience to offer an oration upon some popular subject.

Oct. 27, 1880, the society convened in Owensboro again, in the city hall. Considering the adverse circumstances, quite a large delegation was present. Dr. B. H. Hobbs treated of infectious diseases. Physicians from other counties read papers, and many profitable discussions were held. The next meeting was appointed at Hopkinsville, May 25, 1881.

Nov. 1 and 2, 1882, the association had a large and profitable meeting in Owensboro. On this occasion J. H. Letcher, of Henderson, was President, and Drs. Kimbley, Stirman and Luckett, of Owensboro, Committee of Arrangements. Instructive papers were presented on a score of topics, by J. Hale, B. H. Hobbs, W. D. Stirman, E. H. Luckett, S. S. Watkins, J. F. Kimbley and others.

There are now 120 members of the society.

THE KENTUCKY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held its third annual meeting in the Circuit Court room in Owensboro, May 18, 1880, President Vincent Davis, of Louisville, in the chair. Several valuable essays were read. J. T. Higgins, John W. Carter, W. H. Courtney, S. H. Ford and Henry Megill, all of Owensboro, participated in the proceedings, and Messrs. Ford and Megill were elected Vice-Presidents. The next meeting was appointed for Louisville.

PHYSICIANS OF THE PAST.

Under this head we comprise all those who have practiced medicine in Daviess County, but are not practicing here now, whether deceased, moved away or retired. We arrange the names alphabetically.

Up to 1820 John Roberts and Samuel Haynes were about the only physicians in this county. They both resided in Owensboro. Dr. A. C. Wood, in 1852, was the eleventh physician in the county; and of the eight physicians then in Owensboro, only two now remain—Drs. Stirman and Tyler.

Aaron Ayer practiced in the southern part of the county 1830-'5. His neighborhood is now mostly in McLean County.

Frank F. Conway, Circuit Clerk for many years past, used to practice medicine while residing in Oakford. See Chapter V.

J. W. Compton was practicing in Owensboro during the war.

Thomas Crutcher died July 18, 1881, from heart disease. He was born in Hardin County, Ky., Aug. 20, 1802; practiced medicine in Mississippi; followed mercantile business at Big Springs, Ky.; but on coming to Owensboro he retired from business.

Henry Du D'Huy, a German physician, had an office in Owens. boro in 1868 (at least), over the drug store near the *Shield* office.

R. B. Gilbert was a physician in Owensboro from 1866 to 1873; he is now in Louisville.

B. Gilpatrick was a physician in this county in 1866.

David Glenn practiced medicine in Curdsville Precinct a number of years, and also carried on a farm, where he died, Sept. 24 1881. He was born in that neighborhood, in 1825; was a zealous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

A. C. Haynes was an Owensboro physician eight or ten years, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and of the ear. He spent several years in Europe. He removed to Evansville about Dec. 1, 1882. His father was

Samuel Haynes, one of the oldest physicians in Daviess; was practicing here as early at least as 1830.

W. A. Hickman came to Daviess County in 1865. His grandfather, James Hickman, was a Virginian, and a revolutionary soldier; was present at the siege of Yorktown, and one of the guard appointed by Washington to conduct Cornwallis to Richmond. His father, William Hickman, was born near Winchester, Va., in 1791, and at the age of twenty-two moved to Shelby County, Ky. He married Mary M. Cadwell, of Charlotte County, Va., and afterward moved to Sangamon County, Ill., where he died at the age of eighty-three, having filled among other positions that of Representative in the Illinois Legislature.

The education of Dr. Hickman was obtained almost entirely in Shelby County. Carty Wells, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was one of his teachers. In the fall of 1837 he began the study of medicine in Shelby County, and in 1840 entered the Louisville University, where he graduated in 1842. Returning to Shelby County for the purpose of establishing himself as a physician, he found that his practice was likely to conflict with that of his old preceptor, Dr. George W. Nichols, to whom he was under many obligations, and in consequence began practice at Bardstown. In 1844 he was married to Burnette Barbour, who died in 1853, leaving four children, two of whom are still living. In 1854 he married Susan L. Suit, of Maryland.

For personal reasons Dr. Hickman left the fine practice which he had acquired during his residence of twenty-three years in Bardstown, and came to Daviess County, locating on the Livermore road, nine miles south of Owensboro. During his stay in the county he made many friends and gained a professional reputation of a high character. The railroad running south from Owensboro is one of the measures of improvement in which Dr. Hickman has been interested. He aided the undertaking in every way possible, and was President of the company. He also gave some notoriety to the medicinal springs in his neighborhood, to which many invalids have resorted with benefit. See Chapter XI. Whig, Democrat, and Southern sympathizer is the record of his politics.

James H., Burnette B., and Aurelia J. are his children. The son has chosen his father's profession, and is a graduate of the Medical University of Louisville.

Dr. Hickman is now an honored resident and prosperous physician of Springfield, Ill.

Henry B. Roberts, brother of Dr. John Roberts, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12, 1806. He studied medicine with his father, John Roberts, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Francis Lloyd, of Frankfort, and came to Owensboro in 1837 and commenced the practice of medicine with his brother. He continued in this connection until 1852, when his brother died. In 1842 he was married to Harriotte H. Daveiss, daughter of General John Daveiss. They had nine children, four of whom are now living in Owensboro with their mother. Dr. Roberts's acquaintance in Owensboro and Daviess County was very extensive during the long period of his thirty years' residence here. The long exposure and hardships incident to his professional career undermined his constitution, and for several years before his death he was afflicted with asthma, which finally culminated in lung troubles. He was a Democrat in politics throughout all the reverses of that party. His admiration for the Hon. Elijah Hise almost amounted to adoration. He adhered to the Baptist church and died in its communion in June, 1868.

Dr. Roberts was a kind father, a good husband, and a true friend. He was possessed of fine judgment and always took an active interest in public affairs.

John Roberts, a brother of the preceding, was the first physician who settled in Owensboro. He was born in Virginia about the year 1788. His father, Dr. John Roberts, was a Prussian, and came to America during the Revolutionary war, in which he was a surgeon until its close. After this he married Miss Weissengen, of Virginia, and soon moved to Frankfort, Ky.

The subject of this sketch came to the "Yellow Banks" in 1811. About the year 1813 he married Alice Mary Moseley, who died about 1839. Dr. Roberts never married a second time. In 1817, and for several terms thereafter, he represented his district in the State Senate, and died in 1852.

Dr. John Roberts practiced his profession in Owensboro and Daviess County nearly forty years, and in that period formed friendships and attachments, the impression of which has not, even in this late day, been effaced. In politics he was an ultra State Rights Democrat, and a great admirer of General Jackson. In the disagreement between Mr. Calhoun and the administration, he was in strong sympathy with Mr. Calhoun. A few months before his death he made a profession of the Christian religion, and adhered to the Presbyterian faith. Rev. H. H. Hopkins, then pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church, was his frequent visitor during his long illness.

J. O. Scott came to Owensboro in the spring of 1866; was in partnership with Dr. Charles H. Todd until the fall of 1872, when he went to Florida for his health. He is now residing in Sherman, Tex. He was a man of considerable energy.

J. Q. A. Stewart practiced a number of years at Sorghotown, then in Owensboro four or five years, and then, about 1877 or 1878, received the appointment of physician to the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Frankfort.

Dr. David Todd was born and raised in Fayette County, Ky. He graduated at Danville, and practiced medicine at Rodney, Miss., some years. In 1850 he came to Daviess County and engaged in farming for many years, in which he succeeded well, but lost heavily by the war. He was for many years a faithful School Commissioner. He died Sept. 14, 1878, in Owensboro.

Dr. Wall was raised in this county, and began the practice of his profession here in Owensboro, where he died, in the winter of 1852–'3.

James Weir, son of President Weir, scarcely commenced practice here as a physician. He is now in St. Louis.

Matthew Williams, a native also of Daviess County, was a physician here 1840–'8.

Obed Wilson was in partnership awhile with Dr. Wood, and in 1854 moved to Shelby County, Ky. He is now in Florida.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS.

Lewis G. Armendt, Masonville, was born in Lawrence County, Ky., May 22, 1851. His parents were Henry F. and Matilda (Weinsheimer) Armendt, natives of Germany. His father is an architect. They had eight children. Lewis was the eldest of four sons. He was about six years old when he moved with his parents to Ohio County, and settled at Hartford. Lewis remained here on the farm and attended school until sixteen; he then worked at the carpenter's trade and attended school until twenty-three, when he entered the Louisville Medical University, graduating in March, 1876; he then located for a short time in Owensboro, Daviess County, and soon after in Masonville, where he has since been practicing his profession. Dr. Armendt married Miss Mary M. Harris, April 22, 1878. She was born in Daviess County, Ky., and was a daughter of Phocion and Martha (Evans) Harris, old settlers of Daviess County. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Armendt are both members of the Baptist church, and attend the Sugar Grove church. They have one daughter, Mary Ailenn, born Feb. 9, 1880. Dr. Armendt is a self-made man and it is through his own efforts that he became a physician, having early expressed a desire to become one. He owns a nice residence and one and one half acres of land in Masonville, where he resides. Dr. Armendt is one of the leading physicians of Daviess County. His political views are Democratic and he has always been a strong supporter of that party. His father and mother are both living, and reside on the old homestead farm near Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky.

Thompson W. Bedford, Owensboro; office on Main street, south side, a few doors east of the court-house. Practiced in Whitesville 1869–'76, since then here.

Thomas W. Blandford, M. D., son of John R. Blandford, was born in Curdsville Precinct, April 5, 1839. He was reared on a farm and educated in St. Mary's College, Marion County. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. B. B. Blincoe; was with Drs. Stirman & Watkins, of Owensboro, a short time; graduated from the medical department of Louisville University March 5, 1869. He then commenced the practice of medicine in West Louisville. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Dr. V. Orsburn. They have a large practice, being very popular physicians of this precinct. He was married in 1871 to Louisa Luckett. To them have been born four children, only three living—Thomas O., Mary B. and M. Florella. George C. was drowned at the age of two years. He wandered from home thinking he was following his mother, and fell in a small stream of water. Dr. Blandford and family are members of the Catholic church.

J. T. Byrne, Knottsville.

Henry F. Carpenter, M. D., Postmaster at Masonville, settled here in April, 1856. He and Dr. Chas. T. Noel named the town. They obtained a postoffice here in September, 1857. The first postmaster was Dr. H. F. Carpenter, who held the office four years, and was reappointed in February, 1882, and is the present incumbent. Dr. Carpenter was born in Oldham County, Ky., eighteen miles east of Louisville, near the Louisville & Frankford Railroad, Feb. 27, 1830. His parents were Joel and Mary (Snyder) Carpenter; they were natives of Virginia and members first of the Lutheran, then of the Regular Baptist, and afterward joined the Christian church, in which faith they died. They had twelve children. Henry

F. was the fourth son and eleventh child. He remained on the old homestead farm with his parents until fifteen, when he attended and taught school until twenty-one. He then settled on the old homestead farm for three years; then went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in the grocery business three years. He read medicine and attended lectures until 1856 when he came to Daviess County, and located the town of Masonville. Dr. Carpenter married Miss Martha E. Taylor in Oldham County, Feb. 14, 1850. She was born in Oldham County, and was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Speer) Taylor. Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter had four children—Mary L., wife of James P. Lishbrook, and resides on their farm at Masonville; Albert W., M. D., who is unmarried and practicing medicine at Glumville, McLean Co., Ky.; Joseph H., who married Alice Lishbrook, and resides in Murray Precinct; Robert L. resides in Masonville with his father. The mother died Nov. 14, 1872. Dr. Carpenter then married Sarah E. Taylor Feb. 1, 1876. She was born in Sullivan County, Ind., and was a daughter of William and Susan Taylor. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Baptist church.

They have a family of two daughters, Nina M. and Ida P. Dr. Carpenter owns a nice house and lot, also the only store of general merchandise in Masonville. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President of the United States.

L. B. Childs, Lewis Station.

Taylor Crigler, Whitesville.

Calvin E. Cottrell was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 12, 1831. His father, Rev. Reuben Cottrell, was born near Richmond, Va., and emigrated to Shelby County, where he was one of the early pioneer preachers. He died May 29, 1862, aged seventy-two years. He married Sarah Putnam, of Virginia, whose death preceded his by several years. There was a family of ten children, five now living. Calvin E. commenced the study of medicine when nineteen years of age, with Dr. Samuel Haynes, of Masonville. In 1853 he commenced the practice of his profession, in Butler County, Ky. The next year he again studied with Dr. Haynes. In 1861 he located in Owensboro and remained till after the death of his father in 1862, when he went to Hancock County. In 1870 he abandoned his profession on account of ill health, and returned to Owensboro, and was unable to engage in any business for several years. Since 1881 he has been engaged in the grocery business in Owensboro. March 6, 1857, he married Mary E., daughter of George and Mary J. Jones. They have had five children, only three now living—Oscar E., Beatrice and Ida. Albert and John are deceased. Dr. Cottrell is a member of the Baptist church.

J. P. Cox, M. D., born near Bardstown, Ky., Nov. 16, 1831, is a son of J. B. and Lucinda (Phillips) Cox, both natives of Nelson County, Ky. In "Collins's History of Kentucky" is recorded the settlement of his grandfather, James Cox, at the head waters of Cox Creek, Nelson County. His mother died in November, 1879; his father is still living, a member of his family. There was a family of twelve children, three dying in infancy. J. P. was the eldest son and was reared on a farm in Nelson County, receiving his early education in the common schools. In 1858 he began the study of medicine with his cousin, O. N. Cox, of Nelson County. He attended medical lectures at Louisville, Ky. In 1860 he went to Ohio and commenced the practice of his profession, being also engaged in farming a part of the time while there. In 1875 he came to Daviess County and located at Newville, where he has won for himself an enviable name in his profession, his practice extending into Ohio and McLean counties. In March, 1863, he married Sallie I., daughter of Wm. C. Rowan, of Ohio County, Ky. They have five children—William B., Lou Abbie, Anna, James Roy and Orion Noal. In 1877, Dr. Cox united with the Green River Baptist Church.

L. A. Crinnian, Grissom's Landing, where he has been for six or eight years. He came from Louisville.

Ignatius Guy Drury, M. D., Knottsville, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 18, 1829. His father, Hillary Drury (deceased), was a native of St. Mary's County, Md., and came to Kentucky with his parents in 1807, and removed with his family to this county in 1830. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, about four miles southeast of Knottsville, in this precinct, and educated at St. Mary's College in Marion County. He graduated from the Medical University at Louisville in 1862, and came to Knottsville the same year and formed a partnership with Dr. William B. Holmes, who was practicing here at that time. Dr. Holmes was also a graduate of the same college. He died in 1867. A few years later Dr. Drury formed his present partnership with Dr. Thos. J. Byrne. In the fall of 1871 he went to New York City and attended the Bellevue Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. While there he also visited the various hospitals, thus gaining much useful information. The Doctor was never married, but is supporting and educating two nieces and a nephew.

J. W. Ellis, M. D., was born in Daviess County, Ky., Dec. 30, 1847. His parents were Luther R. and Mary (Kallam) Ellis, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of two sons—W. T. Ellis, a lawyer of Owensboro, and J. W. When J. W. was seven or eight years old his parents died and he and his brother went to live with their grandfather, Hiram Kallam, a Methodist minister. J. W. remained with his grandfather and attended the Pleasant Valley Seminary until seventeen, when he entered the Kentucky University at Harrisburg, and remained two terms. He then taught school at Whitesville, studying medicine with Drs. Hale and McKay fifteen months. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1870. He then located in Masonville, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Ellis is a member of the McDowell Medical Association, and a leading physician and surgeon of the county. He is purely a self-made man, as it was through his own exertions that he obtained an education. Dr. Ellis is a Mason and is a demitted member of Hodges Lodge, Whitesville. He owns a fine farm of 325 acres, on the south side of the Hartford road, in Masonville. He decided to make it a stock farm, and has therefore purchased short-horn and Jersey cattle, and some fine horses and mules. Dr. Ellis's grandfather, Hiram Kallam, was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and his sword is still in the Masonic hall at Pleasant Valley. Politically, Dr. Ellis has always been a supporter of the Democratic party. He was married April 26, 1877, to Bettie Whipp, a native of Casey County, Ky., and a daughter of John W. and Isabella (Coffey) Whipp, natives of Kentucky. They have one son, Wm. T., born Sept. 12, 1880; a daughter, Mary, born Feb. 26, 1878, died Sept. 4, 1878. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Union Christian church, Masonville.

H. C. Flemming, Delaware, Curdsville Precinct.

W. Scott Gilmore, Sorghotown.

Josiah Hale, M. D., born Jan. 25, 1829, near Fordsville, Ohio Co., Ky., is a son of Caleb and Sallie (Huff) Hale, both born in Virginia, and married in Ohio County, Ky. His father died aged seventy-four, and his mother aged seventy. They had a family of four sons and seven daughters; four sons and five daughters now living. Josiah was the third son. His parents being in moderate circumstances his early education was pursued in the schools of his county (Ohio), but he was ambitious, and by close study and persevering effort succeeded in making himself a fair scholar, and at the age of twenty, having chosen the profession of medicine, began his studies at home under the instructions of Dr. N. L. Lightfoot, a country practitioner, where he pursued his studies diligently for one year. He then went to Fordsville, Ky., and entered into a partnership with Dr. H. Wells, and practiced his profession for two years; then went to Louisville and became a pupil of Dr. D. W. Yandell, of that city, at the same time attending lectures at the Louisville University, where he graduated in 1856. He now entered upon the practice of medicine in Hartford, Ky., continuing three years. Then went to New York, and attended a course of lectures at the New York University, also at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1860 he returned to Hartford, and resumed his practice there for two years, when he removed to Owensboro, Ky., where he practiced for nine years; then being determined to stand among the first in his profession went again to New York and attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and also took a course of private instruction at the Ophthalmic Hospital, under Prof. H. Knopp. He returned to Owensboro, where his success has fully repaid him for his long and persistent study. In his experience as a physician he has had a large practice as surgeon, performing many difficult operations. Recently he has devoted himself more especially to the diseases of the eye, and surgical diseases of women, and has attained great distinction and a very large practice. In 1866 he became a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and in 1871 was elected Senior Vice-President of that body. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, a member of the McDowell Medical Society, of the Owensboro Medical Society, and a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Fifth District of Kentucky. He was a delegate to the International (Centennial) Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, in 1876. He was a delegate from the Tri-State Medical Society (Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois) in 1881, to the International Medical Congress that met in London, England; and during his stay in London took a course of instruction on the diseases of the eye at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. He remained in Europe one summer, visiting the leading hospitals, museums and art galleries of London, England, Paris, France, and Edinburgh, Scotland, returning to Owensboro in the fall of 1881.

He has written many valuable articles for the medical journals of this country, several of which have been republished both in this country and in Europe. He is a member of the Baptist church and a Freemason. Dr. Hale was married in 1853 to the daughter of J. W. Willis, of Ohio County, Ky.; she died at Hartford in 1861, leaving one child—Mary, wife of J. A. Dean, attorney of Owensboro. Dr. Hale was again married in 1873 to Miss E. McHenry, daughter of the Hon. J. H. McHenry, an ex-member of Congress and a noted lawyer of Owensboro, Ky. Dr. Hale has devoted himself to his profession with an energy which has made him a successful physician and a useful man, his high sense of honor rendering him always regardful of the rights of others, and his urbane, kindly manner winning him the esteem of all. The Hale family were originally from England, and settled in Virginia at an early day, where the family is still represented, as well as in Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. In politics Dr. Hale was first a Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat.

C. Hale, Whitesville.

Benjamin F. Harralson, M. D., son of Colonel S. C. Harralson, who was born in Harralson's Ferry (now Delaware), April 17, 1838. He lived on a farm till fifteen years of age, and then attended school at Calhoun. He afterward clerked in the drug store of H. D. Jones, and in the meantime studied medicine under Drs. Bullett & Berry. He was Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Kentucky Regiment during the late war. He attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated with high honors in 1865. He then returned to Delaware, where he has built up a large practice. Oct. 24, 1865, he married Miss M. Odon. To them have been born four children, three living—Gross, Gordon and Murray. Dr. Harralson is a member of the Christian church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

S. J. Harris, from Pennsylvania County, Va., has been practicing at Philpot's Station since 1874 or 1875.

Edward Hawes, Grissom's Landing. After graduating he practiced two years at Birk's City, and about five or six years he has been in Oakford Precinct.

C. B. Hayden, Owensboro. Office, east side of St. Ann Street, second door south of Main, up stairs.

J. P. Heavrin, M D., born in Anderson County, Ky., Nov. 24, 1849, is a son of Dr. James M. Heavrin, a native of the same county. He was educated at Rochester, Ky., Cromwell, Ky., and

Morehead Seminary, Butler County, Ky. He read medicine with Dr. N. J. Rains, of Rosine, Ky., eighteen months. He took the first course of the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in 1878–'9, and then located in Curdsville, where he has since been practicing, with the exception of one term spent in school in 1882, when he graduated. He was married in March, 1875, to Sarah E. Reynolds. They have had two children, only one living—Grace. Dr. Heavrin is a member of the McDowell Medical Association of Northern Kentucky, the Alumni Association, and the Masonic fraternity.

James H. Hickman, Owensboro; east side of Frederica street, second south of Fifth.

D. V. Higdon, Knottsville.

Burr H. Hobbs, M. D., born July 29, 1824, in Nelson County, Ky., is a son of Wm. A. and Nancy (May) Hobbs, both natives of Nelson County. Dr. Hobbs's grandfathers were among the first settlers of the State from Virginia. Dr. Hobbs was reared in Nelson County and began the study of medicine there; graduated from the Transylvania University of Lexington, Ky., in 1849, the oldest medical college of the West. He went to Arkansas, where he began the practice of medicine, and remained there till the breaking out of the war. He was a member of the Little Rock Convention that seceded the State of Arkansas from the Union, in the spring of 1861. He afterward entered the Southern army as surgeon and remained till the close of the war. After the close of the war he returned to Kentucky and settled in Owensboro, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a member of the McDowell Medical Society; was one of the original members. He has also been connected with the Owensboro Medical Society since its organization, and is now President of the society. He has been a Mason for thirty-five years. Has been Master of the lodge several times. He was married in 1852 to Rachel M. Cox, daughter of Gabriel Cox, of Mt. Washington, Bullitt County, Ky. They have three children—Arthur G. Hobbs, M. D., Professor of the Medical College of Atlanta, Ga.; Nannie, wife of P. F. Smith, of Newnan, Ga., and Fannie, residing at home.

Wm. E. Holmes, M. D., was born Aug. 31, 1856, son of J. M. and Elizabeth Holmes; was educated in Daviess County and at South Carrolton, Muhlenberg County; began reading medicine in 1876 with Dr. J. W. Ellis, of Masonville. He attended medical lectures at Jefferson College at Philadelphia, Penn,, and graduated from this institution in 1879. He began practice immediately afterward in Murray Precinct, and has been remarkably successful in his practice.

I. E. Johnson, Curdsville.

Philip T. Johnson, M. D. was born in Owensboro, Aug. 1, 1851 He attended the common schools of his native city until seventeen years of age, then went to the Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward County, Va., where he graduated in 1870, at the early age of nineteen. He then returned to Owensboro and read medicine with Drs. Todd and Scott two years; then entered the Hospital College of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in 1875. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Owensboro, and Dec. 27, of the same year, was married to Miss Alice V. Hathaway, a native of Owensboro, and daughter of E. A. and Sallie Shelby (Todd) Hathaway. The latter was a great-granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky; also a granddaughter of the renowned Colonel Charles S. Todd, a sketch of whom is given in the chapter on the officials of the county. Dr. Johnson's father was the Hon. James L. Johnson, an account of whom is given in the same chapter.

After his marriage the Doctor settled on the old homestead in Owensboro, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and of the McDowell Medical Society. He has a most magnificent library in all respects, besides a number of valuable relics and articles of *virtu*. His remarkable autographic album is described in the literary chapter.

Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. They have two children—James L., born Dec. 22, 1876, and Harriet T., born March 9, 1878.

R. C. Kenner, Birk's City.

John F. Kimbley, M. D., is a native of Muhlenberg County. His grandfather on his father's side was born in Holland; emigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war; served in that struggle and came at an early date to Kentucky. He settled on Corn Island below Louisville, and assisted in raising the first corn ever produced in Kentucky. One of his children was Frank E. Kimbley, who moved from Louisville to Muhlenberg County in 1792. He married Elizabeth Valandingham, a descendant of a Virginia family, by whom he had six children. The youngest was John F. Kimbley, born Sept. 24, 1823. At the age of twenty-one, in Muhlenberg County, he began the study of medicine, subsequently attending a course of lectures in St. Louis, and in 1849 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He had located in Daviess County in 1847, and after his graduation returned to the same locality, practicing medicine until the late war. The Doctor took strong grounds for the Union. He volunteered his services, and in 1861 was appointed surgeon of the Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, serving three years and four months. He held, at various times, staff, brigade, division and corps positions in the armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee, and was one of the chief surgical operators on every battlefield of his command, receiving always the commendation of his superiors. He served as Medical Director of the cavalry corps of Brigadier-General Sturges. General order No. 23, relieving Surgeon Kimbley from the duty of Medical Director, was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
PARIS, KY., *April* 9, 1864.

The Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry having been permanently detached from this command, and J. F. Kimbley being surgeon of that regiment, he is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Director of the cavalry corps and will report to his regiment commander for duty. The General commanding can not, however, thus summarily break his official connection with Surgeon J. F. Kimbley without expressing his deep regret for the necessity which compels him to lose from his staff so estimable a gentleman, and one who has administered the medical department with so much energy, zeal and ability.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STURGES.

On his return to Daviess County, Dr. Kimbley resumed the practice of medicine. He has been married three times and has two children. The Doctor was a slave-holder at the breaking out of the war, and lost heavily by the emancipation of the slaves. He earnestly supported every measure for crushing out the rebellion, and adopted Republican principles during the struggle. His political opinions still place him in the Republican ranks, a position he has chosen, not so much from partisan feeling as that he considers in thus acting he is best discharging his duty to his country as a patriot.

James S. and Wm. R. Knox, Whitesville.

Thomas E. Lamping, M. D., born Sept. 22, 1850, in Graysville, Monroe Co., O., is a son of Frederick A. and Cassandra (French)

Lamping, of Washington County, Ohio, the former a native of Germany, and the latter a descendant of the old Quakers of Ohio. Thomas E. received his literary education principally at Bethany, W. Va. He commenced his medical studies with Dr. George Baird, of Wheeling, W. Va., in 1870. In the spring of 1871 he attended a series of lectures at Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, and in the fall of 1872 went to Cincinnati and attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from there in February, 1873. The following March he came to Owensboro. In the spring of 1882 he was elected City Physician. June 15, 1882, he formed a partnership with J. A. Sieber. He is a member of the Owensboro and McDowell medical societies. He was married April 15, 1874, in Henderson, Ky., to Lucy Brush, daughter of the late Rev. Geo. W. Brush, one of the oldest preachers in Kentucky, and a member of the Louisville Conference. They have one son—Frederick A.

C. J. Lockhart, M. D., was born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 6, 1851. He was reared and received his early education in this county. He commenced the study of medicine with his father and attended the Louisville Medical College from 1874-'76. He commenced the practice of his profession in March, 1876, and is now located eight miles east of Owensboro. He has built up a good practice and is a promising young physician of Daviess County. He was married in 1881, to Miss Hannah Craig, a native of Daviess County, born March, 1862. They have one child—Robert C., born Oct. 2, 1882.

Simon M. Lockhart M. D., was born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 26, 1854. His early education was received in the schools of Owensboro. He studied medicine with his father and brother, and attended the Louisville Medical University two terms. He commenced the practice of medicine in March, 1878, and is now located at the forks of the Hardinsburg and Yelvington roads, four miles east of Owensboro. He is a member of the McDowell Medical Association. His parents, Dr. William and Mary (Sublett) Lockhart, are natives of Indiana and Logan County, Ky., respectively, his father born in 1816, and his mother in 1821. They have three children—Laura C., Charles J. and Simon M. His father came to Kentucky when eight years of age, and was educated in this State. He has practiced medicine in Daviess County over forty years.

Edward M. Luckett, Owensboro; residence, north side of Fourth, second west of Clay street. Dr. Luckett is a well-known, prominent physician; once President of the Green River Medical Association, and has often had other responsible positions.

Dr. McMurtry, is in Vanover Precinct, near the narrows bridge.

Henry & Watson Megill, Owensboro, druggists.

Hardin K. Orsburn, M. D., son of James S. Orsburn, was born in Webster (then Henderson) County, Ky., Oct. 18, 1857. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the Morganfield Collegiate Institute, of Union County, Ky. He commenced the study of medicine when twenty years of age, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in March, 1880. He then came to West Louisville, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Drs. Orsburn & Blandford. He is a member of the McDowell Society of Second Kentucky Congressional District.

V. Orsburn, M. D., son of James S. Orsburn, was born in Webster (then Henderson) County, Ky., March 20, 1846. His father was also a native of Henderson County, born Aug. 17, 1819. He was educated in Princeton College, Ky., and in the medical department of the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1874. He commenced the study of medicine prior to his entering the college, having practiced since 1869. In 1875 he formed a partnership with T. W. Blandford. They have a large practice in West Louisville and vicinity. Dr. Orsburn was married Oct. 24, 1869, to Mrs. Mary J. Lewis, of McLean County, daughter of J. J. Rust.

Mason C. Pate, Whitesville.

Dr. Rinehart, Lewis Station.

M. H Rose, physician and Postmaster, Sorghotown.

J. D. Russell, Yelvington. Has been there about five years.

John A. Sieber, M. D., born in Evansville, Ind., Sept. 4, 1853, is a son of John and Catherine (Krapf) Sieber, natives of Bavaria, Germany. He was educated in the public schools, and Trinity Catholic School of Evansville, graduating from the latter in 1867. He was then clerk and bookkeeper in a large pork establishment. Oct. 15, 1874, he commenced the study of medicine with J. W. Irwin, M. D. He took his first course of lectures at the Evansville Medical College in the fall of 1876, and graduated in the spring of 1879. While in college he acted as prescription clerk in the city free dispensary thirty months; also acted as prosector for Edwin Walker, Professor of Anatomy. He commenced the practice of his profession in Evansville in 1878-'9. In the spring of 1880 he went to Dubois County, Ind., on account of his health; remained there two years. In June, 1882, he came to Owensboro, and formed a partnership with Thomas E. Lamping. He is a member of the DuBois County, Ind., the Owensboro and McDowell medical societies. He was married July 15, 1880, to Susie, daughter of John Herman, of Evansville, Ind. They have one son—Arthur John Henry.

Dr. William J. Springfield, Vanover Precinct, was born in Webster (then Hopkins) County, Jan. 22, 1843, and is a son of John Springfield, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky in 1839. The Doctor was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in June, 1874, and located for the practice of medicine in West Louisville, the same year. In 1875 he removed to his farm in this precinct, where he still lives, and has built up a large practice. He also carries on farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1875, to Mrs. Rafferty, daughter of the late Lewis I. Burns, of his county. They had two children, one living—Aurelia. Mrs. Springfield died June 20, 1880, and March 10, 1881, the Doctor married Miss Belle Aull, daughter of Robert P. Aull, deceased. They have one child—Ansel. The Doctor owns 106½ acres in his farm, and an undivided one third of seventy-two acres in another tract.

Charles Tyler Thomas, M. D., born in Owensboro, Oct. 19, 1851; attended the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville in 1875-'6, and graduated from Evansville Medical College in February, 1878. He began the practice of medicine in the spring of 1878, in Murray Precinct.

Dr. Charles H. Todd, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest child of Colonel Charles S. Todd, who was chief of staff for General Harrison in the war of 1812, minister to South America under Mr. Adams in 1826, and minister to Russia under General Harrison in 1840. He is a grandson of Judge Thomas Todd, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the youngest grandchild of Governor Isaac Shelby.

Dr. Todd was born in Shelby County, Nov. 6, 1838, and educated at Frankfort under the distinguished tutor, B. B. Sayre, with whom he remained five years.

In 1858 he removed to New Orleans, where he was a resident student for more than twelve months in the Charity Hospital, and graduated at the University of Louisiana in 1861. He was selected by the faculty of Louisiana from a graduating class of 127, for the position of assistant physician of the insane asylum at Bayou Sara, La. He was examined for and received his degree two months before the end of the term, and immediately assumed the position to which he had been elected, and which he filled for eight months.

At the breaking out of the war he resigned his position in the asylum, and went to Virginia as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment. In 1862 he was promoted to the position of regimental surgeon of that regiment, Hay's brigade, Stonewall Jackson's division of General Lee's army, in which active field service he remained until the final surrender of his command at Appomattox Court-House.

On the 15th of February, 1865, Dr. Todd was married to Rosa, the youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Burwell, of Liberty, Bedford Co., Va.

At the close of the war, in common with the majority of the defenders of the lost cause, Dr. Todd found himself without means, and with gloomy prospects for the future, and, as his father and mother were then residing in Owensboro, he determined to visit that place before selecting a location.

Owing to scarcity of money, he made the trip from Lynchburg, Va., to Owensboro, Ky.,—a distance of six hundred miles,—on horseback. The season was early spring, and the roads and weather in the worst condition, and the unsettled state of the country through which he passed added danger to the discomfort of the journey; but after a tedious ride of twenty-two days he found himself at Owensboro, unharmed except by fatigue.

Dr. Todd located in Owensboro, September, 1865, and entered at once upon the duties of his profession, and his practice as a physician has been large and lucrative, and he enjoys the confidence of the community, which has been evidenced by the positions of great honor and responsibility to which he has been called by the citizens.

Trustee of the Owensboro City Schools for years, Vice-President for two years, and President for seven years of the Daviess County Agricultural Fair Company, which position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and with great advantage to the institutions which he served.

While an active worker in matters of general interest Dr. Todd kept pace with the progress of his chosen profession, and was elected in 1876 Vice-President of the Kentucky State Medical Society at Hopkinsville, and in 1878 was elected President of the society at Frankfort.

Dr. Todd succeeded as President Dr. L. P. Yandell, of Louisville, one of the oldest, most learned and accomplished physicians and surgeons in the Western country. This distinction, in view of the comparative youth of Dr. Todd, was very great, but, in view of his experience and acquirements, not more than he merited. Dr. Todd was the only man who ever held both positions in the Kentucky State Medical Society, and was the first young man ever elected president, and his election had one other peculiar feature: The rule was to elect the oldest practitioner which the society would chance to meet, and Dr. Todd's election was the first departure from that established rule.

A singular line of coincidences seems to mark this important period of his life. He was elected at Frankfort, where he was educated, and to which place he had never before returned, and presided at Danville, where his father and mother were born, and on the occasion of the erection by the Kentucky State Medical Society of a monument to his uncle, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the great and world-renowned ovariotomist.

Samuel S. Watkins, M. D., one of the first members of the medical profession of Daviess County, has been a resident of Owensboro since 1855. His ancestors were in Virginia, early in the history of that colony. Three brothers emigrated from England, one settling in Maryland, another in Virginia, and a third in North Carolina. From the Virginia branch is Dr. Watkins descended. The home of the family in Virginia was Albemarle County. Dr. Watkins is the son of Absalom Watkins. His mother's maiden name was Maria McClanahan. His father emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1816, when twenty years of age. He settled first in Bourbon County, and about 1818 was married, and soon after removed to Breckenridge County. Absalom Watkins was here a man of prominence and influence, twice a Representative in the Legislature from the county of Breckenridge, and once in the Senate of Kentucky. He died in Owensboro in 1865. Samuel S. Watkins, the third in a family of seven children, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., the fourth of December, 1824. At the age of ten his father sent him to a seminary at Hardinsburg. Remaining here three years, he attended Mount Merino, a Catholic school in Breckenridge County. At eighteen he began the study of medicine at Hardinsburg, with Drs. Hardin and Thomas. He attended lectures in the Louisville University in the winter of 1844-'45, and began practice in Hardinsburg in 1845. In 1846 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Dr. J. H. Thomas, with whom he was there engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Watkins moved to Texas in 1848, where Mrs. Watkins died, in 1852, and in 1854 he returned to Kentucky, spending the following year in the University at Louisville. In May, 1855, the Doctor returned to Owensboro, having been married the April preceding, to Susan M. Thomas, of Breckenrige County, a sister of his former wife. He at once gained a good practice, and maintains a leading rank in his profession at the present time. His reputation as a skillful practitioner is merited by the marked success that has attended his efforts. Seven of his nine children are living. In politics Dr. Watkins was formerly a Whig and is now a Democrat, though he mingles but little in political affairs, except to discharge his duties at the polls when he deems it necessary as a citizen. He is a Methodist in his religious convictions. As a citizen and physician Dr. Watkins enjoys the esteem and confidence of the people of Daviess County in a high degree.

Nathan H. Wilkinson, M. D., was born Aug. 29, 1854, in Marion County, Ky., and is a son of George H. and Elizabeth (Gertin) Wilkinson; his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Marion County, Ky. His mother died in 1863; his father resides on a farm near Owensboro. Nathan H. is the eldest of three sons, his brothers being James Wallace and George B. He came to Owensboro when fourteen years of age, and from that time has worked to acquire the knowledge of medicine. He went to school during the winter and worked with his father at the carpenter's trade during the summer, until he was competent to teach. After teaching several terms he was employed in a dry-goods store as clerk, and remained there two years. During this time, June 1, 1875, he was married to Anna B., daughter of Timothy Burgess, and a native of Concordia, Ky. Having earned a sufficient amount from his labors, and having paid considerable attention to the study in private, he entered the office of Dr. Stewart, a former practitioner of Owensboro, and remained with him a year. After Dr. Stewart's removal to Frankfort he studied with Dr. Lamping a year. He then attended the Medical University at Louisville five months, and finally graduated from the Cincinnati College of

Physicians and Surgeons in 1881, and shortly after began the practice of his profession in Owensboro. From 1877–'81 he traded largely in stock, shipping to all markets, which resulted very profitably. He owns city property in Owensboro to the amount of $10,000, and two farms in Kentucky and one in Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have two children—Alexander Huston, born March 18, 1880, and Willa Belle, born Sept. 19, 1882.

A. C. Wood, M. D., is one of the most prominent members of the medical profession of Owensboro. The Doctor came here in 1852, a young man, and engaged at once in the practice of medicine. His affable manner and thorough medical education was soon recognized in the community, and he soon took rank among the leading practitioners of Daviess County. He was at one time President of the Green River Medical Society, filling the office with ability. In April, 1853, Dr. Wood was married to Miss Mary F. White, daughter of E. T. White, Esq. Mrs. Wood is a native of Virginia and came with her parents to Owensboro when about four years of age. The Doctor and wife are the parents of but one child, Edward W., who was born at Owensboro in August, 1854. Edward was educated at the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, graduating in 1873. He is now one of the rising young business men of this city and a member of the firm of Turpin & Wood. This firm conducts one of the heaviest tobacco trades in Owensboro. During the late war Doctor Wood was an uncompromising Union man, and in opposition to public sentiment expressed his views plainly and avowed his faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union arms. After the war, when in 1866 the question of a separation of the Presbyterian church between the North and South came up, Doctor Wood was the only officer in his church who voted to send delegates to the General Assembly. The Doctor and Mrs. Wood have long been active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church in Owensboro.

CHAPTER XI.

GEOLOGY OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The extreme length of the county from east to west is about thirty-five miles; average length, twenty-six miles; average width north to south, sixteen miles; containing about 422 square miles, or 280,000 acres. The county seat is on the northern border and on the Ohio River, equi-distant between the upper and lower corners of the county, and although on the northern border, is within four or five miles of the geographical center of the county, owing to a great Southern bend in the Ohio River.

Almost every variety of soil is embraced in the county, from third to first rate, the greater portion being or approaching the first quality of farming land. One half the area is river bottom and level land. Many thousand acres of rich, black land lie so level as to badly need ditching, much of the best lands in the county in various localities being of this character. The greater portion of the broken or hilly land lies along the eastern border of the county. Much of the broken land is rich, and but a small portion too steep for cultivation. The Buzzard Roost Hills, west of Owensboro, covering some 5,000 acres, is all farming land of the first order, a small portion only being too steep for the plow. Some of the best farms in the county are on and among these hills. A strata of coal over five feet thick underlies this portion of the county. The timber consists of yellow poplar, black walnut, honey locust, black locust, mulberry, red and white oak, black ash, sugar tree, birch, etc., etc.

Another broken or hilly portion of the county is embraced in Vanover and Curdsville precincts, some twelve to eighteen miles southwest of Owensboro. But a small portion of this land can be classed as poor, and all is covered with excellent timber—poplar, white, red and black oak, hickory, dogwood, etc., and some of the hills in this section with sugar-tree and beech. The poorer the hills the better the white oak. Coal of good quality and in workable veins, or strata, is found under all the hilly portions of the county. The class of soil denominated third rate is found along some of our creek bottoms, being too low, and frequently covered by the overflowing of the creeks and back water from Green River. Much of this low land, however, is covered with the forest oak, hickory and gum timber.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

The Ohio River for thirty miles is the northern boundary. Green River touches the county for about twenty miles on the west, and Blackford Creek about twelve miles on the east. The other principal streams are North and South Panther creeks. North Panther has its rise in Hancock County; South Panther, the larger of the two, in Breckenridge County. They unite about six miles south of Owensboro, making Main Panther Creek, which winds and crooks nearly through the middle of the western half of the county, and unites with Green River at the town of Curdsville, about fourteen miles southwest ot Owensboro. The other creeks are Pup Creek, rising in the east end of the county, and flowing northwest into the Ohio River. Yellow Creek is a stream of limited strength which flows north to the Ohio River, two miles below Pup Creek. South Rhodes Creek rises in McLean County, flows north into Panther Creek, entering it six miles due south of Owensboro. Knob Lick flows north into Panther Creek, two miles above the mouth of Panther. Delaware rises in McLean County, flows northwest, and enters Green River half a mile below the village ot Delaware. North Rhodes Creek has its head in the Roost Hills, flows west into Green River, which it enters ten miles west of Owensboro.

THE SOIL.

The soil of Daviess County is a strong clay and rich loam, peculiarly adapted to the raising of tobacco, and is, next to Christian the most extensive tobacco-growing county in the State.

A specimen of one of the best soils in the county was taken in 1856 from the slope of a ridge on Henry Dugan's land in the forks of Panther, which had never been cultivated, near the coal-measure limestone, and analyzed under the supervision of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist. The primitive forest growth at the place was hard maple (sugar-tree), yellow poplar, black oak, hickory, yellow sweet gum, black gum, elm, beech and black walnut.

The dried soil was of a mouse color. Washed with water, it left 82.3 per cent. of sand, etc., of which all but 1.6 per cent. was fine enough to pass through the finest bolting-cloth. This portion consisted principally of rounded ferruginous particles, with a few grains of hyaline quartz, and of a black substance like scoria.

One thousand grains of the air-dried soil, digested for a month in water containing carbonic acid, gave up to it nearly four and a half grains of brownish-gray extract, dried at 212° F., which had the following composition, viz:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matter	1.340
Alumina, oxide of iron and phosphate	.218
Carbonate of lime	1.660
Magnesia	.266
Brown oxide of manganese	.497
Sulphuric acid	.188
Potash	.142
Soda	.023
Silica	.099
	4.433

The air-dried soil lost 4.20 per cent. of moisture at 400°, F., dried at which temperature it had the following composition:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matters	6.972
Alumina	1.360
Oxide of iron	1.660
Carbonate of lime	.536
Magnesia	.358
Brown oxide of manganese	.218
Phosphoric acid	.122
Sulphuric acid	.103
Potash	.193
Soda	.029
Sand and insoluble silicates and loss	89.394
	100.000

A specimen from the same farm, but which had been in cultivation four years, in tobacco, wheat, etc., yielded, on analysis, the following results: Color of the dried soil a little lighter than that of the preceding, and of a slight yellowish tint. Washed with water it left 80.2 per cent. of sand, etc., of which all but 1.4 per cent. was fine enough to pass through the finest bolting-cloth; this portion was principally small, rounded, ferruginous particles with a few quartzose.

One thousand grains of the air-dried soil, digested for a month in water containing carbonic acid, gave up more than three and a half grains of light brownish-gray extract which had the following composition:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matters	.800
Alumina, oxide of iron and phosphates	.168
Carbonate of lime	1.793
Magnesia	.233
Brown oxide of manganese	.367
Sulphuric acid	.090
Potash	.083
Soda	.042
Silica	.139
	3.720

The air-dried soil lost 2.88 per cent. of moisture at 400° F., dried at which temperature it has the following composition:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matters	6.301
Alumina	1.776
Oxide of iron	2.380
Carbonate of lime	.416
Magnesia	.341
Brown oxide of manganese	.036
Phosphoric acid	.151
Sulphuric acid	.096
Potash	.158
Soda	.027
Sand and insoluble silicates	89.236
	100.919

Sub-soil from the same field gave the following characters: Color of the dried sub-soil dirty gray-buff; much lighter than that of the preceding soil. Washed with water this sub-soil left 75.9 per cent. of sand, etc., of which all but 0.9 per cent. was fine enough to pass through the finest bolting-cloth. This portion consisted of rounded ferruginous and quartzose particles, with a few of a dark-colored substance like scoria.

One thousand grains of the air-dried sub-soil, digested for a month in water charged with carbonic acid, gave up more than a grain and a half of brownish-gray extract, which had the following composition, viz.:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matters	0.340
Alumina, oxide of iron and phosphates	.068
Carbonate of lime	.496
Magnesia	.106
Brown oxide of manganese	.259
Sulphuric acid	.113
Potash	.073
Soda	.001
Silica	.149
	1.587

The air-dried sub-soil lost 2.40 per cent. of moisture at 400 ° F., and thus dried had the following composition:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matters	2.868
Alumina	1.756
Oxide of iron	2.520
Carbonate of lime	.038
Magnesia	.156
Brown oxide of manganese	.174
Phosphoric acid	.177
Sulphuric acid	.068
Potash	.097
Soda	.015
Sand and insoluble silicates	92.276
	100.145

The soil of the field which has been in cultivation only four years in tobacco and wheat shows a sensible diminution of organic matters, lime, magnesia, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and the alkalies; is of a slightly lighter color than the virgin soil, gives less soluble extract to the water containing carbonic acid (representing atmospheric water), and holds less of hydrometric moisture; moreover, it contains a somewhat larger proportion of sand and insoluble silicates. The sub-soil of the old field is not as rich as the original surface soil.

In the chemical report accompanying the State Geological Report of 1877, the following analyses of soils from this county are given:

Virgin soil from a hill-top on the farm of H. Riley, on the O. & N. Railroad, about fifteen miles from Owensboro, was of a light gray-brown color, contained no gravel, and the bolting-cloth sieve separated from its silicious residue a considerable quantity of fine, rounded quartz grains, both translucent and opaque. About 86½ per cent. of it was sand and insoluble silicates, 6 per cent oxides of alumina, iron and manganese, and 5⅓ organic and volatile matters.

Surface soil from an old field sixty-five years in cultivation, in corn and tobacco principally, now overgrown with sassafras, in the same locality as the preceding, was of a lighter and more yellowish light gray-brown color, containing no gravel, and the silicious residue contained very few small quartz grains. The sand and insoluble silicates constituted 88⅖ per cent. of it, the oxides of alumina, iron and manganese 7 per cent., and the organic and volatile matters 3 per cent. The sub-soil to the last was of a brownish-yellow ocher color, contained no gravel and a very few fine quartz grains. Of sand and insoluble silicates there was 85⅖ per cent.; of the oxides of alumina, iron and manganese, 10 2/8, and of organic and volatile, 2¾.

Upland virgin soil from the farm of Rev. A. Hopkins, Crow's Station, from the coal measures, was of a brownish umber-gray color, and contained neither gravel nor fine quartz grains. Eighty-six and a half per cent. of it was sand and insoluble silicates, 5⅞ organic and volatile matters, and 5⅛ oxides of alumina, iron and manganese.

The soil from an old field in the same vicinity, forty years in cultivation, where the substratum is sandstone, was of a dirty buff color, had no gravel or fine silicious sand, had 91 per cent. of other sand and insoluble silicates, 5½ per cent. of the alumina, iron and manganese oxides, and a little over 2½ per cent. of organic and volatile matters. The sub-soil was of a brownish orange-buff color, had no gravel or fine quartzose sand, had 81⅓ per cent. of other sand and insoluble silicates, 13 per cent. of the alumina, iron and manganese oxides, and a little over three per cent of organic and volatile matters.

The comparative analyses of these soils show the usual influence of continued exhaustive culture in the diminution of some of their essential mineral ingredients. The soils are of full average natural fertility; the sub-soils would doubtless benefit the surface if gradually brought up in the cultivation, and organic matters supplied by the ameliorating influence of clover and other green crops wholly or partly plowed in. A considerable reserve of the alkalies is seen to be present in the insoluble silicates, which will add greatly to the durability of the soil; but, doubtless, the application of available phosphates, and the use of wood ashes, would be beneficial in increasing the productiveness of the old field soils.

A specimen from a point on the Henderson road one and a half miles from Green River, belonging to the quarternary formation overlying the coal measures, and where the native trees were white oak, poplar, hickory, etc., and the ground devoted to tobacco, yielded the following results: Color of the dried soil, brownish gray; seventy-four per cent. fine sand, of a dirty buff color, of which twenty-four per cent. was as coarse as bar sand, composed of rounded quartz grains, clear yellow and reddish. One thousand grains of the air-dried soil gave up, when digested in carbonated water for a month, about three and a half grains of brown solid extract, dried at 212°, which consisted mostly of organic and volatile matters, with traces of alumina, iron, the usual phosphates, lime, manganese oxide, magnesia, sulphuric acid, potash, soda and silica. The air-dried soil lost only 1.62 per cent. of moisture at 365°, and dried at this temperature it gave, in 100 parts, 92 of silica, 3⅓ organic and volatile, 2 each of alumina and iron oxide, and traces of brown oxide of manganese, lime, carbonate, magnesia, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, potash and soda.

This soil, which contains so large a proportion of silicious matter, and but a moderate quantity of organic substances, potash and phosphoric acid, has been known to support a very luxuriant growth of tobacco, probably because so much of its nutritious ingredients were in the soluble condition, as is proved by the large relative proportion of solid extract given by it on digestion in the water containing carbonic acid. This circumstance, however, while it increases its present fertility, hastens the process of exhaustion, under the drain of large herbaceous crops carried off the ground, without any return being made to it in the form of manures. The rapidity with which the tobacco plant robs the soil of its richness is explained by the fact that about one fourth of the weight of the dried plant is composed of the mineral matters essential to vegetable growth, especially potash, lime, magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc.

COAL.

There are probably not less than 10,000 acres of coal in the hill strata of Daviess County, and the strata vary in thickness from a few inches to five feet, yielding coal of nearly all qualities.

Bon Harbor.—Coal mines were opened here as early as 1825, the veins about five feet in thickness. There is no place where No. 11 coal is so easily identified by palæontological observations. The coal, about five feet thick, has an occasional clay parting, or is separated by a thin layer of sulphuret of iron and charcoal. It is topped by the black, shabby shales, with great abundance of shells and some remains of fishes; and above it has a soft, calcareous rock, also full of beautifully preserved shells, all species characteristic of this coal. Near Curdsville, opposite this place, on Green River, in Henderson County, No. 11 coal has been worked, and is here called Cook's upper coal. The coal, four feet thick, has a clay parting; its black shales are full of shells, as at Bon Harbor, and it is covered by two beds of limestone, separated by a bed of coal, dirt and fire clay, six inches thick. The inferior bed of limestone is full of shells, but the superior one is black, and without remains of fossils.

The coal from Wolf Hill, about ten miles southeast of Owensboro, as analyzed by the State chemist about twenty-seven years ago, proved to be unfavorable to the production of rich gas or much oily matter. The sulphur in its composition is comparatively small. This coal has a remarkably pure appearance, is deep black and glossy, with some fibrous coal between the layers; but there is no appearance of pyrites and other impurities, except some incrustation of lime sulphate in the joints. Heated over a spirit lamp, it swells up a little, but does not agglutinate. Specific gravity 1.275. Only two per cent of it is ashes.

"Triplett's" coal, four miles southeast of Owensboro, is glossy, pitch black, pretty firm, and seemingly pretty free from pyrites; a little sulphate of lime in the joints; not much fibrous coal between the layers. Over the spirit lamp it softens, swells up and agglutinates; burns with a smoky flame, and leaves a bright, cellular coke. It is probably a good coking coal. The vein is twenty-four inches in thickness.

The proximate analysis of this coal yields 6¾ per cent. of moisture, 36 of volatile combustible matters, 51¼ carbon in the coke, and 6 of purple-gray ashes. The ashes is ⅓ silica, ½ alumina and oxide of iron, and the rest lime, magnesia, etc. The ultimate analysis (specimen dried at 212°) yields carbon 71 per cent., hydrogen 5, sulphur 2, oxygen, nitrogen and loss 15, and ashes 7.

Cannel coal exists on the "Mason" lands, or Spice Ridge, above the beds seen on Puppy Creek, and is probably the equivalent of a shale bed, into which openings have been made on the farm of Mrs. Bell, near the Yelvington and Owensboro road. At Spice Ridge the opening presents the following section :

	HEIGHT		THICKNESS.
	Ft.	In.	In.
Slaty cannel coal	1	10	4
Blackish gray argillaceous shales	1	6	7
Firm blocks of cannel coal		11	6
Clay shale		5	5
Water line in pit		0	0

Under the water the coal is said to be thicker than above it. By sounding the pit appears to have been sunk two feet ten inches below the water lime now in it; the soundings show fire or under clay at the bottom.

The physical appearance of the upper four inches is very like the coal of the Breckenridge mine. Near the spring at Mrs. Bell's farm a pit has been sunk eighteen feet deep, which consists of fourteen feet of surface clay, two feet of shale and two feet of under clay, similar to the under clay of coal. On a more elevated part of the same point a pit has been sunk into the same bed, through fifteen feet of surface clay and five feet of soft sandstone, there reaching water.

From the shales raised from below the water lime, fragments of fish were obtained, broken and scattered in the shales; no coal was seen, nor the appearance of coal. The coal has thinned out and disappeared. The distance between the Spice ridge and Mrs. Bell's is about two miles in a northwesterly direction, and nearly parallel with the course of the Ohio River.

From the Hawesville mines to the locality of Mrs. Bell's there appears to be a general thinning of all the beds composing the Hawesville section. On Puppy Creek the first sandstone over the Hawes coal has diminished in thickness from eighty-five to thirty-three feet. It would be interesting to science to determine this precisely. If established it would bring the Hawes coal that much nearer the surface than it has been supposed to be, and thus make the knowledge of the position of that coal of the greatest practical value to the people of Daviess County.

On the old Moses Inglehart farm, about two miles a little north of east from Livermore, a coal-stain makes its appearance in the hillside near the dwelling. When first visited it was supposed to be the outcropping of a bed of some importance, but subsequent examinations have not verified the conjecture. A carbonate iron ore, however, which lies about four feet below the coal-stain, has a very fair appearance and may prove to be of value. This can only be proved by a more extended digging than has yet been done, to determine its area, and by chemical analysis to test its purity. The bed ranges from six to nine inches in thickness. It is especially desirable, in order to judge of the value of this ore, to become fully acquainted with its horizontal extent and physical changes, as in some places it seems to pass into a ferruginous limestone, which is of no value as an iron ore. Immediately under the iron ore, and sometimes merging into it at the top, a bed of limestone about nine inches thick occurs. It weathers with a yellowish surface marked with white splotches. The surface is also marked by drab lumps which are spread over it. The rock seems to be really bare of organic remains; a few small fragments of crinoid columns and some other small fossils were found.

On Timor Howard's farm, near John Jones's place, which is about four miles northeastwardly from Riley's Station, a deposit of black slate occurs, moderately rich in bituminous elements and cannel coal-like in structure. This deposit is known in the neighborhood as cannel coal; but it approaches more nearly to cannel slate in its physical characters. The section as exposed in 1875, contained four feet of block bituminous slate that somewhat resembled cannel slate, one foot of layer containing iron, two feet of cannel slate and fourteen inches of feriferous layer.

On John Jones's land, near his dwelling, a limestone holding considerable bitumen (in cavities) is exposed. In appearance the limestone resembles some of the carboniferous beds, but its identity could not be proved. The presence of bitumen in the rock has caused some to have faith in the existence of a profitable quantity of petroleum on the farm. There does not seem to be in fact, however, any evidence to justify such a belief. There were some unsuccessful borings made for salt on the place several years ago. Sandy shale was penetrated to some depth (which was not very considerable), but, so far as can be gathered, the boring was without result of any kind.

A few feet above the limestone a coal dirt is exposed on the hillside, and is overlaid by ocherous sandy shale. This coal has been worked near Mr. Jones's and is reported to measure three feet in thickness when well opened. On Mr. T. B. Bratcher's place, near Mr. Jones's, about two and a half miles east of Tichnor's Station, limestone is again found which may be equivalent to that seen at Mr. Jones's, although topographically nearly 130 feet above it. As is the case with the limestone seen at Mr. Jones's, fossils are quite rare in the rock, and only a few crinoid columns were found. At about fifteen feet above the limestone at Mr. Bratcher's spring, an inch or two of coal has been found. Fragments of pebbly sandstone are strewn over the slope of the hill. The outcrop of limestone on Mr. Bratcher's place is about two miles west from the the Barrett's Creek salt wells, in Ohio County, at which point the Rough Creek uplift is plainly visible, the Chester beds being brought to the surface there and tilted at high angles.

About one mile eastwardly from Tichnor's Station a coal bed has been opened by William Atherton. The bed is nearly three and a half feet thick, but so far as proven in 1875 was not of excellent quality. From the positions of the poorer portions of the bed, however, it is presumable that when followed further under the hill, beyond the reach of atmospheric agencies, the coal may gain considerably in quality. A few outcrops were seen in other localities between Livermore and Riley's Station, a distance of six miles by the railroad, but very little could be determined concerning them. From Riley's Station to Lewis's Station there are few outcrops, but the surface is less flat than toward Livermore.

Within a mile of Lewis's Station the cuts begin to show sandstone and shale. In the cuts just south of the twelfth mile-post (numbering from Owensboro) a total thickness of twenty-five feet of sandstone is exposed. This overlies a coal which has opened near the road, on land belonging either to Mr. Field or Mr. Vanarsdal. The bed is reported to be three feet thick. It is covered by bituminous slate, which appears to be sufficiently dense to form a good roof for mining under. The position of the coal is about ten feet below the railroad at the twelfth mile-post. The ground immediately at the present place of opening is not suitable for mining on a large scale, because of the short depth of the coal below the surface. "Stripping" seems to be the only convenient means by which the coal may be reached. At the hills, however, where the overlying sandstone is present, it is possible for the coal to be worked with more profit. An outcropping of the western extension of the bed is found on George N. McKay's land, about west of the twelfth mile-post. Mr. McKay did a little digging in the coal, in a small branch. He estimated the thickness of the bed at three feet ten inches to four feet four inches. The quality and general character of the coal has not been proved, no opening being in a suitable condition for sampling the bed or for studying it sufficiently. From Lewis's Station to Crow's Station, a distance of three miles, a few low hills are seen, but the outcrops are few.

At Hickman's, just south of the ninth mile-post from Owensboro, the cuts expose about twenty feet of sandstone. Below the sandstone, with shale (?) between, a thin coal is exposed, not exceeding sixteen inches in thickness. It is covered by twenty-one inches of bituminous slate. A number of springs issue from beneath this coal bed, and have a considerable local reputation, the place serving in a modest way as a watering place for the people of Owensboro. The waters are chiefly chalybeate. Two or three of them contain alum, however, one of them being rather remarkable for the amount of this material it contains. In one of the springs a small amount of copper was found; but the amount is so small that it will not seriously affect the influence of the waters. The "Sulphur," "Brick," and "Yellow" springs are chalybeate—that is, they yield traces of iron. The chalybeate spring near Lewis's Station, and also Dr. Hickman's residence has considerably more iron.

From Crow's Station to Owensboro flats are the prevailing features, the "Black" and "Panther Creek" flats filling the larger part of the distance.

In the vicinity of Owensboro several coal mines have been opened, all of which are probably in coal D. Two miles and a half below town, at the site of the old Coal Haven factory, eighteen inches of coal is exposed in the bank of the Ohio River. A section at this place exhibited five feet or more of thin-bedded sandstone, ten feet of sandy, thinly laminated shale, next, an earthy, pyritous, somewhat lumpy and calcareous band of about two inches, which abounds in crinoidal columns, and several other interesting fossils, then three feet of dark shale, passing below into a dense, black slate, and lastly about twenty inches of coal. In the hills back from the river coal D has been worked. Barrett's new bank, near the old Bon Harbor mines, exhibits a stratum of coal fifty-two to fifty-eight inches in thickness, and is covered by dense, hard slate. The position of the coal is about 120 feet above the one exposed at the river, though it may be somewhat less. The upper fourteen inches of the bed is said to be the best. The same bed is worked at Mr. S. M. Dean's mine, which is about one mile and a half below Owensboro. At this bank the coal measures four feet four inches in thickness. At the "Dutch" mine, about one mile and a half above Owensboro, the coal worked varies from three and a half to three feet two inches in thickness. At the "Montgomery" mine, near the one mentioned above, the same coal is worked, and measures three feet two inches in thickness. The percentage of sulphur is comparatively low in this bed. It is probable that the coal worked here is an extension of the bed worked below Owensboro; but the wide differences to be observed between the analysis of the samples collected at the mines below the town and of those collected here would seem to indicate a possibility of their being distinct beds. A coal seam twenty inches thick is reported to have been found ninety feet below the one wrought at these mines.

In the eastern part of the county, the Hawes' main coal is about 300 feet below the Lewisport coal, or 260 feet below the surface at the foot of the Lewisport coal mine hill. The extent of the hills between Blackford and Yellow creeks forbids the idea that a very extended field of the bed known as the Lewisport coal, especially as the limestone in the upper part of the section is generally cut in the valleys, leaving quite narrow ridges, containing this bed between them. In fact, the main Hawesville coal is brought above the drainage about two miles northwest of Knottsville, where it was in 1855 worked by Mr. Weisel.

The same coal bed can be seen in outcrop at several places, near Mr. Weisel's, on Pup Creek. This bed is also opened on the northwest side of the ridge half a mile above J. V. Wathen's. The coal dips rapidly to the northwest from this last opening, bringing the coal down to the branch bottom in a short distance. The sandstone covering the main Hawes' coal is much thinner here than at the Hawes' mine, or, that another limestone has been intercalated. About sixty feet above the coal, on both sides of the ridge, a limestone occurs having the general characters of the lower limestone of the section referred to above, especially in the character of the fossils contained in it.

Commencing at the bed of the branch, and counting upward, the strata at Weisel's coal mines in 1855 were found to be as follows: Under clay, two feet; coal, the top part containing thin layers of shale, four feet, four inches; bituminous shale, containing lingulæ, five feet, eight inches; sandstone, soft, of a grayish white color, five feet; soft, yellow sandstone, thirteen feet; sandstone, weathering into holes, ten feet; covered space, thirty feet; limestone, four feet; covered space, forty feet; sandstone, fifteen feet; covered space, twenty-six feet, top of the hill.

We are indebted to T. H. Osborne, Local Geologist of this county, for most of the notes following in reference to out-croppings of coal, etc., in the eastern part of the county.

The coal on the waters of Blackford to within a mile of Knottsville is three to four feet, four inches. On Ireland Head, three, miles from Knottsville, the coal crops out four feet thick with a covering of fifty feet of sandstone and shale. One mile east, on the land of Richard Long, the brown coal occurs, and, like the bituminous, is four feet, four inches, in thickness. It shows a woody or slaty structure and is fossiliferous. A half mile from this place, on E. Jarboe's land, on a northwest hill near Pup Creek, there is an out-crop of coal fifty inches thick, underneath sandstone. A mile due east, on Widow Bowles's land, on the Knottsville and Hawesville road, and a mile from Knottsville, there are three feet of c al, under forty feet of sandstone. On Charles Clement's land, a mile from the last place, the coal vein is thirty-three inches in thickness. This land is on the Owensboro and Cloverport road one mile above Knottsville.

Due east of the last, on George Aull's land, which is on the Whitesville and Knottsville road, the coal has a three-foot vein. A half mile further, on Charles Higdon's land, the coal is fifty-two inches thick. A mile southwest, on Mr. Carico's place, it is thirty inches. Three miles southeast, on 'Squire Anderson's land, between Whitesville and Knottsville, the coal is also thirty inches. This coal lies in pocket. From this point on to Knottsville there seems to be a general thinning of this coal seam.

A shaft at George Mullin's flouring mill in Whitesville is sunk, forty feet deep, through twenty-nine inches of coal.

On William Clark's farm, in Upper Town Precinct, is found No. 2 peacock coal, thirty inches thick. From A. Clark, Jr.'s to John McFarland's, northeast of Owensboro, outcroppings are seen among the hills.

The strata about Hill's bridge, on the McFarland's Mill road, are in the tidal-wave formation, with upheavals and outcroppings of coal on North Panther Creek. On Barney May's farm, near Panther Creek and about four miles from Owensboro, Mr. Osborne in the latter part of November, 1882, discovered peacock coal thirty inches thick. Indeed, coal can be found in hundreds of places throughout Daviess County, and among them Mr .Osborne has found outcroppings, stains, etc., on the lands of Albert Clark, near the Litchfield road, four miles from Owensboro; on Jackson Sublette's horse lot, one and a half miles further; on Frank Yewell's place, near Zion Church; on the lands of H. B. Pardon; on the Hartford road, three miles from Owensboro; on Mr. Ratt's, three and a half miles from Owensboro; on R. F. Wilkerson's, same vicinity; on the lands of Thos. H. Higdon, W. J. Clark, etc., etc.

Among the Shaw Hills, on the Blackford, and about a mile and a half above its mouth, are three strata of coal,—the highest 315 feet above low-water mark in the Ohio River, and is covered with hard sandstone and limestone. The outcrop on Blackford near the Knottsville and Hawesville bridge is of the sandstone formation. From the St. Lawrence, church a mile and a half above Knottsville, to Martin Wathen's, is a coal vein varying from twenty-two to thirty-six inches.

The coal from the Montgomery mine, a mile and a half above Owensboro (coal D), is of a pure, pitch black, has but little fibrous coal in it, but has some thin scales of pyrites in the seam. That of the Dutch mine is similar. The latter is a "splint" coal, as is also that of Bon Harbor. That of Duncan's bank, near Knottsville, splits easily into thin laminæ; has considerable fibrous coal and some granular pyrites and pyritic bright scales.

LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE.

There is good building stone in nearly all parts of Daviess County. In the Shaw Hills, previously referred to, there is a limestone as good as the Louisville variety. From James Lafoe's to the Hancock County line the sandstone is fine for building purposes. Quarries are worked here. This stone is underlaid with a blue variety good for grindstones and scythe-stones. On John Jones's and Mr. Bratcher's places, about two and a half miles east of Tichenor's Station, limestone exists of good building qualities. Fossils are quite rare in these strata. That on Bratcher's place is topographically 130 feet higher than that of Mr. Jones's. Fifteen feet above the limestone at Bratcher's Spring, an inch or two of coal has been found. Fragments of pebbly sandstone are strewn over the slope of the hill. The outcrop of limestone on Mr. Bratcher's place is about two miles from Barrett's Creek salt wells, in Ohio County, at which point the Rough Creek uplift is plainly visible. The Chester beds are here brought to the surface and tilted at right angles.

The four-feet coal in the bed of Blackford Creek lies in the subcarboniferous limestone, as well as the "anvil rock," or "shot-pouch sandstone." From the Shaw Hills to James Estes', on the Yelvington road, five miles from the latter place, the same subcarboniferous limestone prevails, as well as the Averill sandstone.

A few outcrops of coal are found along the railroad in the southern portion of the county. Within a mile of Lewis's Station the cuts begin to show sandstone and shale. In the cuts just south of the twelfth mile-post, numbering from Owensboro, a total thickness of twenty-five feet of sandstone is exposed. This overlies a coal which has been opened near the road, on land belonging either to Mr. Field or Mr. VanArsdal. The bed is reported to be three feet thick. It is covered by bituminous slate, which appears to be sufficently dense to form a good roof for mining under. The position of the coal is about ten feet below the railroad at the twelfth mile-post. At Dr. Hickman's, just south of the ninth mile-post, the cuts expose about twenty feet of sandstone.

OTHER MINERALS.

On Alex. Hill's farm, on the southwest side of Panther Creek, shale and *ocher* are exhibited eight to ten feet thick in the bank. Yellow ocher and red (keel) of very fine quality are found in this and other places.

Iron ore is found in this county, but not in workable quantities.

Lead exists in a stratum three eighths of an inch thick, in a stone quarry between James Lafoe's and the Hancock County line. "Floating lead" is also found in small quantities. On the Blackford, about two and a half miles above its mouth, lead is supposed to exist, from which the early settlers used to mold bullets. The precise spot is not now clearly identified, but there is a tradition that Indians used to obtain lead at this point, and were engaged in mining it in 1793, when they espied Captain Wm. Hardin in the ear vicinity and captured him.

Clay.—There is clay on the farm of Rev. A. Hopkins, near Crow's Station, which is somewhat sandy, of a light-gray color, with ferruginous infiltrations in the fissures, and some old obscure vegetable impressions. It contains about fifty per cent. of fine clear sand. It burns quite hard, turning to a handsome light-salmon color, and hence may be quite valuable for *terra coita* work, or bricks, or tiles. The air-dried clay lost one and a half per cent. of moisture at 212° Fahrenheit, and as much more of combined water at red heat. It would probably shrink less in the fire than most clays, but would not answer for a fire-clay.

Of blue potters' clay a bed or vein ten to fourteen feet thick, and ten to fifteen feet below the top of the bank, extends from three miles above to two miles below Owensboro; and a short distance south of thecity is a bed of white clay. A fine English fire-clay was discovered by T. H. Osborne near Whitesville, about three fourths of a mile from Boston

Rock crystal, of gravity 2.5, and *mica*, gravity 3, are found in this county—the latter on the edge of the western coal field, in the St. Louis group.

Salt water of excellent quality can be obtained by boring 500 to 700 feet deep.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Two miles north of Calhoon, in the neighborhood of the old "Vienna settlement" on Green River, are the "tar and sulphur" springs. The medicinal substance referred to is a gummy matter which rises to the surface during the night to the extent of a quart or two, and is reputed to be good for sores. Accessible only when the water is low.

The waters of Yelvington Spring contain free carbonic acid, bi-carbonates of lime and magnesia, salt, a trace of iron, and possibly of an alkaline carbonate. To the latter may be due the flat taste of the water, after it has stood for a time. Part of the magnesia may be united with chlorine. If sulphates are present they are in too small quantities to be detected with any degree of certainty without boiling the water down.

The Oliver Spring, on the waters of Blackford, gives nearly the same results, except that it contains more iron.

Murray's Spring, near Lewis's Station, is chalybeate and saline, and in its chemical reaction neutral. It is doubtless a healthful water. A little over one-thousandth part of it is lime carbonate, and then follow in the order of quantity by weight, magnesia sulphate, soda sulphate, potash sulphate, iron carbonate, lime sulphate, common salt, etc.

Dr. Hickman's springs, near Crow's Station, are named "Alum," "Sulphur," "Brick" and "Yellow." The Alum spring yields a water of strong acid reaction, and is richly impregnated with iron salt. A five-thousandth part of this is solid matter, of which nearly seventy-nine per cent. is iron peroxide, nearly fifteen per cent. combined water, five per cent. sulphuric acid (anhydrous), etc. The other springs abound mostly in soda sulphate, magnesia sulphate, lime sulphate, lime carbonate, common salt, magnesia carbonate, etc. In all these springs are traces of copper, lithia, silica, organic matters, etc., which are so small in quantity as to require no notice. The alum waters are highly astringent, and are doubtless too strong for internal use without dilution, in most cases. The saline and sulphur waters are alterative, slightly aperient, diuretic, or sudorific, and hence depurative, according to the manner of their administration under medical advice.

As a health resort the above springs have long been noted, and a hotel was built there many years ago for the accommodation of visitors. It was burned down in 1860, and a new, large, frame building erected in 1865 by Dr. W. A. Hickman; also a dwelling house, still larger. Play-grounds were fitted up. The patronage most of the time was larger than could well be accommodated. It is still a favorite place for picnics, although the hotel was closed three years ago.

CHAPTER XII.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

> The groves were God's first temples. Yea;
> And they're His holiest temples still.

The term "botany" comprises everything that grows in the soil, from the largest tree to the smallest moss. Scientifically, every living organism that subsists upon inorganic matter is a plant, whether it possesses locomotion and sensitiveness or not; while all living organisms that subsist upon organic matter are animals, although some of them are fixed to a spot as most plants are.

Daviess County is in a region favorable to the high development of many species in the vegetable kingdom. While about 2,300 species of plants are found native in the United States, about 1,600 are found within the State of Kentucky, and fully 1,000 within the limits of Daviess County. In the following paragraphs we will notice only those of interest to the general reader; and we will mention the most conspicuous first, pursuing the following order: 1. Trees which grow to the full forest height. 2. Low trees. 3. Shrubs and bushes. 4. Vines, woody and herbaceous. 5. Native herbs. 6. Weeds, or introduced herbs, growing spontaneously in cultivated and waste places.

TALL TREES.

Oaks.—The most conspicuous family of the forest is that of the oaks. There is a greater variety and abundance of them than of any other tree, and, perhaps, in this country, they are the most useful of all. At the head of this family stands the White Oak, which, though the most common species of oak in some sections of the country, is not so abundant in Daviess County as some other species. Being the most useful for general purposes, it has been cut out of the forest more than the others, and thus made relatively scarcer. Bur Oak is abundant, and in general utility is, perhaps, next the White species. Swamp White Oak is rare. A species of Bur Oak called "Post Oak" occurs here and there.

Of the oaks which have a black, hard, rough bark, the most prominent are the Scarlet, Red, Black, Black Jack, Shingle and Water Oaks. The Willow Oak, so called from the form of its leaves, occurs, but is rare. The Black, Scarlet and Shingle oaks are of the first order for fuel, as they furnish fully as much heat as hickory, afford ashes strong with lye, and produce good embers and charcoal. The other oaks are low trees, and are mentioned under the next sub-head.

The Oak family intermix to a great extent—in some localities so much that it is really difficult for even a scientist to classify them.

Elms.—Next to the oaks the White Elm is the most common tree in this county. Its principal value is as a shade-tree, though when sawed thin it is much used for small goods boxes. See next sub-head for the other two elms.

Sycamore, or Buttonwood.—This is the only species of its family in America, and finds its home in all the Ohio Valley. Used as a street shade-tree here, where it forms beautiful heads, and produces larger leaves than any other tree. Sawed thin its wood makes good material for small boxes.

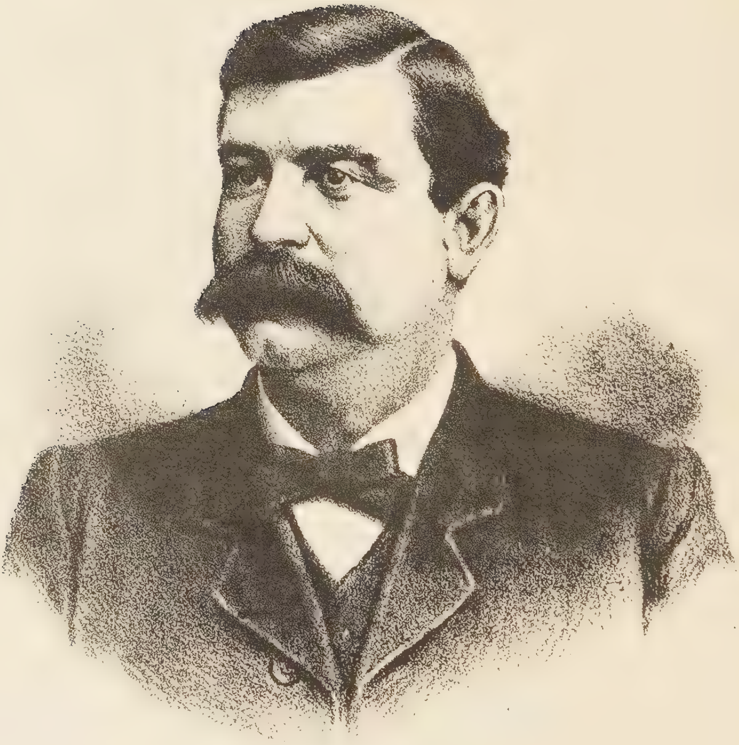
Poplars.—The Cottonwood is a well-known, large swamp tree, of but little account. The Quaking Asp, or American Aspen, is a true poplar, and is scarce.

Tulip-Tree.—This is not a poplar, though often so called. It has also been called white-wood and cucumber-wood. It used to be common in this region, but, being very useful for box lumber, it has been pretty well cut out.

Walnuts.—The Black Walnut, for its richly-shaded dark wood, is the most valuable tree of the forest. Specimens in the North have been sold for as much as $1,200 a tree, as they stood on the ground! Consequently it has become scarce, as a large tree. White Walnut or Butternut, is found occasionally, and is abundant in some parts of the county. The wood is much used at the present day for veneering.

Maples.—Three species of maple are found in Daviess County: 1. Hard, Sugar or Rock, with a variety called Black. 2. Red or Swamp. 3. White or Silver. The two latter are soft-wooded. The hard maple, or "sugar-tree," was once abundant here, but is now scarce.

Hickories.—These are, botanically speaking, members of the Walnut family. At the head of this class of trees stands the Western Shell-bark, for its fruit and its wood; but it is not so



C H Todd

common as formerly. Akin to it is the common Shell-bark or Shag-bark, which, by the way, is much more common East than here. The "Small-fruited" Hickory is abundant in this region. Of those bearing soft-shelled nuts, the most common are the Bitter-nut and Pig-nut; the next the Mocker-nut, or White-hearted Hickory; and lastly the favorite Pecan. A few specimens are found which, by the fruit, seem to be a cross between the Small-fruited Hickory and the Pecan

Ash.—Of this family the White was once the most common; but, being a valuable tree for fuel and lumber, it has become comparatively scarce. It has also been called Black Ash, Blue Ash and Gray Ash. The Red Ash, the Green Ash and the true Blue Ash are found in this county, the latter very scarce. The last three are of but little value. The true Black Ash is said to be abundant.

Lin, Linden or Basswood.—One species was formerly abundant, and one has always been scarce. The latter species has larger leaves, with a silvery white and fine down underneath.

Birch.—River or Red Birch occurs along the streams.

Catalpa.—Of this there are two species, both rare in this county. One is much more hardy than the other, and valuable for fence-posts, etc. Its time of flowering is three weeks earlier than the tenderer kind. It was formerly common. Specimens have been found over four feet in diameter.

Hackberry.—A few specimens of this tree are still found. It belongs to the Elm family and is not a valuable tree.

Coffee Tree.—This denizen of the forest has always been rare. The tree is best known by its beautiful compound leaves and glossy beans.

Honey Locust.—Common. Valuable for hedges, and in the extreme northern portion of the Union it is hardier than Osage Orange, and therefore better for this purpose.

Sweet Gum.—This tree has somewhat star-shaped leaves, yields a fragrant white gum, and that which grows among other tall trees yields the most valuable lumber, taking the place at once of pine, walnut and cherry. This was originally one of the most abundant of trees, but it is now reduced to one fourth or less. Although the botanists recognize but one species here, difference of situation produces so great a difference that the people say there are at least two varieties,—the yellow or red wooded and the white wooded, the first mentioned being valuable and the other almost or quite worthless.

"*Black Gum*," called also Sour Gum, Pepperidge, Nyssa and Tupelo, is not at all akin to the preceding. It grows to full forest height. Its black, acid berries are not edible. It is still plentiful. The wood is good only for hubs of wheels, etc. The true Black Gum is rare.

Cherry.—The Wild Black Cherry is common, and reaches its greatest perfection here.

Beech.—This very common tree of the Lake region and the East was formerly represented by a few specimens in this county.

Cypress.—The American Bald Cypress may possibly be found in Daviess County. It is common south of Green River.

Sorrel-wood, Cucumber-wood and Snow-drop tree are very rare in this region; and the Umbrella tree may possibly occur here.

LOW TREES.

While a few under the preceding head scarcely ever reach the height of the tallest forest tree, those which we shall enumerate under this head never reach the average height of the forest, and range down to less than twenty feet, where they mingle, in classification, with "bushes" and shrubs, treated under the next sub-head.

Elm.—The Slippery, or Red, and the Winged occur here and there.

Oak.—Post Oak and Black Jack are common.

Buckeye.—The Smooth Ohio, or Fetid Buckeye occurs in the river bottoms, but has always been scarce.

Pawpaw.—Well known throughout the Ohio River Valley for its banana-like fruit, which some persons learn to like as an article of diet. To "learn to like" them one must merely taste of them, at times far apart, and when hungry and under the most favorable circumstances. Even then many will fail.

Persimmon.—Common and more edible than the preceding. Persons abroad do not know much about them, from the fact that they cannot be shipped to a great distance. Before they are perfectly soft they are inedible, and after that they decay too rapidly for shipping to market. Some one might make a little money at drying and canning them. Persimmon trees four feet in diameter have been seen here.

Mulberry.—This occurs here, but, as everywhere else, is rare.

Crabapple.—Two species are found here, but neither is as abundant as elsewhere.

Thorn.—There are five species of thorn in this region, generally known as Red Haws. The most common are Black or Pear, the Cockspur, the Washington and the Scarlet-fruited.

Box-Elder, or Ash-leaved Maple was formerly common, but is now scarce.

Red Bud, or Judas Tree, is common in this vicinity, and is well known by its purplish crimson tops in early spring before the leaves appear.

Red Cedar occurs, but is rare.

Sassafras and *Spice Bush*, almost the only two members of the Laurel family in the United States, are both common in this county. The latter, however, is a shrub, and is becoming scarce. Sassafras four feet four inches in diameter have been found in Daviess County.

Service or June Berry.—Rare.

Alder.—The Smooth and Hoary Alders, of the Birch family, and Black Alder or Winterberry, of the Holly family, occur in this county.

Dogwood.—The Flowering Dogwood is a common low tree; the other dogwoods are mentioned under the next sub-head.

Hop Hornbeam and *Water Beech* found occasionally, as also the Southern Buckthorn.

Wafer Ash, a tree whose bark and leaves yield a fetid odor, is sometimes found. Is sometimes also called Hop Tree and Shrubby Trefoil.

The Common or "Black" Locust is native here.

Holly.—One species of holly may occur in wet grounds.

Willows.—Six species of willows are found in this county, ranging from shrubs to small trees.

BUSHES AND SHRUBS.

Dogwoods (the Silky and the Panicled Cornels), Butter Bush, False Indigo, Wild Hydrangea, Burning Bush, Bladdernut, Common Elder, three species of Sumach, Wolfberry, Coralberry, Wild Black Currant, two species of Gooseberry, Black Haw, White Rod, Shrubby St. John's wort, Mistletoe, Spice Bush, Prickly Ash, Calico Bush (or Ivy), Holly-leaved Oak, Alder Buckthorn, Choke Cherry, Choke Berry, two species of Plum, and two species of Hazlenut are about all that come under this head in Daviess County.

VINES.

Grape.—The Winter or Frost Grape is common, but the Summer Grape, a delicious fruit, is very scarce, if indeed it can be found at all in this county. In early days it was common, but the vines have been destroyed by reckless grape-gatherers. The Catawba is escaping from cultivation. The Virginia Creeper, or American "Ivy," is abundant throughout the West.

Poison Ivy.—This occurs almost everywhere, sometimes as a small shrub, when it is called Poison Oak, and sometimes as a large vine reaching to the top of the tallest tree. It has three leaflets to each leaf, while the Virginia Creeper has five; and young Box-Elder is distinguished from Poison Ivy by whitish bloom covering the leaf-stems and green twigs of the former.

Virgin's Bower occurs but rarely.

Moonseed is common everywhere. This has erroneously been called Sarsaparilla. Its round, yellow roots have a tonic bitter taste.

Climbing Bittersweet is a twining, woody vine, found occasionally. It bears orange-colored berries, in clusters which are conspicuous in autumn, resembling wax-work, by which term they are indeed sometimes called, and have been used in ornamentation. This vine is also called simply Bittersweet, but the true medical Bittersweet is a plant of an entirely different order and appearance, not a vine, and not growing wild in this county.

Vetches.—This term may comprise several small herbaceous vines of the pea and bean family, occurring frequently in the woods, but of no great consequence.

Hop.—Occasional.

Wild Pea Vine, or *Hog Peanut*, is abundant.

Wild Balsam Apple, called also Wild Cucumber, and by many other local names, is a vigorous, herbaceous vine, bearing a bur-like fruit, like that of the Jimson-weed, and flourishing about cultivated grounds.

Morning-glory.—The most common plant of this order, growing spontaneously beyond the bounds of cultivation, is the Hedge Bindweed, or Rutland Beauty. Eight species of Dodder ("Love-vine") may be found, all rare except one. It appears like orange-colored thread growing on the tops of weeds.

Bindweeds.—Black Bindweed, arrow-leaved Tear-thumb, and climbing false Buckwheat occur here and there. The first mentioned is sometimes a pest in fields.

Wild Yam, *Green Brier*, *Carrion Flower*, etc., are common in the woods.

Besides the above, there are several species of plants which are sometimes called vines, but are not strictly such. They grow mostly prostrate on the ground, but neither climb nor twine; for examples, Goose-grass, Bracted Vervain, Yellow Honeysuckle, etc.

NATIVE HERBS.

The most common wild herbacious plants, especially in earlier days, were wild Sunflowers, Coneflowers, Spanish Needle, Stick-seed, Tick-seed, Rosin-weed, Sneeze-weed, Yarrow, Asters, Flea-banes, Golden-rods, Thoroughworts, Iron-weeds, Fire-weed, Thistles, Catch-fly, Wood-sorrel, Spring Beauty, Anemones, Violets, Milkweeds, May-Apple, Loosestrife, Wild Parsley, Dogbane, Sweet Ciceley, Bedstraw (Cleavers and Goose-grass), Gerardia, American Pennyroyal, Wild Mint, Water Hoarhound, Giant Hyssop, Red and Yellow Puccoon, Beggar's-Lice, Wild Phloxes (Sweet William), Ground Cherry, Rich-weed, Potentilla, Wild Touch-me-not, Three-seeded Mercury, Horse-tail, Cat-tail, Arrow-head Trilliums, Solomon's Seal, Spider-wort, and the Ferns. Ginseng, locally called "sang," was common in early day, but, on account of its marketable value, it has been about all eradicated from our woods; and for the same reason, its supposed value, it has never been considered a weed.

In addition to the foregoing, we may add the following, as occurring more rarely, but were still frequent and were either prominent or interesting in some feature: Adam and Eve, Adder's Tongue, Agrimony, Alum-root, Avens, Baneberry, Beard-tongue, Black Snakeroot, Blood-root, Blue Flag, Bog Rush, Boneset, Buck Bean, Bull Rush, Bush Clover, Cardinal Flower, Club Rush, Cohosh, Columbine, Cress, Crowfoots, Cudweed, Culver's Physic, Dragoon-root, Dry Strawberry, Dutchman's Breeches, Enchanter's Nightshade, Evening Primrose, Feverwort, Fog-fruit, Fool's Parsley, Foxglove, Gentians, Goat's Rue, Golden Alexander, Greek Valerian, Groundnut, Groundsel, Hawk-weed, Hedge Nettle, Herb Robert, Hibiscus, Horsemint, Honewort, Hound's Tongue, Indian Turnip, Ladies' Slipper, Lead Plant, Leaf-cup, Leek, Liverwort, Lousewort, Lupine, Marsh-mallow, Marsh-marigold, Meadow Rue, Monkey Flower, Mouse-ear, Mugwort, Nettle, Pepper-and-Salt, Pond-weed, Pond Lily, Prairie Burdock, Rue Anemone, Seltheal, Seneca, nakeroot, Squill Star-grass, Trumpet-weed, Venus' Looking-glass, Virginia Snakeroot, Wake Robin, Waterleaf, Water Parsnip, Water Plantain, Wild Ginger, Wild Indigo, Wild Larkspur, Wild Rye, Wild Pepper-grass, Wild Sarsaparilla, Wild Touch-me-not, Worm-seed, Yellow Pond Lily.

WEEDS.

These are introduced herbs, growing spontaneously in cultivated and waste grounds. These, of course, have not been purposely introduced from the East and from Europe, but their seeds have been unavoidably brought West in the shipment of goods and otherwise:

The most familiar weeds in this section of country are Smartweed, Knot-weed, Pig-weed, Thorny Amaranth, Lamb's Quarter, Dog-Fennel or May-weed, Bull-Nettle, Jimson, Poke, Indian Mallow, Pursley, Spurge, Shepherd's Purse, Pepper-grass, Chickweed, Common Mallows, Gill, Bouncing Bet, Milkweed, several species, Silk-weed, Figwort, Motherwort, Catnip, Hoarhound, Mullein, four Vervains, Burdock, Cocklebur (both Common and Spiny), Black Nightshade, Dandelion, Toad Flax, Sow Thistle, Sneeze-weed, Iron-weed, Plantain, Goosefoot, Rich-weed, Ragweed, Horse-weed, Camphor-weed, etc. The Thorny Amaranth has been introduced since the commencement of the last war, apparently from the South.

Clover and grass, as they grow on the commons, are scarcely considered weeds, on account of their great utility to live stock, while many field and garden plants, when cultivated for their products are considered useful, are weeds when they come spontaneously in the way, obstructing the desired cultivation of other plants.

Plants "escaping from cultivation," as Spider-flower, or Cleome, Bouncing Bet, Bittersweet, Parsnip, Stonecrop, Sunflower, Prince's Feather, Lungwort, Horse Radish, Gill, Indian Heliotrope, Morning Glory, Buckwheat, etc., are weeds or not weeds, according to whether they come in our way or not.

The term "botany" includes all mushrooms, toadstools, mildew, rust, etc., varying in size from that of a flour barrel to a microscopic point. Most fungi are microscopic, and many living germs are so minute and so low in the scale of organization that they are neither vegetable nor animal. The germs of decay are living "organisms," not known to be either vegetable or animal, and are mostly of the species called "Bacterium." Nearly all discolorations of leaves are due to the presence of minute fungi or kindred organisms, which are as symmetrical as wheels, and often beautiful. Pear-blight and apple-blight are now believed to be caused by bacteria or other germs of disease, and nearly all diseases of plants, as well as many affections among men, are now supposed by the medical profession to be caused, or at least accompanied, by such germs, in countless millions.

The amateur botanist, at the present day, finds but little interest in rambling through the woods of Kentucky, because by pasturage nearly all the native plants are killed out, and their place supplied by a few insignificant weeds and grasses. But the seeker after fungi, mildews, rusts, etc., finds a much richer field than he could have found fifty or seventy-five years ago.

"Malaria" signifies bad air; and the badness consists of disease germs, but it is not known whether these are vegetable or animal or neither. These germs are very numerous in their genera and species, and most of them are always more or less present. Hence it is always better to counteract them by preserving a vigorous state of the body than by seeking antidotal poisons.

ZOOLOGY.

This term refers to the whole animal kingdom, and as a science is divided into "Zoology," in the narrowest sense, which is the natural history of quadrupeds, ornithology (of birds), hepetology (of reptiles), entomology (of insects), etc.

Quadrupeds.—The most conspicuous wild animals of pioneer times in this part of Kentucky were buffalo, elk, deer, bears, wolves, panthers, jaguars, wild-cats, wild hogs, foxes, raccoons ("coons"), opossums ("possums"), skunks (or "pole-cats"), otters, beavers, musk-rats, minks, weasels, ground-hogs (or "woodchucks"), squirrels, rabbits and moles.

As a rule the larger species disappeared first, and the smaller, most of them, remain until the present time. First the buffalo and elk disappeared, then bears, panthers, deer, beaver, etc. The smaller native quadrupeds have generally become very scarce, while those of civilization, as rats and mice, have become abundant. In some of the wilder parts of the county there may yet be seen occasionally a deer, a wolf, a panther, or a wild-cat. The gray fox has mainly become extinct; there are some red foxes yet. Opossums are nearly all gone. Their flesh is eaten by many persons, baked with sweet potatoes. There are a good many raccoons yet, especially in the flats of Panther Creek. They are caught with traps, and by treeing them, and by chasing after them by their tracks in the snow. Skunks, otters, and weasels are very rare. There are a goodly number of musk-rats and minks. Wild hogs were the descendants of stray domestic individuals. In some sections they used to be common, but they disappeared about the time that "hog cholera" came about. Ground-hogs are still found occasionally.

Squirrels are still abundant in some localities, especially during seasons of mast. The gray squirrel predominates in numbers. No black specimens have been reported, although, of course, some may have existed. Flying squirrels exist in this section.

Moles are quite abundant.

Birds.—The species of fowls inhabiting this country are too numerous to mention here. All exist to this day that have ever flourished here; but the wild turkey, being a good game bird and very large, has of course become very scarce. Quails are still common. In the city of Owensboro the English sparrow is beginning to multiply, which the citizens will probably regret in the future.

In early times a great migration or raid often took place, of pigeons, wild turkeys, squirrels, etc. Pigeons would sometimes darken the sky for hours as they flew over, and bend and break down the boughs of the trees when they roosted. Squirrels would sometimes migrate in immense numbers, swimming the streams, when they would be easily caught and killed.

The pioneers have many interesting experiences to relate concerning the chase and wild animals generally. A large volume could easily be filled with entertaining anecdotes.

A query for naturalists is the curious fact that while fox squirrels and cranes are abundant, or often seen, on the Indiana side of the river within a mile of this city, they are never seen on this side; and strange enough, the gray squirrel to be found anywhere on this side is rarely or never seen on the Indiana shore. We are further informed that the ground squirrel, so common everywhere, is almost unknown in Daviess County, although in the adjoining counties of Ohio, Muhlenburg and McLean they are numerous. The scarcity of rock in this county is given as a reason of the absence of the latter.

Reptiles.—The hard-shelled or snapping turtle, the soft-shelled, the land and map turtle, are all common.

Of snakes in this region, the most noted are the moccasin, the timber rattlesnake, black racer, which is plentiful, black and garter snakes, spreading viper or adder, milk or house snake, copperhead, American ring-snake and the grass snake. These reptiles, however, are all diminishing in numbers, as the county becomes more densely populated. A black snake fifteen feet long and fifteen or twenty inches girth was said to exist in 1870, on the farm of Mrs. James Shipp, near Owensboro. It had been seen occasionally for eight or ten years previously.

Three or four species of lizard abound in this region, but, like the toads, they are innocent and of no consequence.

Fish.—About all the fish that are found in Western waters are found also within the limits of Daviess County; and this county is well favored with good fishing waters,—the Ohio River, Green River, Panther Creek, and numerous other creeks and ponds. All the game fish, especially the finer kinds, are much scarcer at the present day than in early times, but there are State laws prohibiting their wanton destruction. The best kinds referred to are the black or green, and the striped or rock bass, weighing three to seven pounds; the "jack" salmon, the bachelor perch, the white or drum perch, pickerel and cat. The white perch and buffalo are abundant in the Ohio River. Of cat there are three kinds—the Mississippi, the channel, and the mud or yellow. Of the first mentioned specimens have been caught in the Ohio River weighing as much as 150 pounds. Cat fish and shovel fish are still plentiful. They are much alike in their appearance, and in the quality of their flesh. A few native carp may be found in the tributaries to the Ohio.

The bream, or "tin mouth," is a ravenous, speckled, flat fish sometimes caught, but it is not a fine game fish. It averages about two pounds in weight, and furnishes good food for the table. The redhorse is very rare. The two principal varieties of minnows are the silver-sides, or shiners, and the chubs. Nine other species exist here. Eels occur in respectable numbers, and there are a few river sturgeon and sun-fish.

Considerable interest is now manifested in fish-farming, and in introducing new kinds of food fish. Both the General Government and the Commonwealth of Kentucky are aiding the citizens here in this noble enterprise, and the prospects of success are said to be encouraging. The German carp was first introduced into Daviess County in 1880, and this fish has been known here to attain a weight of one pound and a length of fourteen inches within nine months. Many applications were made for fry in the winter of 1881–'2, but the Government could not supply the demand until the following fall, when Mr. Geo. V. Triplett received about forty lots of twenty each, and distributed them to the applicants. Some persons say they do not like the taste of this fish, but its advocates claim that a failure in the cooking must have been the cause of the trouble. The receipt for preparing them is somewhat peculiar.

California salmon and Potomac shad, planted in this county, are beginning to weigh about two pounds.

Among the useless or noisome fish, the gar (fresh-water gar) is still abundant, as it probably ever will be. Occasionally an "alligator gar" is caught in the Ohio River, sometimes as much as five feet long. Dog-fish, gourd-seed or grinnell, the skip-jack, suckers and a few more unimportant fish are found.

WILD BEES

and honey were abundant during the "wild" days of Daviess County's career. The old settlers all have experiences to relate in connection with bee-hunting and discovery of large yields of honey. For ten or fifteen years past scarcely a bee-tree has been found.

CHAPTER XIII.

METEOROLOGY.

The climate of this region is very pleasant most of the year, and well calculated for the fullest development of all the common crops of this country. There has not been kept within the limits of Daviess County what is called a "meteorological station," but we are exceedingly fortunate in being offered the use of an extraordinary diary, faithfully kept by Mr. Joseph Thomas, of Owensboro, for about thirty years, commencing with Jan. 22, 1844, the Monday after his first marriage. This diary is a marvel of a daily record of events, of the weather, and of fine penmanship and correct spelling. Little did he think, thirty-eight years ago, that he would live to see the substance of it or any part of it in print like this, in a large book!

As he generally kept his thermometer in an unoccupied room in the house, or in the entrance hall, about ten to fifteen degrees must be subtracted from the figures in the first part of the following record, for the winter months, to obtain the true temperature out of doors. We have selected and compiled from the diary; to print all of it would make nearly two volumes the size of this. The war record and miscellaneous matters appear elsewhere in this work.

For the purpose of this chapter we give only twenty-two years (1844–1865), which is abundant to show the nature of the climate of Daviess County.

DIARY OF JOSEPH THOMAS.

1844.

Jan. 22.—The winter up to this date has been one of unusual mildness, having had no snow of any depth or any ice sufficient to skate on. For two months it has rained almost incessantly, and the river has been very high, for the season.

Jan. 25.—Became much colder and by

Jan. 27, the ice was hard enough to skate on. By

Jan. 29, it was thick enough to put up.

Jan. 30.—Ice melting rapidly, for a few hours.

Thermometer during the last ten days of the month, 20° to 61½° Four days were cloudy, with rain or snow.

Feb. 1.—Becomes warm, with hard rain.

Feb. 2–10.—Unpleasantly cool, with rain.

Feb. 11–21.—Very pleasant for the season. Beautiful spring weather the last five days.

Feb. 25–29.—Changeable, but averaging warm for this time of the year. River falling, but still navigable for large boats.

Thermometer during the month, 29° to 67°.

March.—This month came in stormy—high winds and rain. The first day was very warm.

March 1–14.—Disagreeable; roads muddy; river high enough for large boats in the channels.

March 14–21.—Variable—snow, rain, and fair weather.

March 21–27.—Pleasant and warm. River falling rapidly.

March 27–29.—Rainy.

March 30.—Snow covered the ground in the morning, but was melted away by 2 P. M.

March 31.—Clear and cool.

Thermometer for the month 37° (on the 21st) to 75° (on the 25th).

April.—1–14, pleasant, warm, clear; roads in good order. River falling, but high enough for large boats. Seven steamers passed up in one hour. Trees put forth their leaves, and by the middle of the month they were in full foliage. Health of the community good.

Thermometer, 42° to 85°

May.—1–2, cloudy and warm; 3–7, clear; 8–15, mixed; 15–17, rainy; 17–31, occasional showers; worms destructive to crops; 25, lightning struck the court and market house, but did little injury, although the latter was filled with men.

Thermometer, 60° to 90°

June.—1–13, variable; 14–22, rainy, and to 31, very rainy and warm. River falling. Thermometer 60° to 88°, but seemingly hotter during the rainy portion of the month, on account of the oppressiveness of the atmosphere. Mississippi higher than at any time since 1785.

July.—This month came in rainy and hot; roads muddy; river high, the bar being covered; 20–31, river falling fast. Thermometer during the month 73° to 94½°. Atmosphere much of the time oppressive.

August.—1–10, hot, the three o'clock observations of the thermometer indicating 85° to 90°; clear and calm; river still in good order; 8–17, air more bracing; 18–31, slightly cooler.

September.—1–10, pleasant; river rising a little, and the Fawn resumes regular trips; 18–20, hot; 21, cool; 22–30, river low again and no boats going up; can walk dry-shod from French Island to Indiana. Pigeons flying. The month generally pleasant. Mercury 49° to 92°.

October.—Pleasant. Some frost. Large boats running. Five foggy and ten cloudy days. Thermometer 38° at 7 A. M. to 80° at 3 P. M.

November.—1–10, clear and pleasant; 10–12, rain, which was much needed. Large boats running. Extremes of thermometer (7 A. M. to 8 P. M. observations), 33° to 81°.

December.—1–8, stormy,—high winds and rain; 9–14, clear, but not very cold; 15 to 31, generally calm, and nothing remarkable. Extremes in thermometrical observations, 18° to 65°

1845.

January.—Calm, pleasant and healthful; river in good order; 11, snow deep enough for sleighing. Thermometer, 32 to 68. No ice yet of sufficient thickness for storage.

February.—1–9, cool, 27° to 50°; 10–12, warmer; 13–19, cooler; 20–22, warm; 23–28 moderate. River in good stage; no ice thick enough for storage during the whole winter. Thermometer during the month ranged from 27½° to 64°. On the 14th a most beautiful rainbow.

arch.—Thermometer, 32° to 73°. River high. Public health good. A pleasant month.

April.—1–15, clear and bracing; 15–18, rainy, but river low and falling; 19–31, dry, and river very low; large boats not running. Thermometer ranged from 39° on the 8th to 90° on the 24th.

May.—1, warm,—72°; 2–9, cooler,—49° to 72°; river rising slowly; 10–31, warm and generally clear; river falling again. Health of people good.

June.—1–9, warm and dusty; thermometer at 3 P. M., 80° to 93°; 9, hard rain; but little tobacco set out; crops promise to be light; river commences to rise, and by the 25th attained a good stage. Extremes of temperature, 63° to 93°; 19–28, several rains.

July.—1–7, pleasant; 8–31, hot. Four rainy days during the month; most of the days, flying clouds. River fell during the month, until it got very low. Crops more promising. Average heat during the month, at three P. M., 85¾°; extremes, 62° to 94°.

August.—Pleasant; streets dusty until the 8th, when at seven P. M. occurred one of the hardest rains ever witnessed here, with wind and lightning. Trees and light buildings were blown down. Average heat during the month, 81°. Only the smallest boats can ply the river. For clearness, cloudiness and fogs the month was about equally characterized.

September.—1–5, intensely hot, the 3d being the hottest day of the season,—89°, 95°, 90°. Cool nights set in. People becoming sickly. A number of deaths of eminent citizens. Two or three frosts during the month. Extremes of temperature, 32° (during the night of the 21st) to 95° on the afternoon of the 3d.

October.—Pleasant; temperature, 42° at 7 A. M. on two mornings to 78° on the afternoon of two days. River in good order. Public health better. A fine, dreamy Indian summer.

November.—Indian summer nearly all the month,—frosty mornings and sunny days; 4, heavy frost and ice; 23, sudden cold; 26, snow; 27, 19° out doors; 28, 3° below zero out doors; 29, 30, very cold.

December.—1–8, cold; 9, warmer; 10–18, moderate; ice prevents navigation; 19–27, very cold; 28–31, much milder; 31, ice running out. Ice got to be three or four inches thick during the month.

1846.

January.—Ice heavy enough to put in store, but a part of the month the Ohio was navigable. No storms. Record of temperature omitted.

February.—Ditto.

March.—Nothing noteworthy.

April.—Temperature 50° to 74°. A little rain, but no storms.

May.—1–13, rain almost every day, and river rising; 14–31, warm and cloudy, but not much rain.

June.—Rainy and river in good order. Thermometer, 61° to 88°.

July.—1–14, hotter and hotter; 15, cooler; 16, 17, fire necessary; warmer again until 28, when it was very hot; 29–31, hot. A fair amount of rain during the month, but river went down until the 28th, when it commenced to rise rapidly.

August.—Hotter until the 7th (94°), then steadily warm until the 24th, when it dropped to 68° at 7 A. M., then warm until the close of the month. River very low.

The summer, on the whole, was very wet—not a week of clear weather since spring. Crops, tolerable; corn, very fine; tobacco, poor and worm-eaten; peaches, large and abundant; melons, poor; garden vegetables, fine. General good health prevailing.

September.—Warm, 8th and 9th particularly hot, and 16th a sudden cooling. People unusually healthy. Latter part of the month very dry. River low.

October.—This month came in pleasant, and continued so, on an average, throughout the month. The first frost of the season came on the 18th, and was a severe one. Some ice during the remainder of the month. Indian summer, especially the 24th and after. Navigation was stopped by low water about the middle of the month; between the 22d and 25th it rose so as to be navigable for any boat, and by the last of the month it was almost as low as ever.

November.—1–2, rainy; 3–17, clear, hazy, cloudy and warmer, except 5th, when there was frost; 18–20, rainy; 21, frost; 24, first snow, which the wet ground melted as fast as it came; 25, wintry morning; 26–30, cold and cloudy.

December.—Exceedingly mild; 2, 7, 8 and 16, rainy; very little clear weather; the latter part of the month warm enough to sit without a fire.

1847.

January.—1, raining and blowing in the morning ; cleared off by noon ; 1–6, mild; 6–12, very cold ; all the ice-houses in town filled with ice at least four inches thick; 10, ground covered with snow ; 11, 9° below zero out of doors; 15, 61° to 69°; 16, 31° in house; 19, 2° above zero out of doors; 23, thawing fast; 26, splendid ice, six inches thick.

February.—Nothing remarkable in the weather.

March.—1–10, rather cool; 11, heavy snow, which probably would have measured twelve or fifteen inches in depth had it not been thawed away by the warm and wet ground; it snowed all day without intermission; river very high; 21, more snow; 25–31, very warm for the season,—35° to 75°; 31, no gardening done yet. Roads impassable.

April.—Cool; spring backward; wet; 18, ice in the morning; latter part of the month dry.

May.—River falling; weather constantly rainless, and the ground is baked and the roads dusty; 3, white frost; 8, very cool, 60° the warmest part of the day.

June.—Pleasant enough; rain sufficient for the crops, which are promising, although corn is not over knee high in many places; 8, 23, 26, 27, oppressively warm.

July.—Hot as usual, the 13th being oppressively hot; 10–20, dry; 21–27, occasional showers.

August.—Pleasant,—some warm and some cool weather; 88° the highest; latter part of the month, very little rain. Crops good.

September.—Unsurpassably pleasant as to temperature, but very dry and dusty; 15 and 29, frost.

October.—Pleasant; heavy frost on the 13th, 15th and 27th; river very high by the 26th. Public health good.

November.—7, thermometer 76° and a severe storm; otherwise the month was variable but without extremes; several rainy days; 25, snowed.

December.—1–14, pleasant; river very high; 14, snowed all day, reaching a depth of 16 inches; drifted some places to a depth of four feet; 14–31, cool; river falling.

1848.

January.—1–8, warm and disagreeable, but the public health good; 9, very cold; 10, only 2° above zero; the rest of the month clear and moderately cold.

February.—No extremes.

March.—Nothing remarkable. Gardens made during the middle of the month. The first week was cold, but from the 10th onward it grew warmer.

April.—Two or three light frosts; otherwise nothing remarkable.

May.—Thermometer 51° to 86°. Several hard rains.

June.—Thermometer 59° to 89°. Rain moderate.

July.—58° to 89°. Very wet; wheat much injured.

August.—Most of the month cloudy; middle portion sultry.

September.—Half cloudy. One hard rain.

October.—18, first ice. Weather average for the season throughout the month.

November.—32° to 55°. A little rain on the 4th, considerable on the 11th, and the first snow on the 25th.

December.—First half of the month rainy, muddy, chilly; 9, Panther Creek higher than ever known.

1849.

January.—Still wet and disagreeable, near the freezing point.

February.—Thermometer 10° to 53° in the hall, averaging rather cool. About the 19th some fine ice was stored.

March.—Very fair spring weather. Gardens made early.

April.—Frost on 2d and 15th.

May.—Temperature in the open air, 56° to 79°; rain rather limited.

June.—Sultry; rain abundant.

July.—9 and 10 the sultriest days. Some rain the first part of the month, and but little toward the last,—which is the average for this month. Wheat crop ruined by rust.

August.—A hot month, with a very little rain.

September.—Dry and warm; river low.

October.—1–5, fair and comfortable; 6, disagreeable, raw; 13–31, beautiful weather.

November.—Thermometer 32 77° Dry autumn; beautiful weather.

December.—Thermometer 10° in an unoccupied room in the house, to 52°; 10, snow; 2 and 15, drizzle; 21 and 28, rain; 30, snow. A rather cool, raw month.

1850.

January.—13, snow eight inches deep; 7, 15, 18, 20, 24 and 25, rain.

February.—3, very cold; 4, mercury down to 7 in the house; 13, 14, sleet and rain, and roads in an awful condition; 14, heavy snow; 25, hard rain; 28, storm.

March.—1–8, cool, windy and raw; 10, some ice; 17, hail fell at 4 P. M., as large as partridge eggs; 22, rainy and cold; 23–25, ice; 26, snow three inches deep; 27, 28, thick ice; 29–31, more spring-like.

April.—7, heavy frost; 13, still wintry; 14, ice covered with snow; 18–23, cold rains.

May.—1–11, cool; 6, frost; 12–15, heavy rains; spring backward; farmers planting but little.

June.—1, cool; 2–8, much warmer; 26, very hot day; wheat rusting; 23–29, most lovely nights.

July.—1–4, hot; 5–6, oppressively hot; 6, hard rain; 14, light rain nearly all day; 27–31, showery. Wheat crop ruined by rust.

August.—Hot; 9, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, sultry and tedious; 10, at 3 P. M. a terrific storm, the wind a hurricane, doing considerable damage; 27–28, rather too cool in the morning to sit without a fire.

September.—Warm; 4, heavy rain in the night; 14, river very low.

October.—26, ice and frost; 31, warm, 69°.

November.—8, heavy frost and ice; 16, first snow, but light; 26, severe thunder-storm; 27, more rain. Month average for temperature. River rising.

December.—5, sleet; 7, snow; 8, very cold; 12, rain; 14, misty; 19, drizzly; 22, rain all day; 28, drizzly. River high and rising.

1851.

January.—1-5, moderate; 7–9, spring-like; 10–29, moderate; 28, stormy; 30–'31, cold; good ice.

February.—1–7, moderate; 8, 9, spring weather; 10–28, average; 17, etc., river rising; 23, hard storm; 27, rain and hail.

March.—1–6, raw; 7–9, windy; 8, ice; 12, frost; 15, beautiful rainbow; 25, frost middle of the month, trees budding; last part, warm.

April.—1, warm; 4 and 12, rain; 15, light frost; 21, cold; 22, frost and thin ice; 30, cool. Frequent showers during the month.

May.—1, chilly; 2, heavy frost and thin ice; many things damaged; 6, heavy frost again; peaches nearly all killed; 10, warm; 16, very hot; 17, hard rain; 20–31, dry and warm. Nearly every kind of fruit was destroyed during the month.

June.—1–12, dry; 13 and 15, rain; 30, hot during the day, but so cool at night as to make fire comfortable; 20–30, dry and exceedingly dusty.

July.—1, cool; 1–6, warm; 7 and 8, very sultry; 13–15, very hot and oppressive; rest of the month hot, with considerable rain 28 and 29.

August.—1–10, warm; 11–17, hot, the 17th being the hottest day of the season—95°; 18–31, moderate to hot, with a little rain.

September.—1–14, hot; river low; 15–24, moderate; 25–30, cool; 25 and 27, frost; 29, beautiful northern lights.

October.—Average to 23d, when there was heavy frost and ice; 13, 14, river rose a foot, but toward the last of the month fell to a very low point.

Very dry autumn.

November.—5, river rising a little, but directly fell again; only two feet of water on the bar; 21, first snow fell—very slight; 27, rain; 29, heavy frost.

December.—1–12, moderate; 13–27, cold, on the 17th being 1° below zero in the open air; 28–31, a little warmer.

1852.

January.—5, snow-storm all day; 10, snow again; 13, 2° below zero; 14, fine sleighing, snow six inches deep; 19, 13° below zero out of doors; peaches killed; 22, river closed; 29, first boat up since 19th; 30, shore ice broke. On the 1st the river rose three feet. A very cold and inclement month. Ice became six to eight inches thick, and was beautifully clear. Skating was delightful. Snow lay on the ground fifteen days, a length of time not known for many years.

February.—1, river rising very fast and full of ice; 4, spring day; 6, river clear of ice; 5, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 28, rain; 15, hail; 28, snow also.

March.—Middle of the month delightful and gardening going on; 18, cool and unpleasant; 22, frost; latter part of the month warm and showery. River rose and fell two or three times, but averaged a good stage.

April.—1–8, disagreeable; 9, heavy frost; 10–27, rather cool; 28–30, warm. Whole month rainy; 13, etc., river fell; 25, very high; 29, falling.

May.—21, slight frost.

June.—9, cool enough for fire; 10–17, very dry; 18, plenty of rain.

July.—7, the sultriest day of the month. Last part of the month, crops suffering from drouth.

August.—First half of the month, very dry, damaging crops; last half, plenty of rain.

September.—13, first frost, slight; 20, rained all day; 26, frost; last of the month river went down very low.

October.—13, heavy frost; river very low all the month; 23, dew so heavy that the trees dripped; 18, etc., beautiful Indian summer.

November.—1, frost; 8, frost and ice; 18, first snow to cover the ground, but soon melted; 24, rainbow; 7, river rising fast and 19, falling fast; 23–27, "horrible" weather.

December.—Dreary; river high.

1853.

January.—Warm and wet; river high.

February.—1–4, warm; rest of the month moderate, some rain, sleet, etc.

March.—19, heavy frost; 29, frost; some rain, drizzling, etc., and on the whole a rather disagreeable month.

April.—13, trees budding; 15, heavy frost; 21, hot, 81°; 22–30, continues warm during the day but cool nights; 26, frost. River rising all the month.

May.—1–10, cool, fires needed every day ; 19, very cool ; 20–31, dry and dusty.

June.—Hot, especially the latter part of the month, an unprecedented drouth prevailing; crops dried up, except that corn looked well and wheat was fine. River only three feet on the bar, the lowest ever known in June.

July.—2, the showery season commenced.

August.—28, slight frost.

Fruits plentiful this season.

September.—Nothing unusual in the weather.

October.—3, 4, frost; 11, heavy frost; 24, ice; 27, cold and drizzly; 29, fine frost; river low; 18, lovely Indian summer.

December.—12, etc., beautiful weather; 18, first snow.

1854.

January.—23, 5° below zero. River full of ice most of the month and high.

February.—Nothing remarkable.

March.—5–10, an unprecedented amount of rain fell; 8, some trees showing buds; 11, thin ice; 17, peach-trees in bloom; 18, some ice; 26 and 28, a little ice again. River very high.

April.—1–3, ice; 18, heavy frost and ice; 21–27, warm.

May.—River in fine order; weather usual.

June.—River falling; 23–30, very hot and oppressive.

July.—Hot; average heat at three P. M., 90¼°. Dry and dusty.

August.—1–2, the two hottest days of the season,—94° to 98; rest of the month hot, especially after the 24th. Average for the month at three, P. M., 91.1°. Still dry; everything burnt up; no grass. River as low as ever known to be.

September.—4, thermometer 99½°, hottest day ever observed here to this date. Hot and dry all the month. Corn crops short; hay, oats and wheat very fine; tobacco fair.

October.—1, a good rain, the first of importance since June 2 the corn crops are short; 5, first frost. River exceedingly low, but raised about three feet near the last of the month.

November.—12, first snow, ground covered; 26, river rising a little.

December.—5, ice on creeks strong enough to bear one up; ice three inches thick on the creeks and ponds; 11, heaviest frost ever witnessed,—white on trees all day; 12, trees still white with frost, and constant fog; 18–31, cold, with some rain at the warmest periods; 8, about six feet water on the bars; 17, river down again; 26, seven feet on the bars.

1855.

January.—1, river in fair order, but fell toward middle of the month. Lovely weather about the 16th, but the month generally was cold; 23, snow three inches deep; 30–31, ice four inches thick.

February.—Cold; river full of ice.

March.—1, beautiful; 15, river high. First half of the month, over six inches of rain.

April.—14, trees budding finely; river in fine order; 25, thermometer reached 90°.

June.—River in fine order; a fine crop of wheat; 18, a hurricane.

July.—River well up Garden vegetables abundant and good 16, high wind and rain, prostrating much of the corn.

September.—1–4, very wet weather. Most of the month hot.

October.—7, frost and ice; 12, frost; 14–15, lovely weather; 18, dusty; 25, heavy frost and ice; 29–31, warm and delightful. A wet month.

November.—15, 74°, warmest day of the month; 22–24, chilly.

December.—27, ice four inches thick. Some warm weather and lovely days this month.

1856.

January.—4, 3 °below zero; ice seven and a half inches thick; 5 and 8, 7° below zero; 9, 16° below; 10, 12° below; 17, snow melted off; 26, wind, snow and hail; 31, snow four inches deep. River full of ice and no navigation this month.

February.—1, snowy and sleighing; 3, 16° below zero out of doors; 4, 23° below zero; skating on the river; 5, 14° below; 9, thaw; 11, sloppy; 19, thawing, and snow nearly all gone; 20, more snow; 23, snow gone; 25–29, river full of ice, but navigation commences. Roads muddy.

March.—1, rain, sleet and snow; 2, snow all gone and river clear of ice; 4, roads drying out; blustering; 10, thermometer 12°; 1–20, river falling; 27, snowy, chilly day; 31, no signs of spring. Farmers complaining of want of rain, and tobacco too dry to strip.

April.—5, spring-like day. Dry month. River in good order.

May.—River at good stage all the month; 30-31, slight frost.

June.—Dry, river low, and latter part of the month hot.

July.—15, very hot—94°; 16, 96°; 17, 99°; whole month dry and crops burning up.

August.—Hot, and a moderate quantity of rain.

September.—1–17, hot days and nights; 19, river very low; 22, light frost; 24 and 25, heavy frost, injuring the tobacco crop very much; 25, river lower than ever.

October.—1, heavy frost; 1–12, very dry and dusty; 13, rain; 17, Indian summer.

November.—Dry. Woods on fire. River low.

December.—Nothing remarkable.

1857.

January.—8, ice four to six inches thick; 19, 12° below zero—coldest day known up to this time; 22, 8° below zero; 26, snow melting away; 28–30, skating on the river.

February.—3, ice broke; 8, river rising fast; 10, coldest day of this month: river high and full of ice, in small pieces; 13, river clear of ice; and 18, falling fast.

March.—9, coldest day of this month; 19, river becoming very low; no packet running; 30, dry weather; 31, shower.

April.—Remarkable weather; 1–21, fires necessary; 2, 9, 10, 20, frost and ice; 17, snow; fruits and young tobacco generally killed. The last few days it warmed up some and vegetation started.

May.—7, frost; 15–20, cold enough to have fires all day; tobacco set out again the latter part of this month.

July.—3, fire necessary again, in the morning; 11, 17, 18, 19, 25, hot.

August.—2, 8, 11, 16, 24, thermometer 90° to 95°. River in good order the first part of the month, then went down the remainder of the month.

September.—13 and 14, hot and sultry; 24, light frost. River low, and first half of the month dry and dusty.

October.—11, 80°; 17, frost and ice; 20, heavy frost. Dry until the last week of the month.

November.—Rather cool.

December.—Very little winter weather. Some rain.

1858.

January.—A very open winter. Corn crop turns out poorly, on account of the freeze in November. Weather has been so wet that many farmers are not half done gathering their corn. Tobacco crop very large.

February.—A disagreeable month; 1, snow three inches deep; a chilling, disagreeable atmosphere; 2, snow nearly all melted off; 10, thermometer 30° in the hall,—coldest day of the winter so far; 11, ice not over an inch thick; 21, one of the dreariest of days; 23, ice three inches thick; 27, snow almost gone; 28, sleet, snow, etc.

March.—6, ground covered with ice; 8, river in good order; 14, summer-like day; 16, everybody gardening; 29, frost.

April.—7, trees putting out leaves; 26, chilly; 27, frost and ice endangering fruit.

May.—11, very wet and disagreeably cold; 12, frost; 20, fire necessary. Farmers complained of too much rain the first part of the month. River very high.

June.—27, thermometer 98°; river falling fast. A wet month, and oats for the first time in this region ruined by rust, and wheat badly damaged by it.

August.—A hot month until the 26th; after this time chills were prevalent. Wheat small and shriveled. Not enough oats in the country for seed. Corn and tobacco look well. River low

October.—8, 9, frost and ice.

November.—1, raining. During the month were several drizzly dismal days.

December.—Average for the season.

1859.

January.—Extremes; coldest day, 22d, when the thermometer indicated 4° during the night; warmest day, 20th,—thermometer 55° at 3, P. M.

February.—Temperature 12° to 72°; some rain; 23, river higher than since 1854.

March.—32° to 75°; 31, heavy frost. Average amount of rain and snow during the month.

April.—4 and 5, frost and ice; 15, extraordinarily windy; 18 and 24, heavy frost. A very wet month.

May.—Thermometer 53° to 89°; 10, roses in bloom. River fell to a low stage.

June.—Last week of the month very hot. Good wheat harvest. Dusty about the 9th.

July.—13, heat 101°; 14, 99½°; 18, 100°; 19, 99°. Roads dusty about the 12th, but some rain during the month. River getting low.

August.—Usual weather for the month.

September.—2, aurora borealis very brilliant; 21, fire necessary.

October.—6, 7, 10, 19, 28, 30 and 31, frost; 25 and 26, warm.

November.—3, beautiful Indian summer; 12, temperature fell 38° in twelve hours.

December.—7, 3°; 8, 6° below zero, and ice three inches thick; 9, ice four to five inches thick; 20, snow seven and a half inches deep; 23, 11° below zero, ice in river; 31, 5° by thermometer.

1860.

January.—1, zero; 2, 1° below, rest of the month moderate; 10, roads muddy; 18, river very high.

February.—1, zero; rest of month moderate. Some snowy, rainy or drizzly and disagreeable days.

March.—Very early spring; 26, peaches mostly killed.

April.—25, frost, and a cold day.

May.—21, storm, especially up the river.

June.—26 and 30, hottest days of the month—95°.

July.—10, heat 102½°, hottest day ever noticed since 1843, and perhaps much earlier; 22, 102°. Month averaged very hot and dry.

August.—3 and 4, heat 100°. Hot month, and a little rain. Extremely dusty about the middle of the month.

September.—4 and 7, heat 95°. Some rain during the month.

October.—12–15, frosty mornings. A month of good October weather.

November.—1, first snow; 9 and 20, chilly and dismal; 26, rained uninterruptedly all day; otherwise the month was average.

December.—30, 31, coldest days of the month—12° and 22°. A little snow and rain occasionally during the month.

1861.

January.—1, clear, calm and lovely.

February.—A month of moderate temperature and considerable rain; several days were lovely.

March.—24, peach-trees blooming.

April.—20, frost.

May.—Good month for crops. Hail on the night of the 12th.

June.—Good month for crops.

July.—Warm as usual.

August.—Hot and sultry.

September.—Warm.

October.—23, frost; 28, first biting frost.

November.—12, thermometer reached 80°; 29, snow covered the ground.

1862.

January.—A steady, cool month, without much freezing, but with considerable fog, mist and drizzling. On the 13th there were two inches of snow.

February.—Open. Winter passed, and no ice put up.

March.—1, disagreeable; 2, rainy; 6, snow an inch and a half deep; 7, snow nearly gone; 11, fine day and roads drying up fast; 17, heavy frost. River high. Spring late.

April.—6, heavy frost. A wet, backward spring.

May.—Dry and dusty until about the 20th.

June.—12, roads dusty; 28, farmers complaining that it is too wet.

July.—Good weather for the crops.

August.—Becoming dry, and the river low.

September.—Pleasant weather, but dry and the river low. Roads exceedingly dusty.

October.—A little rain; 12, light frost; 20–23, heavy frosts; 21, Indian summer; 25, snowed all afternoon, over two inches deep.

November.—A rather cool and cloudy month; 14, river has risen about two feet.

December.—Some rain and disagreeable weather; 31, beautiful day.

1863.

January.—15, snow twelve inches deep; 16, thirteen inches fall, deepest ever known here; eighteen inches deep in some parts of the county; 18–21, snow mostly melted away; 17, river rising rapidly.

February.—4, ice two to two and a half inches thick.

March.—1–13, wet and cool; 14–23, nice spring weather; 26, ice; 29, cold day; 13, river nearly over Indiana; 31, rain, wind, sleet, snow and sunshine.

April.—1–3, cold and blustering; 4, frost; rest of the month, fine for gardening.

May.—Dry and warm; rains on the 29th and 30th.

June.—16, river only three and a half feet on the bars.

July.—Characteristic.

August.—30, frost, ruining a great deal of the tobacco.

September.—19–20, frost, but tobacco not injured much; 29, 30, river very low.

October.—6, heavy frost, 6–13, dismal; 24–26, frosts; 29, river rising.

December.—6–13, dismal; 16, severe thunder, lightning hail and an earthquake; 25, river in good order; 31, stormy night.

1864.

January.—1, 6° below zero; 2, 1° below; 4, much ice in the river; 5, ice six inches thick in the ponds; 9, 6° below zero again; 28, boats running, the first since the 4th. A cold month.

February.—Cold and disagreeable.

March.—1, snow about one and a half inches deep; rest of the month nothing noteworthy.

April.—19 and 20, frost and ice.

May.—3 and 12, frost.

June.—Hot; dry the latter part of the month; crops suffering; tobacco crop cut down apparently one half. Cut-worms bad.

July.—9, river quite low; a dry month.

August.—Rain, increasing during the month. Good navigation by the last week.

September.—19, first frost, light.

October.—9, frost and ice.

December.—9, snow, two or three inches deep; 12, ice three inches thick; 18, heavy fog all day; packets laid up at Owensboro; 30, snow three inches deep.

1865.

January.—Some snow. A steady, cool, but not very cold month; 26–31, river too full of ice for boats to run.

February.—Weather not remarkable.

March.—River very high,—over into Indiana. A wet and backward spring; 30, peach and plum trees in bloom.

April.—11, a great deal of rain; farmers worried; 14, frost; 20–30, river falling.

May.—12, heavy frost and river very high; 14, over into Indiana; 19, falling.

June.—1–3, dry and dusty; showers during the rest of the month.

July.—22, river rising fast; 25, crops injured by hard rains.

August.—30, river only three feet on the bars.

September.—15, oppressively warm weather; 19, chilly.

October.—Nothing remarkable.

November.—3, first biting frost, but not severe; 5, first ice.

December.—15, coldest day of the month, 9° in hall, and ice over two and a half inches thick; last week, river high and rising.

TEMPERATURE.

The annual mean of temperature for May, June, July, August and September together, as observed at Louisville 1841 to 1871, was 56°.

The highest temperature in Owensboro in 1881, was 103½°, and the lowest, 15° below zero, during the following winter.

In the early settlement of the valley of the Ohio the weather in April and May was usually mild and fine, so that corn-planting was generally finished during the first week of April. Of later years the temperature of these months has changed, so that severe frosts in May are not uncommon. May 13 to 18, 1834, there were hard frosts every morning.

May 5, 1803, a snow fell in Kentucky about four inches deep, followed by hard frosts for two or three nights; the fruits were all killed.

OHIO FLOODS.

The first "flood" in the Ohio River of which we have an authentic account since the valley was settled by the whites, was in March, 1774, when it rose about sixty feet above low-water mark. The second was in the winter of 1789–'90, when the settlement at Columbia, Ohio, was overflown to such a height that only one house remained out of water. The third flood was in 1808. The fourth occurred in February, 1832, and was the most disastrous ever witnessed by white men. From the seventh to the nineteenth of February the water continued to rise until, at Covington, it reached the height of sixty-three feet above low-water mark. Much damage was done to property. The fifth great freshet in the Ohio River occurred in December, 1847, and at Louisville it reached a point only nine inches below that of 1832, and at Maysville only six inches below. A great deal of property was washed away, thousands of hogs were drowned in their pens. and a number of persons lost their lives.

THE FLOOD OF 1883.

The following account we quote from the *Saturday Post:*

"The present generation has the honor to see the mighty Ohio at the height of its majesty. Even the oldest inhabitant remembers not the time when the waters came down from the head of La Belle Riviere in such mighty volume as during the past week. One by one the records of all previous floods have been marked out by the great rise of 1883, and in succession the notches reached by the flood-waves of 1867, 1853, 1847, 1832 and 1808 have receded from view. This is the record of the waters above and may be taken as a safe criterion of the extent of the flood at this point. Though it might seem an easy undertaking, yet it is a matter of difficulty to ascertain the exact figures concerning the previous high-water marks at Owensboro. In recent years the entire river front has been changed. Even in the memory of the present generation the time was when all of Front street, now washed in places to a width of only a few feet, was a broad campus, fringed with trees. Where the levee now is was once circus grounds, affording room to pitch the largest canvas. The levee front has been changed from time to time, and thus old marks wiped away, or their reliability destroyed. After diligent inquiry among many of Owensboro's oldest residents, our reporter feels authorized in the statement that the recent stage of the Ohio at this point was the highest within the memory of any living being, save, perhaps, that of one, who thinks it was exceeded by the flood of 1808. Of the latter statement, though, there are no present marks to verify its authenticity. The flood of '32, just fifty-one years ago, has been heretofore quoted as the heaviest within the memory of any living person, but from the evidence of those who should know here, and the reports from Rockport, where the marks are recorded on the bluffs, there is reason to pass over the horns to 1883.

"All during the week the river banks have been lined with spectators, viewing the mighty expanse of seething waters into which the Ohio had merged itself. In fact, river topics have been the universal theme of conversation. The moisture that permeated the seeping banks seemed to communicate itself to everybody and everything. It checked business, commerce and traffic. Men, women, and children seemed drawn by an irresistible curiosity toward the river, and when they returned to the streets, would retrace their steps and again take their stand among the idle spectators. Many a child was led down to the water's edge by its nurse, so that in after years it can point back through memory's haze to the great flood of '83.

" Deep as was the tale of woe which the great roll of waters told, yet the crowds that assembled on the banks were not without their ludicrous incidents. If there is anything that can move a man to the borders of the miraculous it is a flood. It was edifying to hear the words of wisdom which flowed from the mouths of the multitudes, on matters heretofore within the peculiar province of history. Men whose fathers' fathers were not here in 1808, quoted the family records to prove the exact height of the flood in that memorable year. The water-marks of 1847 were freely disputed by scores of eye-witnesses who were not then born. 1852 and its great rise were quickly disposed of and laid away labeled " settled." The rise of '67 was familiar to everybody who got started in the debate at all; and doubtless a score of private marks were exhibited by persons who made them themselves, at the moment the tide reached its highest flood that year. Everybody will make his private bench-mark, noting the height of the present flood, and doubtless a stranger who visits the levee when the waters subside will have a good reason to conclude from the countless hieroglyphs that it was constructed from the remnants of an Egyptian obelisk."

It is a coincidence worthy of mention that the days on which the river reached its highest in 1832 and 1883 were Feb. 17 in both years.

Last week in February, 1882, the Ohio about as high as in 1867. Seven persons drowned at Green River Island.

Nov. 8, 1832, snow fell eight or nine inches, and the Ohio River was closed by Dec. 1.

Nov. 15, 1833, snow fell to the depth of six inches, and the weather was incessantly cold for several weeks.

Nov. 15, 1835, snow was fifteen inches deep, and lasted until the middle of January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In February, 1836, snow measured eighteen inches deep. In November, 1835, a snow seventeen inches deep accumulated, which did not altogether melt away until about the first of April.

In the early part of 1834 there was a hurricane near Whitesville that did considerable damage. In 1844 a hurricane swept from the vicinity of Rockport down through the northeast corner of this county. But no lives were lost in either of the foregoing.

The first week of January, 1879, was the coldest it had been for twenty-two years. On the 3d it was 10° below zero. It was near zero for several days. The first week of September, that year, was characterized by very heavy rains. Crops throughout the county suffered immense damage,—probably cut down to about one half.

The heaviest rainfall ever known in Northern Kentucky, in so short a time, occurred Dec. 9 and 10, 1847. The creeks and smaller streams rose so rapidly as, in some cases, to drive people in their night-clothes to the second story of their houses for safety.

The annual average of rainfall in Kentucky from 1840 to 1870, inclusive, was 50.3 inches. The greatest fall in any one year was in 1865, being 60.69 inches, and the least was in 1856, which was 30 inches. The greatest amount of water falling inside of four consecutive hours occurred May 8, 1843, reaching, 4.37 inches in three and a half hours.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT-HOUSE.

The first court was held in a log building,—probably a dwelling. The first regular court-house was a brick structure, erected about 1819–'20. By the year 1855 the county had so grown that a new building was needed; and accordingly a contract was let for erecting a new court-house, the work to be finished by Oct. 1, 1857; but it was not completed until 1858 or '9. It was partly occupied, however, in the winter preceding. Its size was 60 x 80 feet, and two stories high above the basement. This building was burned Jan. 6, 1865, as described in Chapter VI., the "Civil War."

Present Court-House.—This was built 1866–'8, on the old foundation, and of the same dimensions as the previous structure, only somewhat higher and differently ornamented. The original contract, with B. Tribble and W. McLoyd, was for $55,000; but the building, with all the finishings and heavy furniture, including bell and clock, actually did cost about $63,000. The new building was occupied July 6, 1868. In October and November following the clock was built, by a man from Boston, Mass., and the bell, weighing 1,100 pounds, was put up Nov. 27, the same fall. The iron fence around the public square was completed June 26, 1869, and the court-house, in all its furnishings and surroundings, was finished in the fall of 1869.

JAIL.

The first jail was a log building, spiked and finished in the usual way, erected about 1819–'20. Its location was on the corner of the public square near the present jail.

The second jail was built of brick, by Mr. Feldpausch, contractor, and was located within twenty feet of the south line of the present court-house.

The third and present jail building was commenced early in 1861. The contract was let the previous year; in 1861 the first story was put up, and the next year the second story was built, and the whole structure finished. The jailer's house was built during the war.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

This was laid out in the original survey of the town, and was deeded by Robert Triplett to the county for court-house purposes only. In the original deed is also the condition that the trustees of the town have a certain number of feet on the northeast corner of the square for a market-house. Since that time there have been three market-houses there, but they were all more or less eyesores, and the last one was removed years ago. Forty feet have been cut off the south side for market grounds, and is partially devoted to that purpose now, the city scales being placed there since 1867. For a long time it was debated whether to build the city hall upon this ground.

POOR-HOUSE.

About 1845 Geo. W. Triplett was appointed by the County Court to purchase a piece of land for a poor farm. Accordingly he bought 170 acres about five miles southeast of Owensboro, on the Miller's Mill Road. He employed John Locke as the first man to take charge of the place. There was a two-story hewed-log house and a cabin or two on the premises. All went down during the war.

In 1868 a frame house, with four rooms and a kitchen, for the family, and two other frame houses, with two rooms each, were built for paupers. One of these is situate on the southwest, and one on the southeast, of the main building, Stables, barns and other improvements were also made. This is about the extent of the improvements there at present.

The annual average of paupers is about eight to ten. Colored paupers are kept by private individuals. All paupers are let on special contracts, rates being fixed for each individual case.

LOST RECORDS.

The volumes in the county clerk's office, containing copies of wills prior to 1867, were lost or destroyed; and the originals of many were afterward brought forward and recorded. Since that date the record is complete.

THE FIRST WILL.

"In the name of God, amen!

"This 26th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, I, John McFarland, of the County of Daviess, and State of Kentucky, being sick and weak in body, but of sound mind and memory, do make, constitute, ordain and appoint this my last will and testament, in the following manner and form; and—

"First, I order that all my just debts shall be punctually paid by my executors hereafter named.

"Item, I order and devise that my well-beloved wife, Frances McFarland, shall have my negro man Sam, now in possession of Abner Lea, and my negro girl by the name of Tilly, one feather-bed and furniture, one horse and saddle, and my riding-chair, and two hundred and fifty dollars in cash, to her and her heirs forever; and I further order that my negro woman Tabb, and my negro boy Johnston be the property of my said wife during her life, and at her death be equally divided amongst her children.

"Item, I order and devise that my negroes, Toby, Lucy and child, now in possession of Lewis Odom, shall remain in his possession until his daughter, Rachel Odom, is eighteen years old; and then I order and devise that my said negro Toby shall be equally divided between Eldred Odom, Patsey Odom and Demcy Odom, to them and their heirs forever.

"Item, I order and devise, when my granddaughter, Rachel Odom, comes to be eighteen years old, she shall then have my negro woman Lucy and child (now in possession of Lewis Odom) to her and her heirs forever.

"Item, I order and devise that my well-beloved daughter, Margaret Odom, have twenty dollars of my estate to her and her heirs forever.

"Item, I order and devise that the County Court of Daviess shall appoint five disinterested persons, any three of them to act, to divide all the residue of my negroes into five equal shares, giving one share to each of my five children, to wit: William McFarland, Leah Glenn, Rachel McFarland, James McFarland and John S. McFarland, putting the negroes that are now in possession of my son William McFarland and son-in-law William Glenn, upon lots by themselves, and add or diminish from the rest to make them equal; and it is my will that my son William and William Glenn have their choice to keep the lot that has the negroes on it that is now in their possession; and if they refuse to take it they shall draw in some equitable way with my other three children as above named.

"And I further order and devise that all the residue of my estate that I have not already given away, both real and personal, be equally divided between my sons and daughters as hereinafter named—William McFarland, James McFarland, John S. McFarland, Leah Glenn and Rachel McFarland, to them and their heirs forever.

"And lastly, I constitute, order and appoint my well-beloved son, William McFarland, and my well-beloved son-in-law, William Glenn, executors to this my last will and testament, and I do hereby revoke and disannul all other wills by me made, ratifying and confirming this only to be my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal the day and year first above written.

"JOHN MCFARLAND. [SEAL.]

"In presence of
JOSEPH D. MCFARLAND,
T. D. ORSBORN."

There is among the archives of the Circuit Court Clerk's office of this county a patent for a grant of 6,000 acres of land, made by and bearing the signature of Patrick Henry, while Governor of Virginia. This patent bears date of 1745. The writing is legible and the paper on which it is written is in a remarkable state of preservation.

MILITARY.

Revolutionary War.—According to Collins's History of Kentucky, the following Revolutionary soldiers were living in Daviess County in 1840, with the ages given: Benjamin Field, aged eighty-four; Charles Hansford, eighty; James Jones, seventy-nine, and Benjamin Taylor, eighty-four. A further notice is given of Mr. Field in the history of Murray Precinct, in this volume. Mr. Hansford was the father of William Hansford, now of Utica, this county. Mr. Jones used to reside a short distance above Owensboro.

War of 1812.—Of the soldiers of this war the following have been residents of Daviess County: Jo Daveiss, William Griffith (?), Alvin Clark, Colonel Newton, Banister Wall, Abram Balee and many others. Clark was wounded in the battle of New Orleans. For a sketch of Daveiss see Chapter V. Balee died in 1881.

We clip the following from an Owensboro paper of January, 1883: One day this week "a messenger might have been seen leaving the grocery of Mr. R. B. Nunn, bearing a huge basketful of the choicest wares from that well-known establishment. The basket and its acceptable contents were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Nunn to Mr. Thomas I. Carrico, the only survivor in this section of the war of 1812, and it was sent to him on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, (1815), at which Mr. Carrico and Mr. Nunn's father were present. Mr. Nick Lancaster added to the gift a decanter of fine old whisky, and it is needless to say that the recipient was truly happy at such kindly remembrance."

Mexican War.—Geo. W. Triplett raised a company of 102 men for this war, but unwittingly at a time when the State of Kentucky was not ready to receive and equip them.

In September, 1847, under the last call, a special order was issued to convene the militia of the county, and on the 15th they were accordingly mustered and marched into the court-house to listen to addresses and to volunteer. Decius McCreery and William Bristow were particularly active in raising a company, which, on immediately organizing, elected the former their Captain and the latter their First Lieutenant. Wm. P. D. Bush was elected "Ensign," or Second Lieutenant; I. P. Washburne, Third Lieutenant, and H. Senour, Orderly Sergeant.

This company numbered about 100, and part of them were from Ohio and Hancock counties. Being accepted by Governor Owsley, they left Owensboro on the steamer Meteor Oct. 2; went to the field of carnage and did valiant service. They were with General Scott on his march to Vera Cruz. Some of Daviess County's volunteers were probably under the command of General Joseph Lane, Major John C. Breckenridge and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward.

These old Mexican war veterans used to meet in Owensboro annually for re-unions. Among them was Captain E. C. Berry, from Washington County, who died here. Of the fore-mentioned, Mr. Bush is the only one living, who is now a lawyer at Frankfort. Captain W. J. Taylor, now living on the forks of Panther Creek, is a Mexican veteran, but was not a member of the above company. C. O. Clements, of Knottsville, was another soldier in that war.

Captain Decius McCreery was a brother of ex-Senator T. C. McCreery. He arrived home here July 26, 1848, but died in Arkansas in 1865. Two of his sons are now living in that State, and two in Texas.

State Guards, 1859.—A company of State Guards was organized in Owensboro in 1859, with J. H. McHenry, Captain. They met for drill, obtained some arms and uniforms, and were on the point of obtaining more when the war came on and broke up the organization.

Captain McHenry was selected by Governor Morehead, April 9, 1858, by lot, along with nine other Captains and their companies for service in Utah. He raised and organized a company, but the threatened trouble in Utah ended before he was called into service.

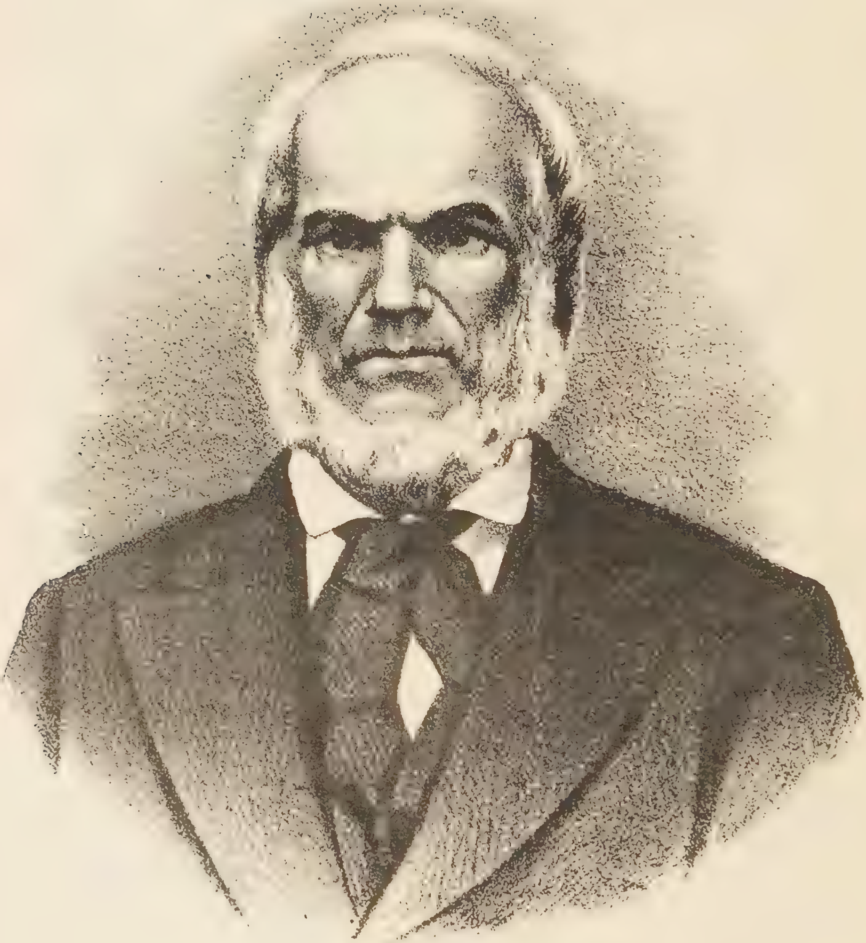
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Collins's History of Kentucky says : " But two cases of hanging have occurred in the history of the [Daviess] county, a negro man for rape, in 1838, and Curtis Richardson, Nov. 1, 1854, for murder." The latter had murdered a man near Knottsville, and was executed on a hill in the southeastern part of Owensboro, since known as " Hangman's Hill." He had been famous for killing men, and seemed to know from the start that he would continue in his career of crime until he should meet with a violent death either at the hands of the law or otherwise. In earlier life he witnessed the execution of some criminals up the river, and remarked on the occasion that he would be hung himself some day. He undoubtedly inherited gross and violent passions, and his attorneys in his last trial endeavored to mitigate his punishment by proving that he had a decided mania for homicide. He actually seemed to have some ambition to show himself off on the scaffold before a large assembly.

Thomas Landruin was the Sheriff who executed the sentence.

The negro above referred to was a slave belonging to Mr. Shauntee. The scaffold from which he was hung was erected near where St. Stephen's (Catholic) Church now stands. He was executed by R. C. Jett, Sheriff.

Most cases of murder, homicide, and manslaughter occurring in this county since 1843 are given for convenience sake, toward the conclusion of the chapter on Owensboro, in a journal mainly compiled from J. Thomas's diary. A few prominent criminal cases are referred to in the biography of Judge James Stuart, in Chapter IX.



George S Hayden

Mary Teresa Hayden

Two or three remarkable cases we relate here, as we have no other appropriate place for them, namely, the

MURDER OF ROBERT M'FARLAND.

About thirty years ago this man was murdered in his bed, one night, for his money. He was a farmer, about ten miles south of Owensboro, and South of Panther Creek. He had just been delivering his tobacco, and was supposed to have considerable money about him. It was in the summer, and he was sleeping with the door of his room slightly ajar. The murderer entered the room with an ax, and struck him about the eyes with the poll of that heavy implement. His wife was awakened by some one firing a weapon in the room.

No clue was ever obtained to the murderers. Many ugly stories have been told concerning Mr. McFarland's family affairs, with a view of elucidating the mystery; but as nothing has ever been proved in court, we do not rehearse them here.

MURDER OF WILLIS FIELDS.

About 1862 or '3, this man, who was a son-in-law of the preceding, started for Owensboro one day when there was a little snow on the ground; but it appears that he never got more than a mile and a half on his way; for in a neck of timber about that distance from home his buggy was afterward found standing in the road, and himself lying dead near by, with three or four stabs about his body, each so severe and direct as alone to be fatal. This deed has been supposed to be perpetrated by "Tony," one of his negroes, who had been ordered to shell corn in the crib that day. It is supposed that as soon as Mr. Fields commenced his journey, Toney left his crib and ran until he overtook his master, and after murdering him, returned hastily to his work at the crib, to avoid suspicion. Tony was himself killed sometime afterward.

LOD DUKE.

The following event occurred in Owensboro, Aug. 15, 1872. J. M. Carlin was the only witness to the affair, and testified before the examining court that he was in the clothing store of Lod Duke, the accused, and sitting upon the counter, Lod being behind the counter in conversation with him. Josh Duke came in and stated that he wanted to settle up their business that week, and wanted the money due him. Lod told him to go on, they would fix that some other time. Joshua threatened if money due him was not paid, he would box up the goods in the store; Lod said he reckoned not. Joshua replied in an angry tone, that he would show him, and ran into a back room. Lod then began to take his pistol out of his pocket. Carlin caught his hand and he returned his pistol to his pocket. Joshua came in with pistol in hand; Carlin caught each by the arm, when Lod told Josh Duke to go on, that he wished no difficulty. Joshua thereupon jerked loose from Carlin and shot around at Lod. The latter then returned the fire, shooting once or twice. The examining court, Judge Triplett presiding, after hearing the evidence, acquitted the accused on the ground of self defense. The parties were respectably connected, and had been in business together in Owensboro for several years; and, but for the absurd practice of carrying concealed weapons, the unfortunate affair would probably not have happened. Joshua Duke lingered in great agony until the following Monday, when he breathed his last.

EDUCATION.

The growth of what may be termed the "Public School System" of this State has been very gradual. At first none but private schools were sustained, which, of course, were very poor, or wanting altogether in the poorer or thinly populated districts. In the course of time a small State fund began to grow, from the proceeds of certain lands. To Daviess County there was originally (Feb. 10, 1798,) donated about 6,000 acres of vacant land for school purposes. These lands, in the nature of things, yielded but a small revenue until the increase of population made them valuable. Even now most public schools have to be sustained principally by special tax, and the people are generally very loth to vote a levy upon themselves for school purposes. Even as late as 1882 the proposed tax of two cents upon each $100 worth of property was voted down by 2,007 against 707.

June 23, 1836, Congress appropriated $1,433,757 to Kentucky for educational purposes, but the Legislature afterward reduced this amount to $850,000, devoting the rest to other objects. The State felt free to do this, because she had not promised to devote the whole grant to education. This is the origin and principal resource of the permanently invested school fund, from the interest of which, for many years, the public school revenues of Kentucky have been derived.

In 1838 the first law was enacted for the establishment of a general system of common schools in this State; but for ten years the system languished and struggled with feeble life and doubtful success, under the ruthless hands of unsympathizing and crude legislation.

Up to 1843 there had been in this State only $2,504 for the benefit of common schools, while there was $116,375 of interest due and unpaid.

The first successful movement inaugurated for the grading of any public school in this county was made in 1870 in Owensboro. This year there were eighty school districts in the county of Daviess, and sixty-three schools were taught during the year. The amount disbursed for their maintenance was $4,846.60. In 1882–'3 there are ninety-three districts for white children and fifteen for colored. The amount of money paid during the year for their maintenance is $11,000. The number of children in attendance, including Owensboro, is 7,837. Amount of money paid for colored schools is $1,800, from the State fund.

TEMPERANCE.

Besides the numerous temperance orders noticed elsewhere in this volume and the Washingtonian movement, and a score of other general temperance revivals, enterprises and schemes common to every civilized community, Owensboro and vicinity, about six months after the Murphy movement started in the country, was pretty thoroughly taken with the blue ribbon pledge, as introduced by Judge James Stuart. It seems that he was converted to the cause in a neighboring county, and immediately upon his return to Owensboro he announced that there would be a mass meeting at the court-house on a certain evening, when addresses would be delivered, and plans proposed concerning temperance.

The evening came, and the court-room was crowded. The Judge then had the door locked, in order to secure perfect quietness. He delivered an eloquent appeal, and circulated the Murphy pledge, which required total abstinence from all alcoholic, vinous and malt liquors. Seventy-two signed the pledge that night, and in a few days the signers reached 400 in number. On the second night John Weir addressed the people, and 200 more went forward. Subsequent meetings were addressed by W. T. Ellis, Baker Boyd, and John P. Barrett, of Hartford. Music was given by the "Murphy choir."

Everything passed off smoothly for about ten days, when the Judge had to leave. The people, especially the youth, were enthusiastic, and worked with a determined will and direct aim. After the first, the meetings were held in Hall's Dramatic Hall. The numbers joining the movement soon swelled to 1,200 or 1,400. The blue ribbon was their badge. Soon after Mr. Stuart left the city, certain officious parties abroad desiring to visit the place, and have a "finger in the pie," wrote to him for an invitation; but he, fearing the consequences, discouraged their coming. They came, nevertheless, and, true enough, dissensions soon began to arise. After considerable effort, Mr. Stuart succeeded in getting them away.

A purse of $5,000 or $6,000 was made up by subscription to buy property for reading-rooms, etc.; but before the necessary plans could be matured, Mr. Stuart had to leave on official duty and the cause went down, amid the contests of jealous friends. In the spring, about four months afterward, a municipal election came on, the inevitable license question came up, and the consequent heated controversy fixed permanent walls between friend and friend. The necessary meetings were more and more thinly attended, many went back to their old drinking habits, and the Murphy or "blue ribbon" movement finally, like the streaks of morning cloud, faded away into the dim azure of the past.

The "Woman's Movement," which inundated so many places in the Northern States, never gained a foothold in Owensboro, or in the county anywhere. A proposition to inaugurate it here was diffidently made by one or two ladies, but some ugly articles appeared in the city papers, threatening violence and resulting in a rancorous discussion, and the "motion was withdrawn."

It will not be inferred from the foregoing failures that the blue ribbon movement, or any other temperance movement, has been entirely unproductive of good. The most of them have done a great deal of good—indeed, sufficient to justify the outlay of money and consumption of time attending them.

For further history of temperance societies and movements, see chapters on "Owensboro" and the respective precincts.

CELEBRATIONS.

The Fourth of July, 1871, was celebrated in Owensboro in a magnificent manner. The day will long be noted as one most agreeable in its annals. There was a grand display of the various industries of the community, in a procession composed of large, wheeled platforms, elaborately ornamented and illustrated by the industry they were designed to represent. The exhibition was contained upon one six-horse wagon, ten four-horse wagons, eighteen two-horse wagons, and twelve one-horse wagons. Arriving at the Fair Grounds, the assemblage listened to a fine reading of the Declaration of Independence by W. T. Ellis, Esq., and an instructive and eloquent address by James Stuart, the orator of the day. Feasting and fun followed. Captain G. L. Dear was the Marshal of the day; and for the success of the occasion credit is chiefly due James Bowlds, C. C. Catlett, C. Zuckriegel, C. Green, S. Kuntz and J. Badger.

July 4, 1872.—"The Glorious" this year was ushered in with no explosions of fire-arms or display of flags. Nothing disturbed the serenity of nature until the reverberating noise of the steam-whistle of the steamer Mary Ament was heard, about eight o'clock. The citizens left their shops and houses and made their way to the wharf to witness the arrival of the Odd Fellows' delegations that were expected to arrive. A hundred or more disembarked, accompanied by a fine band of music, and made their way to their appointed quarters. Shortly after ten o'clock the Odd Fellows' procession was formed and moved through the streets in the following order: Brothers Lodge, of Owensboro; Hawesville (Ky.) Lodge; Rockport (Ind.) Lodge; Grand View (Ind.) Lodge; Harigari Lodge, of Owensboro, and the Mechanics' Association. The procession was preceded by the Rockport brass band. After reaching the Fair Grounds, the theater of the day's ceremonies, the assemblage was entertained by a well-conceived and delivered address, by Professor Chase, of Louisville. Not less than 4,500 persons were present. Eating, dancing and various amusements were the order of the day. The receipts amounted to several hundred dollars.

The colored people celebrated the day by gathering at Paradise Garden, where they were addressed by Thomas E. Curtcher and Thomas Botts, two talented young lawyers.

July 4, 1874, was appropriately celebrated in this county by a Masonic barbecue at the Fair Grounds. The *Monitor* observes that "it was decidedly the grandest success in that line that has ever taken place here, and everything possible was done to render the day a joyful one." There was of course a grand procession of Grangers, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Harigaris, Knights Templar and Freemasons. At the grounds addresses were delivered by Hons. C. G. Wintersmith and John Young Brown. The gross amount realized from the barbecue was $1,400, which was remarkable considering the stringency of the times. Thomas S. Pettit was Grand Marshal of the day.

The Liederkrantz Society had a pleasant time at Floral Park.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

The fall of 1866 found the people in many portions of the Southern States in a destitute condition on account of the ravages of war and a desolating drouth. A committee was appointed for Daviess County, consisting of Thomas H. Pointer, Robert G. Moorman, J. C. Maple, W. B. Pegram and T. C. McCreery, who appointed subcommitties throughout the county, to collect and forward contributions of corn, meat, clothing and money. On other occasions, also, Owensboro has exhibited a marked degree of liberality. See chapter on "Owensboro."

LAND LEAGUE.

May 7, 1881, a large mass-meeting was held at the court-house to consider the propriety of organizing a branch of the Irish Land League. J. D. Shortell was made Chairman, and George F. Haynes, Secretary. A series of enthusiastic resolutions were adopted, and addresses were made by R. W. Slack and Rev. P. M. J. Rock, after which forty-two members placed their names on the roll, and $85 were subscribed to the funds of the League. J. D. Shortell was elected President; Rev. Mr. Rock, Vice-President; Edwin P. Millett, Secretary, and R. W. Slack, Treasurer. Over $100 was collected and duly forwarded to headquarters.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

This term relates to the remains of art left us by aboriginal nations; as, mounds, skeletons, arrow-heads, skinning-hatchets, stone-axes, pottery, ornaments, etc., most of which in this country were made by the Indians, and some possibly by other and more civilized nations which preceded them. Many ethnologists believe that the tribes of Indians which the whites are now driving out of this country, at some stage of their former national existence, were fully adequate to the building of all the mounds and the manufacture of all the implements of the chase and of warfare which we now find scattered all over the West. Indeed, it is not really certain that any different race of people ever existed in this country. However this may be, we find within the limits of Daviess County many of these ancient remains of art, of which a number of collections have been made.

W. L. Burton's Collection.—W. L. Burton, attorney at law, Owensboro, has a very fine collection of Indian relics and geological specimens. Of stone axes he has one made of hard sandstone, and weighing about five pounds; and a long-polled specimen, of blue limestone, of about four pounds' weight. Of flint hoes, spades or other digging implement of some kind, there are several good specimens in this collection; also, pestles and mortars, or "grist-mills," by which the aborigines of this land ground up their corn, acorns, paints and medicines. These consist simply of a biscuit-shaped piece of hard stone of any kind, hollowed out a little on one side, and of another piece of very hard stone, somewhat oblong in form, used as the pestle or pounder. The smaller ones, weighing but a few ounces each, are supposed to have been used for grinding paints, and the larger ones for paints and various articles of food. One specimen of pestle is about the size and shape of a small rolling-pin, and may have been a pestle or a war-club, or both. Its weight is about five pounds, and it was found in McLean County. Some pestles were bell-shaped.

Of arrowheads Mr. Burton has a large quantity of fine ones, most of which have been picked up within the bounds of Daviess County. They are usually of blueish-gray flint, and vary in size and shape materially. He also has a modern Indian arrow, mounted, or set in the rod. It is small, but very neat.

Of Indian pipes there are some of the oddest specimens in this cabinet. A verbal description of them would be unsatisfactory. One is made of a white sand or limestone, and a huge one, of the same material, is painted a brownish-red color, in exact imitation of the color of the pipe-stone clay of Minnesota. This specimen weighs nearly four pounds, and was found in Indiana, in a mound near the Wabash. One pipe, made of white clay and of a fancy shape, is supposed to be a peace pipe.

Of ancient American pottery Mr. Burton has several magnificent specimens. Two are almost globular, with a rim around the mouth at the top, and projections on the bottom to keep them in a standing position. One of these would hold about a pint and a half, and the other a quart. One has two ears, and the other four, as if to be held by a bail. There are two larger vessels, in shape somewhat between a jug and an urn, from Arkansas; also, handles to household vessels, of fancy shapes. One has an image of a squirrel's head attached.

In the mounds the pots are always found enclosed by the arm of the skeleton of the mound-builder, and the pipes are found near the mouth.

In this collection there are also a few Indian skulls, teeth, etc., from the mounds, in which the archæologists say they were buried over 400 years ago.

As almost every archæologist has also a few geological specimens, we will mention that Mr. Burton has a few very fine pieces; as, of Lepidodendron and leaf marks, from Tell City, Ind.; fossil shells, from the Devonian formation; mushroom coral; crinoidal stems; lithographic stone, from Edmonson County, Ky.; a petrified gate-pin, from Breckenridge County, near the Falls of Rough Creek, and many smaller curiosities.

Other parties throughout the county have a greater or less number of Indian relics; as, pestles and mortars, grist-mills, pieces of pottery, etc. A specimen grist-mill consists simply of two stones: one weighing six pounds, hollowed out a little on one side, with a pestle weighing one and one-fourth pounds. They are made apparently of bowlder granite.

Mounds, etc.—There are some Indian mounds in Daviess County, especially along the Ohio River from Yelvington down to the vicinity of Bon Harbor. At Iceland Landing are a number of mounds containing specimens of aboriginal handwork, such as knives, axes, hammers, polishers, small mortars and pestles, pipes, etc. Also, the bones of a race of men are sometimes found, which must have averaged eight to ten feet in height. The jaw-bones found easily fit over the jaw of the largest man now living.

Two or three aboriginal burying grounds have also been discovered in this county; but the graves are generally only four feet long, two to two and a half feet wide, and about as deep as wide. The dead (and some of the living also, according to one authority) were buried in these graves in a sitting posture. Near the head of each skeleton is generally found a pipe, and in the hands a tomahawk or other implement. Every grave is lined with slate or flat sand-rock, without mortar.

DAVIESS COUNTY HUNTERS' CLUB.

This association was organized about 1876, with R. H. Taylor, President; James M. Alsop, Vice-President; George A. Williams, Secretary, and Roy Hathaway, Treasurer. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, according to which the regular meetings were to be held monthly. The number of members at first was about fifteen; there are now twenty, which is the constitutional limit. The same officers have generally been re-elected from year to year until the present time.

The principal object of the club is to have hunting excursions each spring and fall. As a sample of the good times they have, we instance their encampment on Green River, about four miles above Livermore, commencing Oct. 20, 1881, when they had with them three fine cooks, two sleeping tents, a dressing tent, and a stable tent. They caught a fair quantity of game and fish, and drank mineral water, etc., sang, played and danced, having a violin and guitar with them, and several of them being good singers.

This club is one of the finest equipped in the State, and four of them on the occasion referred to had the reputation of being the best shots in the county; namely, Z. L. Taylor, J. M. Alsop, Barnett Kelly and Wallace Herr. They visit different grounds each year in this and adjoining counties, sometimes other States. Last year they went to Southwestern Missouri; had a good time, although, on account of the floods, they did not secure an abundance of game. One good hunting-ground, especially for fishing, which they visit, is in the northwest extremity of the county, opposite a point below Enterprise, Ind., where there is a lake, supplied by overflow from the river. It is about 200 yards in width and over a mile long.

Barnett Kelly, who has probably killed more deer than any other man in the country, is now living in Owensboro, on the Henderson Road. Other noted hunters in Daviess County have been: John H. McFarland, who has in his day been a fine deer-hunter, still a resident of Owensboro; Eilbeck Barron, now living in Ohio County; Gibson Taylor, father of R. H. Taylor, now aged seventy-two years, and a resident of Yelvington Precinct for the last fifty years. These men have all had their training and first experience in the primeval forest, when game was plentiful and the chase far more exciting than it is at the present day.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

"Immediately after the organization of this county, namely, June 23, 1815, a license was issued for the marriage of Samuel McCoy and Jane Helm. Two days afterward the following was recorded in the county clerk's office:

"A certificate of the marriage of the parties aforesaid was returned on the license as follows, to-wit: Agreeable to command of the within license, I joined together in the holy state of marriage the within named Samuel McCoy and Jane Helm, on the 25th day of June, 1815, according to the forms and ceremonies of the church to which they belong.

Daniel T. Pinkston, *Min.*

Attest: William R. Griffith, *Clerk.*

MARRIAGE RECORD.

The record of marriages in Daviess County is complete, and in convenient form for reference. Below we give a list of the marriages to the close of 1820:

1815.

June 23.—Samuel McCoy and Jane Helm.
July 27.—Robt. Galloway and Catharine Souerheber.
Aug. 7.—Caleb Hedges and Polly Davis.
Aug. 7.—William Lock and Elizabeth Mothrell.
Aug. 9.—John D. Arbono and Harriet C. Lumpkins.
Sept. 11.—John Tribble and Nancy Barnett.
Nov. 27.—John Field and Rachel McFarland.
Dec. 30.—John Neighbours and Caty Liggett (widow).

1816.

March 15.—John Johnston and Lucy Huston.
May 13.—Bannister Wall and Sally Thompson.
May 18.—Hugh Barnett and Polly Cummins.
June 10.—John Gates and Lydia Edwards.
Aug. 9.—Thomas Metcalf and Elizabeth Jones.
Oct. 14.—Jesse Spray and Mary Travis.
Oct. 18.—John McFarland and Elizabeth Griffith.
Nov. 6.—Azel Aterbury and Vina Lay.
Nov. 25. William Beall and Elizabeth Beall.
Nov. 28.—George Gilmore and Patsy Isbell.

Dec. 6.—Hillery Beall and Margaret Adams.
Dec. 9.—Philip Thompson and Sally Mosley.
Dec. 9.—John Roberts, Jr., and Mary Mosley.
Dec. 21.—John McDaniel and Jane Adams.

1817.

Jan. 9.—Abraham Shutt and Elizabeth Humphrey.
Jan. 13.—Winston Martin and Polly Pinkston.
Jan. 24.—William Terrell and Ann Caldwell.
Feb. 4.—Ephraim Thompson and Susan Grigsby.
Feb. 4.—Cyrus Pinkston and Delilah Pinkston.
Feb. 26.—James Jordan, Jr., and Jane Glenn.
March 15.—Samuel Piles and Elizabeth Calhoon.
March 21.—John Briant and Milly Pinkston.
March 21.—Benj. Stidham and Leanna Holmark.
May 5.—Ralph Calhoon and Lucy Glenn.
May 15.—John B. Blackwell and Nancy Hellms.
July 8.—James Hellms and Rachel Taylor.
July 8.—William McFarland and Frances Field. (No certificate marriage recorded.)
July 10.—David Hamilton and Elizabeth Crabtree.
July 21.—James Bartlett and Una Lay.
Aug. 1.—William Sisk and Ann Brown.
Sept.—John Barnett and Leah Howard.
Sept. 30.—James C. Barnett and Delilah McFarland.
Oct. 30.—John W. Crow and Cynthia McCreery.
Nov. 26.—James Roman and Elizabeth Brooks (widow).
Dec. 30.—Gabriel Hart and Mary May.

1818.

Jan. 5.—Robert Wood and Millay Briant.
Jan. 5.—Abner Basset and Nancy Galloway.
Feb. 3.—Joseph Davis and Sally Myers.
Feb. 3.—William M. Jones and Ollie May.
Feb. 24.—John Totten and Editha Vandike.
Feb. 17.—Robert Lamb and Polly Briant.
March 4.—Joseph Riggs and Lucy Dicken.
Apr 8.—Reuben Field and Agness Barnett (widow).
11.—Harrison Adkins and Polly Smith.
15.—George Tribble and Elizabeth Bingham.

May 8.—Jesse Lockett and Sally Bates.
May 30.—Nathan Arterberry and Lavise Arterberry.
June 3.—Willis Duncan and Frances Frazier.
June 19.—John Davis and Elizabeth Miller.
June 25.—James Newton and Fanny Field.
Aug. 2.—William R. Duncan and Kitty Roberts.
Aug. 4.—Groves Howard and Elizabeth Moore.
Aug. 22.—Daniel Brown and Jane Hale.
Aug. 26.—Joseph S. Webb and Ann Vandike.
Sept. 5.—Thomas W. Palmer and Sarah Wells.
Sept. 8.—Nace Overall and Amelia H. Daveiss.
Sept. 8—Benj. B. Lockett and Jane Cary.
Oct. 27.—George Calhoon and Mary Gillmore.
Dec. 14.—John Gabbert and Polly McKenny.
Dec. 15.—John Howard and Margaret Moore.
Dec. 12.—Joseph McDaniel, Jr., and Rhody Kirk.
Dec. 15 —Baptist Mattox and Leah McDaniel.
Dec. 26.—Michael Coyle and Mary Black.
Dec. 29.—Jeremiah Lucas and Susanna May.
Dec. 30.—John Myers and Polly Bassett.

1819.

Jan 8.—Aaron Taylor and Lydia Maxon.
Jan. 13.—Pleasant Cox and Charlotte Wyley.
Jan 18.—William Medcalf and Elizabeth Brown.
March 21.—William Tanner and Anna Brown.
March 27.—John H. Priest and Isabella Grigsby.
March 28.—Morgan Hawkins and Sally Helms.
Apr. 16.—Elisha Barker and Polly Huff.
Apr. 24.—William McFarland and Patsey Chambers.
May 8.—John W. Patton and Nancy Anderson (widow).
May 13.—Moses Lang and Isbel McIntire.
May 10.—Walker Glover and Sarah McFarland.
Aug. 11.—Lewis Riley and Cassandra Pedicord.
Sept. 11.—Jacob Phigley and Elizabeth Gibson.
Sept. 10.—Zachariah Galloway and Margaret Pearson.
Sept. 25.—Martin Richardson and Parmelia Lockett.
Oct.—Hiram Jones and Sally Taylor.
Oct. 10.—Thomas Martin and Sally Winkler.
Oct. 10.—Ezekiel Hedges and Polly Tanner.

Oct. 23.—Joseph Taylor and Elizabeth Grannay (*alias* Sally Martin).

Nov. 10.—Henry Courtney and Harriet Lumpkins.

Nov. 11.—Edward Shown and Fenita T. Pinkston.

Nov. 17.—John Sanders and Hannah Stephenson.

Dec. 4.—S. T. Hynes and Elizabeth H. Thompson (no return of marriage recorded).

Dec. 21.—Leonard Jones and Polly May.

1820.

Jan. 3.—Levi S. Scott and Sally Lawrence (no certificate of marriage recorded).

Jan. 6.—John Jeffords and Polly Rice.

Jan. 6.—James Egleheart and Ellen Humphrey.

Jan. 10.—Harry Owen and Eliza Howard.

Jan. 10.—Terry Thorp and Polly E. Howard.

Jan. 24.—George Metcalf and Elizabeth Winkler.

Jan. 24.—Richard L. Maynard and Lucy Davis.

Feb. 2.—Owen Howard and Polly Howard.

Feb. 18.—Cecilius Hood and Mary McDaniel.

Feb. 15.—James Nelson and Susannah Crews.

Feb. 21.—Zach. Field and Amelia Tanner.

March 2.—William Brown and Anna E. Atherton.

March 25.—John McCracken and Peggy Hall (no certificate recorded).

March 25.—Benj. Duncan and Nancy Beauchamp.

May 16.—Samuel Carbot and Sally Timmons.

April 13.—William R. Griffith and Area Mosely.

May 31.—Henry W. Clark and Sally Clark.

June 9.—David Barnett and Agnes Hodges (no certificate recorded).

June 15.—John Gaither and Rebecca Bell.

June 23.—Thomas Tanner and Nancy Davis.

July 6.—Nicholas G. Worthington and Eliza White.

Aug. 1.—William May and Mrs. Catharine Cook.

Aug. 7.—William Clark and Catharine Timmons.

Aug. 15.—Andrew O'Neal and Ann Higgins.

Aug. 24.—Russell Isan and Mary Ann Perry.

Aug. 24.—James M. Rogers and Jane Adams.

Sept. 13.—John Glenn and Elizabeth Allen.

Sept. 11.—Smith Akes and Martha Chamberlain.

Oct. 14.—Jacob Crabtree and Elizabeth Travis.

Oct. 14.—William M. Kelms and Catharine Husk.

Oct. 31.—Reuben Harris and Elitha Akes.

Nov. 1.—James Archibald and Patience Taylor.

Nov. 3.—Hezekiah L. Priest and Patsey Lumpkins.

Dec. 21.—William Kirkham and Annis Rogers. (No certificate recorded.)

Dec. 27.—William Howard and Polly Moore.

Dec. 27.—John May and Patsey Davidson.

In compiling the foregoing list of names we found numerous contradictions in their orthography, and therefore some of them are doubtless spelled wrong here. In one instance there occurred what appeared to be a dating back by half a year; and in another the parties married were not the parties licensed to be married.

The annual number of marriages, for the last eleven years, have been as follows:

1872	177	1878	201
1873	194	1879	148
1874	191	1880	117
1875	196	1881	214
1876	170	1882	240
1877	220		

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT DOWN THE OHIO.

In October, 1811 (or 1814, according to one authority), Fulton's steamboat, called the New Orleans, intended to run from that city to Natchez, left Pittsburg for its point of destination. Late at night on the fourth day after quitting Pittsburg it arrived in safety at Louisville, having been but seventy hours descending upward of 700 miles. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which it made its passage over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of terror and surprise among many of the settlers on the banks, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached; and it is related that on the unexpected arrival of the boat before Louisville, in the course of a fine, still moonlight night, the extraordinary sound which filled the air, as the pent-up steam escaped from the sonorous pipes, produced a general alarm, and many arose from their beds to ascertain the cause. Some even thought the comet, which had been in view some time previously, had fallen into the river. The escape of steam from the old-style engine was much more sonorous than from the modern engine, through the condenser.

The water on the falls did not allow the New Orleans to pass down immediately, and she consequently economized her time by plying between Louisville and Cincinnati; but toward the last of November she was able to pass the rapids and "astonish the natives" along the shores of Daviess County.

ANECDOTAL.

"*Charley Ross*," *Colored.*—Sunday night of Nov. 4, 1877, it was Mr. Ross' turn to stay at home up town and "nuss" the baby while his wife attended church. In his front room he rocked his little Charley to sleep, and, taking the slumbering infant in his arms, he sought the nursery and snugly tucked the little fellow in his bed. Imprinting a kiss upon his first-born, he returned to his family room, there to await his wife's return. He dozed off into a sleep, but was shortly awakened by a noise in the nursery. Alarmed at once lest some danger had befallen little Charley, he rushed frantically from his room into the nursery, up to the bed, and, in his excitement, he noticed no Charley there.

The father was wild with grief. "Kidnapped! kidnapped!" he said, and rushed madly into the street, down to the church in the extreme lower end of the city, where worshiped his wife, and in one last, long, lingering cry, yelled, "Little Charley has been stolen!" and sank down exhausted. The excitement was indescribable. His friends made all haste from the church, headed by the fond mother, straightway to the residence, and there found—little Charley, as snug as a bug in a rug and snoring away most lustily. "Who was it put him dar? 'Twere angels," said the father.

"And I think that saving a little child
And bringin' it to its own,
Is a darn sight better business
Than a-loafin' about the throne."

Didn't know it was Sunday.—Nov. 4, 1877, an old lady of a Maud Muller cast of features and appearance came into Owensboro, basket on arm, to "do some shopping," as she expressed it; and, stepping into Head's drug store, inquired why it was that the stores were all closed, and whether Mr. Smith's butcher-shop would be open soon. Mr. Head politely informed her that he supposed Mr. Smith's shop would remain closed all day; that he was a gentleman who always observed the Sabbath, and was doubtless then in attendance at Sunday-school

"Sunday-school!" shrieked the old lady, letting her basket fall and throwing up her hands in holy horror; "Sunday-school! Why, Mister, you don't tell me this is Sunday?" "Sunday it is, madam, beyond the peradventure of a doubt," replied the suave druggist. "Well, law sakes alive! and there's my old man out in the field hard at work, and me in town shoppin' and its Sunday! But, Mister, don't you tell on me, and I'll go right home, blow the horn for John, make him put on his Sunday clothes, and we'll both ride old Ball to church;" and she hastened away.

A slip between the cup and the lip.—In November, 1868, a little circumstance occurred that proved the truth of the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

A courtship, with all its sighs and wooings, had long existed between a gentleman and lady of this county, and at last the appointed day approached when the "two souls" which were supposed to contain but a "single thought," were about to be "linked into one," arrived. The license was obtained, the wedding supper prepared, and nothing but the affirmative answer to the questions propounded by the minister were necessary to make them "bone of one bone," etc., and entitled to walk down life's path together But the affair turned out rather one sided. When the parties were upon the floor, "Will you take this woman to be your lawful and wedded wife?" was answered by the would-be groom in the affirmative with great promptness and alacrity; but when the minister propounded the same question with a slight variation to the young lady, she archly, and with a malicious wink of her eye, replied "*No.*" This turn of affairs of course produced a great sensation among the young people, while the elder ones lifted their specs and solemnly mused upon the frivolities of youth, and sought a solution to the strange proceedings, which was about this, and should teach a lesson of caution to the rising generation:

A few days before the time for the consummation of the nuptials the young gent imprudently remarked to his affianced that he was "inclined to regret that their wedding day was so near at hand, but that the matter had gone so far now that in honor he could not relieve himself." This speech was harbored up by the young lady aforesaid, and she took the above method of "relieving" him of his "honor," and hence his woe and disappointment, which were justly merited.

DISTANCES ALONG THE OHIO RIVER, FROM LOUISVILLE TO CAIRO.

	Miles.
Louisville	0
Silver Creek	2½
New Albany, Ind	4½
Middle Creek	9
Hughes' Bar	10
Knob Creek	13
Christopher's Crossing	18
Dean's Wood Yard	20
Salt River	25
New Boston	29
Otter Creek	32
Tobacco Landing	36
Brandenburg, Ky	41
Mauckport, Ind	44
Amsterdam	51
Upper Blue River Island, Head	55
Leavenworth, Ind	59
Fredonia	62
Schooner Point	65
Hawkins' Landing	69
Peckenpaw's Bar Head	70
Wolf Creek	72
Little Blue River	73½
Alton, Ind	74
Reno, Ind	78
Hatfield's House	80
Concordia, Ky	82
Davis Landing, Ind	83
James Elsby, Pilot	84
Oil Creek	86½
Derby	87½
Yellow Bank Creek	91
Chenault's Reach, Foot	93
Stephensport	96
Bear Creek	98
Holt's Bar	99
Gregory's, Ky	104
Cloverport, Ky	106
Faucett's Creek	107
Millstone Creek	111½
Rock Island	114
Hawesville	118
Tell City, Ind	121
Troy	125
Lewisport	132
Grand View	136½
Honey Creek	139
Rockport, Ind	141
Upper Yellow Bank Isl'd, Head	145½
Owensboro	**150**
Bon Harbor	153
Enterprise	156½
Point Isabel	159
French Island	161
Pigeon Creek, Ind	167
Cypress Creek, Ind	169
Newburg	171
Green River, Ky	176½
Evansville, Ind	184½
Henderson, Ky	196
Henderson, Ind	197½
West Franklin	209
Diamond Island, Foot	213
Mt. Vernon, Ind	220
Slim Island, Head	224
Slim Island, Foot	227½
Louisiana Rocks	232½
Uniontown, Ky	234
Lower Highland Rocks	235½
Wabash Island, Head	237½
Wabash River	239½
Wabash Island, Foot	242
Raleigh	245
Shawneetown, Ill	249
Coal Banks	251
Saline River, Ill	258
Shotwell's Coal Bank	260
Caseyville, Ky	262
Tradewater River	264
Weston	266½
Ford's Ferry	268
Cave-in-Rock Town	271
Big Hurricane Island, Head	275
Elizabethtown	278½
Roseclair, Ill	281
Carrsville	283
Golconda, Ill	291
Prior Island	294
Sister's Island, Head	297
Bay City, Ill	300
Stewart's Island, Head	302
Dog Island, Head	307
Smithland, Ky	309
Pulltight, or West Liberty	310½
Paducah, Ky	321
Brooklyn	324
Metropolis, Ill	330
Hillerman's	340
Caledonia	352
Mound City, Ill	360
Cairo, Ill	368

The following table indicates the coldest and hottest days of each year from 1841 to 1871, as observed at Louisville:

YEAR.	COLDEST DAY.	TEMP.	HOTTEST DAY.	TEMP.
1841-2	Feb. 17	4°	Sept. 11	98°
1842-3	Feb. 16	— 3	July 1	95
1843-4	Jan. 29	— 4	Aug. 20	98
1844-5	Dec. 19	3	July 15	96
1845-6	Dec. 2	—10	Aug. 6	100
1846-7	Jan. 11	— 9	July 1	95
1847-8	Jan. 10	— 6	June 27	93
1848-9	Feb. 19	— 7	Aug. 22	89
1849-50	Feb. 4	1	July 6	91
1850-1	Jan. 31	0	July 27	93
1851-2	Jan. 19	11	July 23	94
1852-3	Feb. 9	— 8½	July 9	98
1853-4	Jan. 23	— 4	Sept. 3	102
1854-5	Feb. 26	3	July 17	97
1855-6	Jan. 10	—22½	July 17	99
1856-7	Jan. 19	—24½	July 17	96
1857-8	Feb. 23	—10½	Aug. 7	98
1858-9	Jan. 8	— 1	July 14	101
1859-60	Dec. 23	—12½	Aug. 7	100
1860-1	Dec. 31	11	Aug. 3	99
1861-2	Feb. 15	0	July 9	93
1862-3	Jan. 18	0	Aug. 1	93
1863-4	Jan. 1	—20	July 29	86
1864-5	Jan. 28	6	July 4	95
1865-6	Feb. 15	— 3	July 15	93
1866-7	Feb. 10	—11	Aug. 18	95
1867-8	Jan. 30	4	July 16	99
1868-9	Dec. 12	— 1	Aug. 24	99
1869-70	Feb. 21	2	July 27	96
1870-1	Dec. 24	— 2	Aug. 14	102

DISTANCES ON GREEN RIVER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mouth of Green River	0	South Carrollton	88
Spottsville	8	Lewisburg	90
Mason's Landing	16	Ceralvo	96
Birk's Mill	22	Airdrie Works	103
Calhoon's Ferry	26	Paradise	104
Curdsville	29	Rochester, or Skybville	113
Harreldson's Landing	36	Cromwell	135
Bottom's Landing	40	Logansport	139
Steamport	47	Clark's Ferry	151
Wrightsburg	52	Morgantown	153
Whitesburg, or Payne's Landing	53	Woodbury	158
Ashleysburg	58	Clark's Landing	163
Rumsey, or Calhoon	68	Greencastle, or Warrenton	174
Livermore	76	Bowling Green	189
Point Pleasant	79	Graham's Landing	193

DISTANCES BY THE O. & N. RAILROAD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Owensboro	0	Livermore	21
Sutherland's	7	Island	24
Crow's	9	Stroud's	27
Lewis	12	South Carrollton	32
Riley's	15	E. & P. R. R. Junction	35

POSTOFFICES.

Birk City, twelve miles west of Owensboro, in Oakford Precinct and on Green River.

Craig, seven miles east of Owensboro, in Knottsville Precinct.

Curdsville, fourteen miles southwest of Owensboro.

Delaware, twenty-one miles southwest of Owensboro, in Curdsville Precinct, on Green River.

Grissom's Landing, ten miles northwest of Owensboro, on the Ohio River, and in Oakford Precinct.

Knottsville, thirteen miles east of Owensboro, on the Hardinsburg road.

Masonville, nine miles southeast of Owensboro, on the Hartford road.

Owensboro, the county seat.

Panther, twelve miles southwest of Owensboro, near Panther Creek.

Philpot Station, eight miles southeast of Owensboro on the Litchfield road, near North Panther Creek, and in Upper Town Precinct.

Pleasant Ridge, fifteen miles southeast of Owensboro, on the Hartford road, in Murray Precinct, near the county line.

Sorghotown, eight miles southwest of Owensboro, in Sorghotown Precinct, and two miles east of Green River, on the Henderson road.

Utica, at Lewis's Station, twelve miles south of Owensboro, on the railroad, in Murray Precinct.

West Louisville, fourteen miles southwest of Owensboro, in Curdsville Precinct.

Whitesville, fifteen miles southeast of Owensboro, on the Litchfield road, in Boston Precinct.

Yelvington, ten miles northeast of Owensboro, on the Hawesville road.

COUNTY ATLAS.

A very correct and faithful "Historical Atlas" of this county was published by Leo McDonough & Co. during the centennial year. It is so well known to the citizens of Daviess County that a description is scarcely needed. It contains "eighty-one pages," counting twelve blank pages; size, 13 x 16 inches. The publishers made the serious mistake of drawing most of the maps on a scale about twenty per cent. larger than the book could "comfortably" contain. Hence it is inclined to "gag," with tongues sticking out around the edges!

Its contents are: A page of statistics and reference symbols, well spread out, two and a half pages of county history, one page of precinct history, maps of the precincts, State of Kentucky, United States, and of the whole world—the latter, of course, on a small scale; also thirty full-page illustrations of buildings and their premises, fifty-five biographical sketches of prominent citizens, and a list of patrons which purports to be only a "portion" of them.

In the delivery of this work the publishers met with considerable opposition, on the ground that the maps were too large for the book, and were incorrect; that some names were spelled wrong; that the paper was poor, etc.; but they ultimately proved in court that they had fulfilled their part of the contract, and the protesting patrons were accordingly compelled to fulfill theirs.

OWENSBORO DIRECTORY AND COUNTY GAZETTEER.

This work is so faithful that we quote the title page entire: "Emerson and Williams's Owensboro Directory, 1882–'3; being a complete index to the residents of the city; also a classified business directory; to which is added an appendix containing useful information of city, county, State, and miscellaneous matters; together with a street directory, a gazetteer of Daviess County, and a post-office directory of Kentucky. Price, three dollars. Louisville: printed at the *Courier Journal* Job Office. 1882."

This, being their first directory of this city or county, is very carefully compiled; and the publishers announce their intention to issue a new one in 1885. This issue contains 277 octavo pages.

CHAPTER XV.

OWENSBORO.

This growing city is located on the south bank of the Ohio River, at what was known to the early boatmen as the "Lower" or "Big Yellow Banks." As a name of this place, however, this was generally abbreviated to the simpler form, "Yellow Banks," and the town was scarcely known by any other name until about 1839 or '40. The postoffice bore this name from the time of its establishment in 1818 or '19, until 1837 or '8. The name is derived from the deep yellow color of the river bank, as it conspicuously exhibited itself to river travelers coming from either direction. This bank of yellow clay extends about six miles along the river, from ten to twenty feet above high-water mark. The foot of Frederica street is 37° 48′ north latitude, and 10° 9′ west longitude from Washington, D.C.

Bill Smothers has the credit of erecting the first cabin at this point, which was probably one of the two only structures existing here in 1812, one of these being a store. Both were of logs. The site was selected as the county seat in 1815, by commissioners appointed by the first County Court, held in April of that year. The survey of the first plat of the town extended from the Ohio River and a ravine on the north, to Fourth street on the south, and from Lewis street on the east to Walnut street on the west. The survey and plat thereof was completed by Captain James W. Johnston, the first County Surveyor, on the 23d day of March, 1816, and approved by the commissioners and court with the name of Rossboro, and ratified by the agent and owners of the land, George Handley being agent for David Ross and other proprietors. Every fourth lot was donated to the trustees for public purposes.

The name of this place was changed to "Owensboro" (spelled then with a *ugh*), probably in April, 1818; for we see in an old day-book kept by David Morton or his clerk at that time that the head lines of pages read "Yellow Banks" up to April 8, that year, and after that "Owensborough." This name was given in honor of the hero whose sketch here follows:

Colonel Abraham Owen was born in Prince Edward County, Va., in 1769, and emigrated to Shelby County, Ky., in 1785. His first appearance on the public theater was upon Wilkinson's campaign, in the summer of 1791, on the White and Wabash Rivers. He was a Lieutenant in Captain Lemon's company in St. Clair's defeat, Nov. 4, 1791, and received two wounds in that engagement. He was in the expedition led by Colonel Hardin to White River, and participated in the action which routed the Indians in their hunting camps. His brother John, James Ballard and others of Shelby County were his associates on this occasion. He commanded the first militia raised in the county, and Singleton Wilson, of Shelbyville, was the Lieutenant. Owen was soon promoted to Major, and then Colonel of the regiment.

Colonel Owen was elected to the Legislature by the largest vote ever before polled in the county, and in 1799 was chosen a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution. Shortly before his death, he was a member of the Senate of Kentucky. In 1811 he was the first to join Governor Harrison at Vincennes, for the purpose of aiding in the effort to resist the hostile movements of the Indian bands collected by the energy and influence of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. He was chosen by General Harrison to be one of his aids-de-camp, and at the memorable battle of Tippecanoe fell at the side of his heroic chief, bravely fighting for his country, deeply regretted by the whole army. In the following December the Legislature went into mourning for the loss of Colonel's Daveiss, and Owen, and others who fell at Tippecanoe; and in 1819–'20, the memory of Colonel Owen was perpetuated by a county bearing his name. He left a large family to unite with his country in deploring his premature fall. Many of his relatives and descendants became distinguished in Kentucky and Texas.

The chivalric patriotism of Colonel Owen, in leaving a position of ease and distinction at home, to volunteer his services against the Northwestern savages, is truly illustrative of the Kentucky character; and after-ages look back upon the deeds of heroism at Tippecanoe, with the same veneration with which the present age regards the memory of those who fought and fell at Thermopylæ.

MORTON'S DAY-BOOK, YELLOW BANKS, 1818.

R. B. Nunn, of this city, has had in his possession something over 500 pages of a day-book, kept by David Morton, a merchant here in early times, or by his clerk or bookkeeper, John Hathaaway. Mr. Morton died in this city in 1858. His son, Samuel Morton, is now clerk of the Planter's Hotel. Mr. Nunn still has a fragment of this interesting relic. It contains entries from Mar. 24 to April 14—a period of twenty-two days. The pages are from 305 to 328 of the day-book, and contain forty lines to the page, or an average of about fifteen entries. As the names of many of those entered as "Dr." will appear familiar to many of our readers, we append a few:

Robert McFarland, Jr.
James McKinney,
John M. Gabbert,
John S. Stutson,
Joseph Griggsby,
John Travis,
John W. Cheatham,
John C. Craddock,
Wm. Odom,
Mrs. Anderson,
Thomas Moseley, Sr.
Wyatt Martin,
Henry Kirkham,
Israel Atteberry.
Henry White,
Isaiah Marks,
Moses D. Carter,
David Mathis,
John Roberts,
Margaret Adams,
George Handley,
David Winkler,
Benj. Yager,
John Kennady,
Wm. Harris,
James Jordan,
Samuel Johnson,
John Piles,
George Taylor,
John Daveiss,
Warner Lewis,
James McFarland,
Thomas Taylor,
Leroy C. Bristow,
Henry Roberts,
David Atteberry,
Martin's Nat,
Bassett's Isaac,
Charles Worthington,
Jas. W. Chappell,
Hilary Beall,
Peter Slagle,
Rosa Ewing,
Charles Duncan,
Abner Bassett,
Zach. Galloway,
Pinkney Gilchrist,
John Patton,
Caleb Shelton,
George Metcalf,
James Bryant,
Mrs. McNemer,
James Everton,
Edmond Cheatham,
James Hollingshead,
Rogers, Griffith & Co.,
George Bell,
Wm. Lumpkin,
Lewis Love,
Wm. Wood,
Cecilius Wood,
John Snyder,
Wright Taylor,
Daniel Cooney,
Wm. Evans,
Wm. Clement,
Wm. R. Duncan,
James Roberts,
Isaac Holmes, etc.

It may be observed that there are no nicknames in the above list, except, perhaps, in the instance of one colored servant "Nat."

The accounts were kept in both English and American denominations, as appears in the specimen, which also shows the retail prices of the various commodities:

2 lbs. Coffee, @ 3s.	$ 1.00
2 lbs. Brown Sugar, @ 28c	.56
1 bottle Snuff, @ 3s. 9d	.62½
¼ lb. Imperial Tea, @ 18s.	.75
5 lbs. 10 oz. Loaf Sugar, @ 3s	2.81¼
1 yd. English Factory, @ 3s. 9d	.62½
7 Bridle, @ 8s. 3d	1.37½
7 yds. English Stripes, @ 4s. 6d	5.25
6 yds. Brown Shirting, @ 2s. 7½d	2.62½
2 Black Bolls (Bowls?), @ 1s. 9d	.25
1 lb. 8d. Nails, @ 1s. 6d.	.25
1 yd. Calico, @ 2s. 3d	.37½
¾ yd. Jaconet Muslin, @ 9s.	1.12½
5½ yds. Domestic Checks, @ 3s	2.75
1 Pocket Glass, @ 2s. 3d	.37½
1 hank Cotton Thread, @ 9d	.12½
2 doz. Shoe Tacks, @ 9d	.25
1 doz. Fish-Hooks, @ 1s. 6d	.25
2 Glass Tumblers, @ 9d	.25

1 pr. Boots	11.50
1 pr. Shoes, @ 15s	2.50
1 pr. Morocco Slippers, @ 7s. 6d	1.25
1 qt. Bottle, @ 1s. 6d	.25
1 Pocket Knife, @ 2s. 3d	.37½
1 skein Silk, @ 9d	.12½
1 Hoe, @ 9s	1.50
3 qts. Whisky, @ 1s. 6d	.75
1 ½-gal. Bottle, @ 3s	.50
1 pr. Ladies' Slippers, @ 10s. 6d	1.75
1 Lancet, @ 1s. 6d	.25
1 set Edged Plates, @ 6s	1.00
1½ yds. Brown Cloth, @ 18s	4.50
1 Vest Pattern and Trimmings	1.12½
8 yds. Red Flannel, @ 3s. 9d	5.00
1 Lamp, @ 3s	.50
1 yd. Cambric, @ 3s	.50
4 yds. Dimity, @ 3s. 9d	2 50
10 lbs. Nails, @ 22c	2.20
1 doz. Needles, @ 9d	.12½
1 paper Pins, @ 1s. 6d	.25
2 oz. Indigo, @ 1s. 6d	.50
2 yds. Domestic Sheeting, @ 3s. 6d	1.25
1 pr. Black Silk Gloves, @ 4s. 6d	.75
1 Coffee Boiler, @ 4s. 6d	.75
1 Cast-Steel Chisel, @ 1s. 6d	.25
1 Plane Bit, @ 2s. 3d	.37½
1 pr. Specks (Spectacles?) @ 5s. 3d	5.50
½ lb. Pepper, @ 3s. 9d	.31¼
33 lbs. Iron, @ 1s. 6d	5.28
1 oz. Cinnamon Bark, @ 1s. 6d	.25
1 qt. Wine, @ 6s	1 00

OWENSBORO IN 1820.

The following letter dated July 2, 1820, was written by Turenne W. Watkins, at Owensboro, then Yellow Banks, and addressed to Thomas W. Watkins, Ellicott Mills, Md. Mr. William R. Griffith, whose marriage is mentioned, was the father of Hons. Clint and Daniel Griffith of Owensboro. Many other familiar names are also mentioned.

"YELLOW BANKS, KY., *July* 2, 1820.

"*Dear Brother:*—I embrace the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter bearing date June 20. Although I have nothing to communicate which would afford you one moment's real pleasure, it might be a gratification to you to hear from your old Kentucky friends and acquaintances. I believe, in my last to father I mentioned William R. Griffith's union with Miss Aria Moseley; if not you are now informed. He was united to her in April last, and I think if there is any real happiness to be derived from a married life he enjoys a share, for I think God has bestowed on him one of the choicest blessings of heaven—a woman fully calculated to render the married state a permanent paradise. Richard S. May was married to Mrs. Lucy Davis, daughter of Captain Benjamin Fields, last winter. John Gaither, nephew of Uncle Basil Gaither, was married to Rebecca Bell two weeks ago, and has taken her to Missouri. James M. Rogers will be married to Jane Adams as soon as he returns from New Orleans, which will be in a few days. Nicholas G. Worthington and Miss Eliza Whitewill, daughter of Henry Whitewill, will be married on the sixth of this month. I am to be groomsman, and Susan Adams, bridesmaid. * * *

"You wished me to write you relative to the credit and standing of our Owensboro merchants. To give you a true account of their circumstances would be impossible; but I will endeavor to come as near the point as possible. Roger Griffith & Co., I have every reason to believe, are perfectly solvent; S. I. & D. Morton, I believe, are are also solvent, although somewhat pressed, which is the case with every speculative character or merchant. Thompson and Moseley, I suppose, are also solvent; still, I think their case somewhat doubtful. I have understood that some time past a Philadelphia merchant drew on them for $40,000. John D. Moseley has gone into Missouri to live. He and Reuben Bates are going to set up a grocery.

"You mentioned that you had not received a letter from me acknowledging the receipt of $10 sent me by mail. I wrote to you immediately on the receipt of it to that amount. I did not think to ask Williams if he had received any, but I think he did. He has written to you frequently and received no answer. He says he will quit writing if you do not pay more attention to his letters, and for me to inform you that he is well and started a letter to you some time in June, and shall anxiously await the arrival of an answer. Neither he nor James will be in this fall, owing to their tobacco not getting to market. It has been lying in Green River better than three months, and at last have to haul to this place to ship. They intend to have it sent on to you with instructions to bring on goods,—at least talked strongly of doing so,—but the detainers of the produce prevented their raising funds sufficiently to put in execution their designs. I suppose you have heard who has offered for the next Governor; if not you will be informed on the receipt of this: General Adair, Butler Logan, and several others not worth mentioning. Adair's election, I think, is sure. The candidates for the Senate are: Ben Duncan Anderson, of Hardinsburg, and Dr. Charles McCreery, of Hartford; Duncan, I think, will be elected. Candidates for the House of Representatives are: Beverly Todd, Captain Penticorn, Henry White, William Newton and D. Warner Crow; Crow's election sure, I think. Candidates for Congress are: Young Ewing, Dr. A. Delaney, and one or two others; I know not which will carry the day.

"Prospects are well; my love to father, mother, brothers and sisters, and all inquiring acquaintances. I am still in bad health; have a constant pain, or weakness, in my breast—it is generally thought to be consumption. I shall remove from this place as soon as circumstances will admit. Alfred, Charlotte and family are all well. Write to me frequently.

"The amount that stands against you on G., R. & Co.'s books is $224.61. I don't think Alfred will be able to pay you before next spring. He has a fine stock of hogs on hand. Perhaps he will kill 20,000 weight next fall. If there should be a good market, then, and not before, he will be able to discharge the debt. I hope you will all be more attentive to me and write frequently. It has been nearly a twelve-month since I received a letter from you until I received the one now before me. Tell Caroline and Campsadell they must write to me. My compliments to Mr. Crabster and sister. He is one letter in my debt, and I would be glad to receive it. Write me everything that has transpired since I left Maryland. I would write often, but there is nothing going on here that would be in any way satisfactory to you. Remember me to the servants in general, and believe me ever your affectionate brother,

"T. W. WATKINS."

FRAGMENTARY ITEMS.

Mrs. Howard, wife of T. J. Howard, deceased, was born in Oldham County, Ky., twenty-five miles north of Louisville, about 1803, and was brought here by her parents Jan. 20, 1808, who landed at Yellow Banks when there were but few log cabins, and a store kept by Daniel Moseley. The father of the latter kept the first boarding house in the county. Mrs. Howard was a daughter of James and Anna (Boone) Barnhill, the latter being a second cousin of Daniel Boone.

John H. McFarland's second wife was the *first child* born in Owensboro.

The oldest houses now in Owensboro are the "Moreland House," and the house on the next corner, which used to be occupied by

Dr. Haynes, and two log cabins at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets.

One of the oldest log houses in Owensboro was torn down in 1869, and on its site Leo Sims that year built a large tobacco warehouse. The cabin was built about 1820 or before, by a man named Yeager, and was the first house on what is now Frederica street. It was occupied every year during its existence. What memories linger around such a spot!

Frederica street is said to have been named by Mr. Ross, in honor of a mulatto slave he owned at the time. The name, however, has been variously spelled.

Indian Generosity.—In 1784 or '5, among a party which embarked at the falls of the Ohio to descend the river, was Andrew Rowan. While the boat stopped at the Yellow Banks on the Indiana side, Mr. Rowan borrowed a loaded gun, but no ammunition, and started off in pursuit of amusement rather than game. When he returned the boat had gone; the party having seen "signs" of Indians approaching, and not daring to wait for Mr. Rowan, hastened off down stream. The latter started toward the nearest white settlement—Vincennes, 100 miles distant—but soon lost his way, wandered about for three days and, exhausted, lay down to die. Roused by the report of a gun, he rose and walked in the direction of the sound. An Indian, seeing him, raised his gun to fire; Rowan turned the butt of his gun, and the Indian, with French politeness, turned the butt of his also. Taking pity upon Rowan's helpless condition, the Indian led him to his wigwam, and treated him with great hospitality until his strength was regained, and then took him to Vincennes. Wishing to reward his generosity. Mr. Rowan arranged with a merchant to pay him $300; but the Indian persistently refused to receive a cent of it. He finally, to please Mr. Rowan, accepted a new blanket, wrapping which around him, he said, with some feeling, "Whenever I wrap myself in it, I will think of you."

GENERAL PROGRESS.

In 1833 the population of Owensboro was scarcely 200 all told, and not a single church edifice or organization. The increase in population was small until 1850. A branch of the Southern Bank was located in Owensboro about that time. The power of the trustees had been enlarged by Legislative action, and those officials began to drain and improve the streets. The action of the trustees, and the fact that the bank was one of the institutions oi the place, gave assurance that there was some money in town, and seemed to infuse new life into the citizens, even the old fogy part of the population, which had been averse to enterprise. Improvements began to be made. Better houses were commenced, new comers poured in and a steady growth was maintained until 1861, when the war put a stop to all enterprise and public improvement. The population decreased, and not until 1866 did improvements begin again, or was an increase of population noted. A moderate but perceptible degree of progress and growth has continued until now, in 1883, when the population is estimated at about 11,600.

OWENSBORO AS A CITY.

Owensboro received a city charter from the State Legislature, Feb. 16, 1866. The following is the first entry of proceedings in the record book, and bears date of April 9, 1866:

"Pursuant to the provisions of the charter incorporating the city of Owensboro, E. S. Ayres, who had been duly elected to the office of Mayor of said city, James Kennady, M. D. Soyd and J. Deal, who had been duly elected as Councilmen for the upper ward, and Benjamin Bransford, George Brown and William Shelby, who had been duly elected as Councilmen for the lower ward, appeared at the court-house in the city of Owensboro on Monday, the 9th day of April, 1866, at three o'clock P. M., and were duly sworn into office by E. T. Berry, Esq., and thereupon the chairman and trustees of the town of Owensboro delivered over to the said Mayor and Council the records and papers of said town. The said Mayor and Council then organized, and, on motion, James Hughes was appointed Clerk, *pro tem.*, and, on further motion, the said Council adjourned to Thursday night, the 12th day of April, 1866, to meet at the store-house of Kennedy & Bro.

"C. N. S. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*"

At the next meeting of the Council, held April 12, C. N. S. Taylor was duly elected Clerk for the year; J. W. Coleman was chosen Treasurer, under $15,000 bonds, and the office of Attorney was filled by the election of W. N. Sweeney. At a meeting held April 16, forty-nine ordinances were presented to the Council, and the same were adopted April 18, and ordered printed in the Owensboro *Shield*. The first thirteen of these ordinances provided for licenses of various kinds, the following being the scale:

Tavern or hotel	$100
Restaurant	50
Ardent spirits	20
Billiard saloon per table, not exceeding two	100
Billiard saloon per table, exceeding two	50
Ten-pin alley	50
Auction house	50
Auction on streets	$20
Peddling	30
Boat selling merchandise	50
Circus, Museum or Menagerie per day	100
Theatrical performances each	10
Tobacco stemming	25 to 50
Hauling for profit	5

Among the other ordinances was one in regard to the observance of the Sabbath (to this day Owensboro is noted for the strict compliance with the law on this subject, no stores being open on Sunday, even for an hour), discharging fire-arms, riot, disturbing religious worship, dog-fights, disturbing good order, fighting animals, riding fast, hitching on streets, exhibiting stallion or jack, nuisances, rubbish on streets, obstruction of streets, driving animals on pavement, obstructing sewer pipes, curbing, bathing in Ohio River, city scales, wharf, ferry-man, wharfmaster, wharfboat, freight, wharf-boat rates, swearing on streets, contagious diseases, selling unwholesome flesh as food, shade trees, concealed weapons, gaming fines recoverable, city judge, marshal's report, and taxing of dogs. By the organization of the Council and the adoption of these ordinances the machinery of city government was fairly set in motion, and Owensboro became a city in fact as well as in name.

The seal of the city of Owensboro was adopted April 18, 1866, and bears upon it the words, "The City of Owensboro Seal," and the figure of a tobacco leaf.

The first Mayor of Owensboro never presided over the deliberations of the Council. Shortly after the first meeting at which he was sworn in, Mayor E. S. Ayres was taken ill, and died in less than a week. The following appropriate testimonial was adopted by the Council April 18:

"WHEREAS, An inscrutable Providence in his wisdom has removed by death our esteemed fellow-citizen, Captain E. S. Ayers, recently elected to the office of Mayor of this city, and who was therefore the presiding officer of this body, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That in the death of said Ayers the community has lost a useful citizen, who, by his affable manners and correct deportment had endeared himself to the hearts of all, and this Council an able and efficient presiding officer and member, and that we deeply deplore his loss and hereby tender to his bereaved family our warmest sympathies.

"*Resolved*, That we will in a body attend his funeral, as a further testimony of our respect for his memory.

"*Resolved*, That the citizens be requested to suspend all business, with closed doors, from 10 to 12 o'clock to-morrow, during the funeral ceremony.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of this Council present a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the wife of the deceased, and that the papers of the city be requested to publish them."

Salaries, etc.—The charter in force previous to 1882 allowed the city officials to vote themselves "back pay," which generally was justifiable, owing to increasing responsibilities commensurate with the increasing growth of the city. Some complaints being made, however, in 1874 the following facts were developed: 1859, the Board of Trustees received $25 for their services; 1860, they increased the compensation of the chairman; 1861, pay of the clerk and attorney increased; 1862–'3, pay of the treasurer increased to $75 and $50 for the respective years; 1865, compensation of the councilmen doubled; 1866, same increased to $150, and the mayor's to $300; 1869, that of the clerk, treasurer and attorney increased; 1871, mayor received $100 additional to his usual allowance; 1872, he received $700.

Present Charter.—By act of the Legislature approved March 18, 1882, a new charter was granted the city, with the foregoing defect remedied, among several others. This charter, with the ordinances, is printed in pamphlet form, making eighty duodecimo pages, and can be obtained by any citizen from the city clerk. The first section of the charter describes the city limits, which had been enlarged in a southerly direction in 1872.

OWENSBORO IN 1872.

Owensboro in 1872 had a population of about 8,000, and was one of three principal cities on either side of the Ohio River between Louisville and Cairo. The city then had thirty-one lawyers, fifteen physicians, nine ministers of the gospel, three dentists, six drug stores, six express wagons, fifteen drays, twenty-five groceries, sixteen dry-goods stores, ten merchant tailors, two boot and shoe stores, one queen's-ware store, one carpet store, two tinware and stove establishments, three hardware stores, three bakeries, eleven confectioneries, two book and stationery stores, five barber shops, six meat and vegetable shops, six millinery stores, two furniture stores, two gunsmiths, two photographers, three jewelry establishments, thirty-five liquor saloons, six beer saloons, ten livery stables, three tobacconists and cigar-makers, three undertakers, nine shoemakers, seven clothing houses, four saddlers, eight blacksmiths and wagon-makers, one hide and fur house, one dye-house and one real estate agent.

Also fifteen large tobacco stemmeries employing over 600 hands, two large planing-mills, one woolen-mill, one foundry, one broom-factory, two extensive breweries, three corn and wheat mills, one apple-brandy distillery, four brick mills, one marble yard, three banks, seven wholesale liquor-dealers, one sewing-machine establishment, six hotels, one furniture factory, a city hall, skating rink, two brass bands, two large public schools, three private schools, nine good church buildings, six large distilleries, a splendid court-house, with town clock, a secure jail, two large wharf-boats, a good levee, public scales, gas-works, and lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Temperance, Harigari, etc., etc.

OWENSBORO IN 1882

is shown by the good directory published by Emerson & Williams, in which the items are so differently taken that an exact comparison with 1872 cannot well be made; but it is certain that while the population has increased to about 11,600, or forty per cent., business and improvements have gone forward with equal pace.

The taxable property of Owensboro in 1872 was listed by the city assessor as follows: Within the old city boundary, $2,121,585; within the addition, $181,945; property of negroes, $13,495; total value of property, $2,317,025. The property in the addition was listed separately because it was annexed to the city on condition that it should not share the railroad debt and some other responsibilities, and that of the colored people on account of their separate school interests. The assessment this year (1872) within the old city boundaries showed an increase of over $104,000 in excess of the previous year subject to taxation. Some other statistics of this year were also published; but when we see that the whole negro population is charged, in the item of dogs, with owning only eleven of them, we are in doubt as to the value of the rest of figures. One of the freaks of the census!

Aug. 7, 1880, a proposition was voted on, 329 to 32, to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000, for as much money to be expended in general improvements, namely: $20,000 for graveling and guttering the streets; $10,000 for sewers; $10,000 for improving the wharf; $5,000 for enlarging the school buildings; and $5,000 for protecting the river front. For the issue of bonds the charter required the affirmative of a majority of all the qualified voters of the city, and therefore the above measure did not carry. The apathy of the citizens was astonishing. A public meeting had been held, and rousing speeches made.

Owensboro, however, is a nice city, apparently in as good a trim as any of her sisters.

POPULATION.

The population of Owensboro from time to time has been as follows:

1830	229	1870	3,430
1850	1,215	1875	about 8,000
1860	2,308	1880	nearly 10,000
1864	about 3,000	1883	about 11,597

The United States census for 1880 gave Owensboro only 6,231, which was evidently an error.

CITY OFFICERS.

1866–'7.—Mayor, E. S. Ayres (died in office), S. D. Kennady (to fill unexpired term); City Judge, J. P. Washburn; Councilmen, James Kennady, M. D. Soyd, J. Deal, B. Bransford, George Brown and William Shelby; Clerk, C. N. S. Taylor; Treasurer, J. W. Coleman; Assessor, William S. Britain; Collector, Thos. S. Hutchison; Attorney, W. N. Sweeney; Marshal, Thos. S. Hutchison; Wharfmaster, Lafayette Elder; Weighmasters, Murphy and Talbot (removed), H. S. Mitchell.

1867–'8.—Mayor, S. D. Kennady; City Judge, J. P. Washburn; Councilmen, James Kennedy, George Brown, Larkin Field, Jacob Deal, Charles Werner and John Brotherton; Clerk, C. N. S Taylor; Treasurer, J. W. Coleman; Assessor, George N. McKay; Collector, Thos. S. Hutchison; Attorney, Alexander Craycroft; Marshal, Thomas I. Hutchison; Weighmasters, R. H. Willhoyle (removed), Pate and Adams; Wharfmaster, L. Elder.

1868–'9.—Mayor, S. D. Kennady; City Judge, J. P. Washburn; Councilmen, George Brown, Charles Werner, John Brotherton Jacob Deal, James Kennady and John Thixton; Clerk, Ed. Moorman; Treasurer, J. W. Coleman; Assessor, T. H. Pointer; Collector, T. S. Hutchison; Attorney, T. B. Hardin; Marshal Thos. S. Hutchison; Wharfmasters, Murphy and Triplett; Weighmasters, Pate and Adams; Engineer, A. Pfafflin; City Physician, Dr. E. H. Luckett.

1869-'70.—Mayor, S. D. Kennady; City Judge, J. P. Washburn; Councilmen, James Kennady, Jacob Deal, Ellis Dawson, George Brown, John Thixton and William McCallister; Clerk, Ed. Moorman; Treasurer, J. W. Coleman; Assessor, William S. Britain; Collector, T. S. Hutchison; Attorney, Thomas Hardin; Marshal, T. S. Hutchison; Weighmaster, W. E. Moorman; Wharfmasters, Murphy and Triplett; Physician, Dr. E. H. Luckett.

1870-'1.—Mayor, S. D. Kennady; City Judge, Alexander Craycroft; Councilmen, James Kennedy, R. H. Taylor, John G. Delker, John Thixton, George Smith and James A. Wilhite; Clerk, Ed. Moorman; Treasurer, J. W. Coleman; Assessor, C. N. S. Taylor; Collector, T. S. Hutchison; Attorney, T. B. Hardin; Marshal, T. S. Hutcherson; Weighmaster, William Moorman; Wharfmasters, Murphy & Triplett; Physician, Dr. R. B. Gilbert.

1871-'2.—Mayor, S. D. Kennady; City Judge, J. P. Washburn; Councilmen, John G. Delker, Y. L. Ford, Jacob Deal, George Smith, W. T. Owen and James Wilhite; Clerk, Ed. Moorman; Treasurer, J. W. Coleman; Assessor, J. H. Branham; Collector, T. S. Hutchison; Attorney, R. H. Taylor; Marshal, T. S. Hutchison; Weighmaster, W. E. Moorman; Wharfmaster, R. S. Triplett; Physician Dr. R. B. Gilbert.

1872-'3.—Mayor, Ben. Bransford; City Judge, Alexander Craycroft; Councilmen, J. Thixton, J. Rose, William Clark, A. Cox, J. E. Dawson and C. Zuckregel; Clerk, E. B. Colgan; Treasurer, T. S. Anderson; Attorney, Thomas E. Crutcher; Assessor, Joseph Dear; Collector, W. H. Frey; Marshal, T. S. Hutchison; Weighmaster, P. Ellis; Wharfmaster, T. W. Bacon; Physician, Dr. John O. Scott, succeeded by Dr. Charles H. Todd.

1873-'4.—Mayor, Ben. Bransford; City Judge, Alexander Craycroft; Councilmen, J. Deal, C. Rucker, R. H. Taylor, E. H. Bryan, J. A. Godshaw and Dr. John D. Ogden; Clerk, H. L. Cambridge; Treasurer, P. T. Watkins; Assessor, S. D. Shepard; Attorney, L. P. Little, succeeded by R. W. Slack; Collector, A. M. C. Simmons; Physician, Dr. J. Q. A. Stuart; Weighmaster, P. Ellis; Wharfmaster, F. W. Bacon.

1874-'5.—Mayor, George Brown; City Judge, J. C. Dear; Marshal, Howard Long; Councilmen, Charles Rucker, James E. Dawson, A. F. McJohnston, J. A. Godshaw, John H. Brannon and John B. Scott; Clerk, David Morton, succeeded by P. R. Zulauf; Treasurer, T. S. Anderson; Assessor, William Pottinger; Collector, Isaac Kennady; Attorney, J. W. Feighan; Weighmaster, Samuel

Morton; Wharfmaster, F. W. Bacon; Physician, Dr. E. H. Luckett.

1875–'6.—Mayor, George Brown; City Judge, J. C. Dear; Marshal, T. B. Yeager; Councilmen, H. P. Tompkins, S. W. Long, F. J. Clark, Charles Werner, J. B. Cruse and Charles Rucker; Clerk, Roy R. Hathaway; Treasurer, W. B. Tyler; Assessor. W. T. Smith; Collector, J. A. Godshaw; Attorney, J. B. Karn; Weighmaster, Samuel Morton; Wharfmaster, E. B. Trabue; Physician, Dr. E. H. Luckett.

1876–'7.—Mayor, George Brown; City Judge, J. C. Dear.

1878–'8.—Mayor, George Brown; City Judge, J. C. Dear, succeeded by F. L. Beers; Marshal, T. B. Yager; Councilmen, F. J. Clark, H. P. Tompkins, A. F. McJohnston (resigned), Larkin Fields (unexpired term), Isaac Kennady, W. W. Hays and James Tharpe; Clerk, Eben Parden; Treasurer, W. B. Tyler, succeeded by John Wandling; Assessor, Wm. Pottinger; Collector, W. H. Owen; Attorney, G. W. Jolly, succeeded by J. B. Karns; Weighmaster, Samuel Morton; Wharfmaster, Bruce Trabue; Physician, Dr. E. H. Luckett; Auditor, H. L. Cambridge.

1878–'9.—Mayor, John Thixton; City Judge, J. C. Dear; Marshal, T. B. Yager; Councilmen, J. B. Murphy, George Rogers, Joseph Lee, Isaac Kennady, W. W. Hays and J. A. Small; Clerk, Eben Parden; Treasurer, John Wandling; Assessor, J. E. Mitchell; Auditor, J. W. Coleman; Collector, T. A. Fuqua; Attorney, H. P. Moorman; Weighmaster, Samuel Morton; Wharfmaster, Hamilton Alexander; Physician, Dr. C. C. Lewis.

1879–'80.—Mayor, Thos. Thixton; City Judge, W. W. Chambers; Marshal, Howard Long; Councilmen, James Ashby, James A. Small, James K. Tharpe, George Rogers, Joseph Lee and B. Baer; Clerk, P. R. Zulauf; Treasurer, John Wandling; Assessor, William Pottinger; Collector, T. A. Fuqua; Auditor, J. W. Coleman; Attorney, W. T. Owen; Weighmaster, Samuel Morton; Wharfmaster, H. Alexander; Physician, Dr. C. C. Lewis.

1880–'1.—Mayor, James K. Tharpe; City Judge, W. W. Chambers; Marshal, Charles Haney; Councilmen, J. A. Small, L. J. Cottrell, Charles Werner, Jos. Lee, Robert Burch and B. Baer; Clerk, Phil. R. Zulauf; Treasurer, John Wandling; Assessor, C. R. Coffey; Collector, John W. Carter; Attorney, G. W. Jolly; J. W. Coleman, Auditor; Weighmaster, T. S. Hathaway; Wharfmaster, H. Alexander; Physician, Dr. C. C. Lewis.

1881–'2.—Mayor, James K. Tharpe; City Judge, S. D. Kennady; Marshal, Charles Haney; Councilmen, J. B. Cruse, S. H. Harrison,

D. M. Griffith, J. H. Taylor, G. W. Rogers and B. Baer; Clerk, Phil. R. Zulauf; Treasurer, John Wandling; Assessor, A. B. Miller; Collector, J. W. Carter; Auditor, J. W. Coleman; Attorney, W. T. Owen; Weighmaster, E. A. Hathaway; Wharfmaster. H. Alexander; Physician, Dr. A. A. Haynes.

1882-'3—Mayor, James K. Tharpe; City Judge J. B. Karn; Marshal, J. T. Griffith; Councilmen, J. L. Higdon, J. G. Norton, Anthony Eger, Dr. J. H. Taylor, T. J. Monarch, and A. C. Tompkins; Clerk, Phil. R. Zulauf; Treasurer, John Wandling; Assessor, William S. Pottinger; Auditor, J. W. Coleman; Collector, F. J. Clarke; Attorney, W. T. Owen; Weighmaster, T. E. Aull; Wharfmaster, Ham. Alexander; Physician, Dr. T. E. Lamping.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Mention has already been made of the first store, kept by David Morton. Carpenters and masons of course came in with the demands of the growing village.

Among the first brick-masons remembered were Edward Lambdin, commonly known as "Old Boss;" Joseph Weaver, about 1839; and James A. Wilhite, since that period. The first brick-yard in Owensboro was on Allen street, between Fifth and Seventh streets, near a tan-yard pond, and was owned and operated by Joseph Weaver before 1839. "Old Boss" and Stelle made brick near where Henry P. Tompkins' tobacco factory now stands, on Walnut street. Afterward Wilhite had one on Fourth street.

The first blacksmiths remembered by the present oldest residents as following their trade in Owensboro were J. J. Boles (spelling of this name not ascertained), Legge and Faith.

In 1846 Mr. Boles and J. Brotherton formed a partnership in the wheelwright business, which continued until 1852, when Boles died. Prior to this, however, the German (or Dutchman) named Legge did some wheelwright work in connection with his blacksmithing, near where Reinhardt's store now is. He closed in 1849.

The first shoemakers in Owensboro were David Morton and Alex. Moreland.

FIRST LIVERY-STABLES.

The very first was located by Stephen Rogers on the bank of the ravine where the gas-works are now situated, and conducted by him a number of years. It was still standing in 1846, a very old structure.

The second was kept by Wm. Sharpe, jailer at the time, in 1846, where the First National Bank Building now stands. Soon afterward Wm. C. Norris kept one where Courtney's drug store now is. Then Wm. Fielding, on the corner of Frederica and Fourth, where Brotherton & Son's stable is. He sold to Geo. Murphy, he to Howard & Glenn, and they to John Brotherton, who has since been a proprietor.

About the time of the last transaction, Pointer & Cummings built a stable on Third street, which was afterward kept by Cummings, and owned by Burgess.

TOBACCO HOUSES.

The first tobacco warehouse in Owensboro was built by James M. Rogers, of logs, about 1837. It was forty feet wide by one hundred long. Soon after it was built it was sold to Peter F. Smith. In 1839 it was burned, and on the site a frame house was built.

Hugh Kerr & Co.—The second tobacco warehouse was a frame, built in 1838 by John C. Hobson, Frederick and Wm. H. Bransford, all of Richmond, Va. Wm. H. Bransford came to Daviess County in the spring of 1838 and superintended the building of the factory. It was 50 x 150, two stories high, with a shed of twenty-five feet at each end and a shed of the same width along one side, making the ground floor 75 x 200, with a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds. This institution was conducted by the firm of W. H. Bransford & Co. for five years, when Mr. B. died. The factory was then rented for two years, when it was sold to Hugh Kerr & Co., of Henderson, Ky., who ran it until 1850. It was burned down April 5, that year, with 800,000 pounds of tobacco in it; but a portion of it was saved in a more or less damaged condition.

In the fall of 1850 the same company erected the factory now standing between Clay and Bolivar streets. It is two hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, four stories high, with a shed on the south side twenty-five feet wide, and a warehouse 100 x 50 and two stories high. Capacity, 1,500,000 pounds.

Robert Dunlop, Jr.—The fourth tobacco house in Owensboro was built in 1852 by John A. Dunlop, at a cost of $8,000, including the house and grounds. Size of building 150 x 60, not counting the packing-room, which is 150 x 25 feet, one story high. The main building is three stories and basement. The warehouse is

100 x 60 feet, two and a half stories high, located on the corner of Fourth and Triplett streets. Its capacity is 350 hogsheads, or 1,500,000 pounds per year, although the business does not justify working to its full capacity. At the decease of John A., Robert Dunlop, Jr., son of David Dunlop, of Petersburg, bought and still runs the factory.

Frayzer & Bro.—B. Bransford & Co. built the fifth factory, on Elizabeth street, corner of First or River street. In 1856 the company bought this of the Triplett estate, and remodeled and added to the old building, giving it a size 125 x 175 feet, two stories high, with a capacity of about 600,000 pounds. In a few years the firm added 75 x 50 feet to the building, giving to the whole a capacity of 800,000 pounds. This partnership was dissolved in 1862, and the business continued under the name of B. Bransford until 1873, when Mr. B. sold to Frayzer & Bro., who are now conducting the business.

Leo Sims, or Fauld's Factory.—This building was put up by Leo Sims in 1857, and the L's were built by John Faulds in 1878, and main building remodeled. Original cost of building, $10,500; additions, $6,000. Capacity, 800,000 pounds.

Sawyer & Brodie.—This house was built in 1870 by James Sawyer and Robert Brodie; size 125 x 40 feet, two stories and basement. In 1872 they built an addition of 100 x 40 feet, two stories and basement. The cost of the entire house was about $12,000; capacity, 800,000 pounds, although in 1880 they put up 1,000,000 pounds. The building is situated on the corner of Triplett and Fifth streets. Most of the tobacco is shipped to England. Most seasons they have run full capacity.

A. C. Tompkins.—The building now occupied by this gentleman was built by Burbank Bros. in 1875, and the tobacco trade conducted by them therein two seasons. It was then rented to Campbell & Co., and subsequently purchased by Mr. Tompkins, who has held the place ever since. The building is 60 x 180 feet and four stories high; capacity, 1,200,000 pounds. The main building cost $13,500, and is the largest in town.

H. P. Tompkins' tobacco factory was built by A. C. & H. P. Tompkins in 1875, and is now owned by the last mentioned, who bought his brother's interest, in 1877. It is 44 x 150 feet, four stories high, and has a capacity of 750,000 pounds. It is located at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. The warehouse is 22 x 120, two stories brick and two frame.

P. J. Miller's tobacco house was established about 1871, by Benjamin Shown, for re-handling tobacco. Size of building 60 x 40 feet, two stories and basement. In 1874 it was purchased by Mr. Miller, who made improvements and used the house for stemming tobacco. In 1875 he built a large addition to the old building, 140 x 60 feet, three stories and basement. The capacity of the house is about 600,000 pounds. Cost of building, including contents, about $10,000. In connection with this house, Mr. Miller has a house on his farm six miles east of Owensboro, which has been used for tobacco since 1858 or 1859; average capacity, 15,000 pounds. He first built a small house, and has made numerous additions from time to time. The building is low, but covers considerable ground. Tobacco shipped to London and Liverpool.

J. H. Barrett & Co.—This house commenced operations in 1838 under the name of A. B. Barrett. Mr. B. died in 1862. He was one of the best business men the country ever produced. His estate was worth over $3,000,000. The property was then deeded to his son, A. B. Barrett, Jr., and was afterward, in 1867, purchased by J. H. Barrett, the present owner, and from that time till 1871 the firm name was Barrett & Smith (John H. Smith); in September, 1871, John W. Mathews took charge, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of J. H. Barrett & Co. Average capacity of building, 1,000,000 pounds per year. Three fourths of the tobacco is shipped to England.

Daviess County Co-operative Tobacco Association.—This company was incorporated in 1878, with the following Board of Directors: Eugene O'Flynn, Joseph King, J. W. King, W. M. Harrison, W. J. Taylor, S. H. Jesse, and R. L. Ellis. Joseph King was elected President, an office he has held ever since. This company was organized for the purpose of buying, selling, stemming, drying and prizing tobacco, in the city of Owensboro, where the principal place of their business shall be. The capital stock of said corporation shall not be more than $50,000, divided into ten thousand shares of $5 each. In 1879 the house was occupied by James B. Cruse, who put up two crops of tobacco, and in 1880 he entered into partnership with John R. Chapman. The size of the building is 100 x 40 feet, two stories and basement, and the average amount of tobacco handled is 300,000 to 400,000 pounds.

S. V. Wallace.—This gentleman built a tobacco house in the fall of 1870, at a cost of $2,000; size 130 x 54 feet, three stories and basement. Connected with this building is a store-room

120 x 50 feet, one story; capacity 1,000,000 pounds. The house has eight prize screws for prizing, latest improved, known as the ratchet screw. The tobacco is shipped largely to foreign markets. This house ran under the management of Mr. Harris until the fall of 1875, when he went to Louisville and engaged in business there. In January, 1876, J. A. Fuqua managed the house. In 1878 S. V. Wallace took the management, and has continued it ever since. The building is located on the corner of First and Daviess streets.

W. H. Clarke & Co.—This factory is situated on McFarland street, between Frederica and Locust streets, and was erected in 1876 by the present firm. It is 130 x 44 feet, three stories high, with warehouse and shop attached; capacity, 500,000 pounds. The firm consists of William H. Clarke and Edward H. Clarke & Son.

Hamilton & Co.—This tobacco house was built in 1859 by David Hamilton, from Glasgow, Scotland, who was in business here twenty years. Caleb Snyder did the work upon the building, and Mr. Hamilton controlled it until 1878, when he went to Louisville, holding an interest in the business, however, until 1882. In 1878 Geo. N. Thompson became a partner of Mr. Hamilton, and in 1882 purchased the whole interest. The business is now conducted under the firm name of Hamilton & Co. This firm has done a very large business in the tobacco trade, the house having a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds a year.

John A. Miller's tobacco house was built in 1877 by J. F. Rice and Walter Gowan, under the firm name of Rice & Gowan, who did a light business one season. The following year it was occupied by Aaron Rosenfeld, and in two years more by Norris Ford and John Burnett, who rented of J. T. Miller, the latter having purchased the property in 1879. In 1880 John A. Miller rented the property of J. T. Miller, and has conducted the business ever since, although it has passed into the hands of P. J. Miller, who now owns the house. The size of the building is 100 x 66 feet, two stories and basement; capacity from seventy-five to eighty hogsheads of tobacco. It is located on Hathaway street, between Fifth and Sixth. In 1881 Mr. Miller put up 233,000 pounds of tobacco.

Turpin & Wood's tobacco house was built in 1877, by A. J. Turpin, who was sole proprietor until the fall of 1880, when the present firm was organized. The building has a capacity of 130 hogsheads of strips. In 1881 the senior member of the firm moved to Louisville, where he has since resided.

Hugh Kerr & Co. (*Allan Gilmour*).—Stemmery, southwest corner of Second and Bolivar streets; erected about 1850. Size of main building at present, 50 x 200 feet and four stories high. A shed twenty-five feet wide is attached, and there is a warehouse 50 x 10 feet in connection with the above.

Henry Kerr & Co.'s tobacco house is located at the northeast corner of Second and Locust streets, and has a capacity of 300 hogsheads. It was formerly occupied by Aaron Rosenfeld, then by Henry Kerr, and lastly by the present firm.

F. J. Clarke and J. H. Hickman have just formed a partnership (February, 1883) and are buying and receiving tobacco at the McCallister Factory, southeast corner of St. Ann and Front streets.

Fuqua & Smith's house is at the southwest corner of McFarland and Allen streets.

Thomas & John Reid's establishment is at the southwest corner of Triplett and Fourth streets.

Reinhardt & Marks' factory was established in 1876. It is situated at the east end of Fourth street, and is a four-story building, 40 x 130, with a one-story L, 100 feet long. They have the capacity to handle 600,000 pounds per year, and ship large quantities to England.

After the tobacco is stemmed and packed in hogsheads it is exported to London and Liverpool—the low grades to Germany—through commission merchants. The average product in 1838 was about 1,500,000 pounds, from which there was a gradual increase up to 8,000,000 pounds in 1850, and 12,000,000 pounds before the war. Since that time it has remained about stationary. A factory of 800,000 pounds employs forty to fifty hands. The season for business opens in November or early winter, and closes about midsummer. There are, therefore, about nine months to work and pack.

DISTILLERIES.

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors by methods of distillation does not seem to have been understood by the ancients. It is said to have been first invented by the barbarian nations of the North of Europe, and by them was made known to the inhabitants of the more civilized countries of Southern Europe. It was formerly manufactured entirely from malt, and unmalted barley or rye, but is now made largely from rye alone, Indian corn, potatoes, molasses, and other articles. All the juices of plants which can undergo vinous fermentation, and all vegetable matter which contains starch, can be made to produce distilled liquors.

M. v. Nencki

A large proportion of the substances used for food may be thus applied to the production of ardent spirits. Sugar-growing countries produce rum, lands where the vine flourishes produce brandy, and in grain-growing countries distilled liquors are made in the form of whisky and gin. The Chinese manufacture a distilled liquor from rice, and the inhabitants of Kamschatka from mushrooms. A great deal of whisky was formerly made from the potato.

The production of whisky has been very large in the United States. Soon after the Revolution its manufacture was carried on to a large extent in Western Pennsylvania, and one of the first serious troubles the Government encountered was the whisky insurrection of 1791–'4, growing out of an attempt to collect an excise tax in this region. The distilleries of the United States were formerly much behind those of Great Britain in the perfection of their machinery, and the wonderful capacity of the production of single establishments; but improvements in late years have put them on an equal, if not a superior, footing. The States now largely interested in the production of whisky are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri. Of the counties in Kentucky largely engaged in the distilling business, Daviess ranks among the first. Distilleries existed here in a very early day, but it is only within the last few years that the business has been increased to anything like its present proportions. There are at present eighteen distilleries within the county. With few exceptions, more grain is grown here than in any other county in the State. This fact accounts for the abundance and cheapness of material. The Ohio River furnishes shipping facilities of an unequaled character, and the railroad running south from Owensboro is always ready to carry freight on reasonable terms. It is mainly for these reasons that the large distilling business of the county has been carried on so successfully, while it has languished and died in other sections of the country.

But it is not only in regard to quantity that Daviess County distilleries are celebrated. The county has the reputation of producing as good an article of whisky as can be ound in the United States. A very large proportion of the whisky manufactured in Kentucky is in sweet-mash distilleries, which produce an inferior article in comparison with the product of sour-mash distilleries. Several of the distilleries are the largest in the State. The claim is justly made that the sour-mash distilleries of Daviess County produce the best whisky in the United States, and this is a fact that is being rapidly appreciated in the market.

Owensboro Distilling Company, consisting now of A. C. Tompkins, President; Joseph A. Fuqua, Secretary; N. M. Lancaster and John G. Weir. Their distillery was built in the fall of 1880, and has a capacity of thirty barrels per twenty-four hours. Capacity of the principal warehouse, 10,700 barrels. This building is of brick and wood on the outside, and wood and iron on the inside. Besides this there are four other warehouses of a capacity of 500 barrels each. This institution has been paying good dividends. Their brands of whisky are "The W. S. Stone," "Farmer's Club," and "Kentucky."

Sour-Mash Distilling Company.—M. V. Monarch, President; P. E. Payne, Secretary; J. A. Brown, Assistant Secretary. A stock company of five or six members, manufacturing the "M. V. Monarch," "Sovereign" and "Jockey Club" brands of whisky. Distillery a mile east of Owensboro, established in 1868, with a capacity of eight barrels a day, now increased to about fifty.

Hill, Perkins, & Co. (Alex. Hill, Wm. H. Perkins and Abraham F. Berryman).—This distillery was erected in the summer of 1880, and has a capacity of 300 bushels. Location, just west of the city limits, in rear of the Daviess County Distillery.

Rock Spring Distillery, Hill & Hill (W. H. and T. C., brothers), proprietors. Started in 1881. Capacity 128 bushels, or eleven barrels. Four warehouses, affording room for 6,000 barrels. A ten-acre stock lot in connection. Located on the river bank, a mile east of Owensboro.

Hill & Perkins.—The distillery operated by this firm was built by E. C. Berry in 1866. Its capacity was sixty or seventy bushels a day. It was conducted by him until 1877, when Alex. Hill and William H. Perkins became the proprietors. The capacity of the distillery is now 250 bushels of corn per day, and the brand of whisky is still the "E. C. Berry." Distillery and office west of the city limits.

R. Monarch & Co. (Richard Monarch and J. T. Magale), distillers of "Sour-Mash Whisky," "Kentucky Standard" and "R. Monarch & Co." Their distillery was built in the fall of 1869 and started in operation in March. It is located one mile west of Owensboro, on the Lancaster road. Capacity about 750 bushels. Office a few doors south of the Deposit Bank.

E. P. Millet & Co. (Edwin P. Millet, Richard Monarch and Wm. H. Monarch) manufacture several celebrated brands of sour-mash whiskies. Their distillery was built in 1880, with a capacity of 350 bushels per day.

John Thixton Distillery Company.—The wholesale liquor house of Thixton & Slaughter was incorporated May 1, 1879, it being the oldest wholesale house of the kind in the county. They succeeded the late Dr. A. D. Hill, buying his stock, etc. This company handle nearly all the different brands manufactured in the county. The invoice taken Sept. 1, 1882, showed the capital in the wholesale house to be $87,000 in whisky. Their sales amount to 150 to 200 barrels a month.

The John Thixton Distillery Company was incorporated in February, 1881, the stockholders being John Thixton and Joseph W. Slaughter. The distillery is situated about a mile east of the courthouse, and was built at a cost of $18,000, building and equipments all new. The capacity is 280 bushels per day, and turns out 6,500 barrels per year. Their brand of whisky is "The John Thixton Distillery Company, 2d District of Ky." The House is in charge of Mr. Slaughter, and the distillery is under the personal supervision of Mr. Thixton.

John Hanning Distillery.—A building was erected in 1869 by John Hanning, and its capacity was ten barrels a day. It was burned down in the fall of 1880, and in February following the "John Hanning Distillery Company" was formed, consisting of John Hanning, F. T. Gunther and G. W. Crutcher. Mr. Gunther is President and Mr. Crutcher, Secretary. This company erected a distillery below town, on the river, about a mile from the courthouse. Capacity, twenty-five barrels a day. Brand, "The John Hanning Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky."

Eagle Distillery Company.—In 1869 T. J. Monarch erected a distillery at Grissom's Landing, having a capacity of five barrels a day; but the works have been enlarged, so that the capacity is now about forty barrels. It was first the "T. J. Monarch Distillery," now it is denominated the "Eagle Distillery at Grissom's Landing." Mr. Monarch is President of the company and Geo. A. Williams, Secretary. Office at the northeast corner of the Public Square.

The "Eagle Distillery" at Birk City was started in 1880, with a ten-barrel capacity. Company: T. J. Monarch, President; S. Monarch and Thomas Shaffel. Office in Owensboro, same as above. The brands of whisky placed in market by both establishments are the "T. J. Monarch," "Imperial" and "Cliff Falls."

Daviess County Distillery Company (W. S. Harris and John Callaghan).—This distillery was started April 16, 1874, by Callaghan & Trigg. Mr. Bell afterward bought an interest in the concern, when the firm name became the "Daviess County Distillery Company." In March, 1879, Mr. Harris commenced, alone, and Oct. 14, 880, the present partnership was formed. Both these gentlemen reside in Louisville, and their business here is superintended by C. A. Todd, General Agent. The distillery is located about a mile west of town, on the river, and its capacity is 800 bushels of corn per day; it has 720 mash tubs and its engine is ninety horse-power.

M. P. Mattingly's distillery was started at the present locality, in a small way, about 1855, with a capacity of about sixty bushels. In 1863 Blandford & Bro. took possession of it; subsequently H. C. Elliott, then W. S. Stone, since which time it has been known as the "W. S. Stone Distillery." Its location is about five miles west of Owensboro, near the river bank, and its present capacity 275 bushels of corn per day.

Daviess County Club Distillery.—Building erected in the spring of 1880, with a capacity of 380 bushels of corn per twenty-four hours. The works were built by the club, an incorporated party, but are operated by N. P. Mattingly. Located one mile below Owensboro, on the Ohio River.

J. W. M. Field.—This house was started Feb. 3, 1873, with a capacity of two and one-half bushels per day. In the fall of the same year Mr. Field increased the capacity to six barrels a day. In 1880 the capacity was again increased to eight barrels a day; in April of the same year he doubled the capacity, making sixteen barrels a day, and in April, 1881, it was increased to its present capacity—twenty-five barrels a day. Mr. Field has conducted the business from the beginning.

J. T. Welch Distilling Company.—Organized about the first of March, 1881. Building was erected during the spring, with a capacity of about 400 bushels of grain per day. It is located about a mile and a half above Owensboro.

J. T. Welch, President, lives in McLean County; R. S. Triplett, Vice-President; S. V. Wallace, Secretary; A. Rosenfeld, Treasurer. A. T. Harris, Jr., of Louisville, is also a member.

Boulware & Wilhoyte's distillery, four and a half miles southwest of Owensboro, was erected in 1880 by M. Boulware & Son. Clarence Boulware originally built the main structure for the purpose of making apple brandy. In the spring of 1881 the present firm of Boulware & Wilhoyte was formed. The capacity of this distillery is seventy-five bushels a day.

C. L. Applegate & Co., Yelvington.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

Owensboro Woolen Mills.—This establishment was started soon after the war, by O. S. Warner & Co. It was burned down in 1873 or '4, and the loss fell heavily upon Dr. A. C. Wood. The engine was a twelve-inch cylinder. The spinning-jack ran 210 spindles, which kept eight looms in operation, producing 150 yards of cloth daily, thirty-four inches in width, which sold wholesale at $1.15 a yard. Two sets of cards were in constant operation doing custom work, which turned off 200 pounds of rolls a day, the cost of which was from ten to fifteen cents a pound for carding. The blankets made were two and a quarter to two and a half yards in width, weighed seven and a half to nine pounds, and were entirely free from grease. The jeans they turned out was four, five and six leaf, and thirty-four inches wide.

Twenty-five operatives were employed, all industrious and of unimpeachable character, and the firm composed of gentlemen of the highest business integrity.

The factory has not been rebuilt.

Steffen & Bishop's carding-mill is located on the north side of Fourth street, opposite Poplar street.

Troutman, Rarick & Co. (M. V. Monarch), manufacturers of hubs, spokes, wagons, carriages, plows, etc., and dealers in agricultural implements, at the junction of Fourth street with the Litchfield road. Messrs. J. P. Troutman and Peter Rarick started at this place, first as blacksmiths, about twelve or thirteen years ago, in a frame building, which was burned down in 1874. Immediately afterward they built a brick shop, which still stands as a portion of the present establishment. In 1876 they were partially burned out again; but these enterprising gentlemen still again rebuilt, went ahead with an increasing business, adding the manufacture of wagon material and dealing in agricultural implements.

In 1881 Mr. Monarch was admitted to partnership, and the company put in new machinery, added other buildings, and commenced the manufacture of hubs and spokes on a large scale, employing about forty hands and a sixty horse-power engine. They now have two two-story brick buildings, one work-shop, one two-story frame, besides engine-house and numerous sheds. Of the two-story structures the lower rooms are devoted to work and the upper to storage. Carriage painting, trimming, etc., is done in the second story of their large frame building, and one or two of the forementioned sheds are really large two-story structures, the upper portions of which are devoted to storage.

John J. Hill's Hub and Spoke Factory.—This house was built in 1862, by Richard Smock, for a flouring mill, and was occupied by him three or four years. It was then converted into a distillery, and was used by J. G. Bailey and John Taylor two years for making sour-mash whisky. Taylor retired and Bailey ran it alone one year. It was then seized and sold by the Government, and purchased by William J. Lumpkin, who used it as a flouring mill six years. The building was then unoccupied for a year, when it was rented by Fuqua & Wise for a flouring mill. These men were unfortunate; the boiler was burned by a careless engineer, and they only used the house about six months. Sept. 1, 1882, it was rented by John J. Hill, who converted it into a hub and spoke factory, using the boiler and engine that were put in after the former was burned. He leased the building and power for one year, with the privilege of retaining it for an unlimited time. He averages about seventy-five sets hubs per day, running full capacity.

Owensboro Wheel Company.—James Weir and John Moorman, doing business under the style of Weir & Moorman; John Delker and W. F. Reinhardt, doing business under the style of Delker & Reinhardt; and John Reinhardt and John W. Marks, doing business under the style of Reinhardt & Marks, Dec. 11, 1882, associated themselves under the style of the Owensboro Wheel Company, this partnership to continue ten years, unless sooner dissolved by a vote of the majority. The design and intent of the association is the manufacture of wagon, carriage and buggy wheels; and their place of business the city of Owensboro. The capital stock of said company is $15,000, subscribed by the parties in this association, and divided into thirty shares of $500 a share; but the association reserves the privilege of increasing the stock to $30,000 if a majority of the stockholders shall so determine.

Building not yet erected.

Southern Wheel and Handle Company.—Owned and operated by Weir & Moorman since Aug. 19. One-story brick, 125 x 40, with wing 75 feet. The firm manufactures spokes almost exclusively, but turns out single-trees, ax handles, hammer handles, etc. The capacity is about 15,000 spokes per day, which are shipped to every principal point in this country, also Europe and South America.

J. G. Delker, Manufacturer of Furniture and Chairs.—This business was established in the fall of 1870. Cost of building and machinery, about $18,000. Building was burned in February, 1872, after being in operation about sixty days. Loss, $13,000; insured for $3,000. In April the manufactory was re-built, both buildings being made of brick; cost of new building and machinery about the same as the old house with the addition of the old foundation. Began running in May, 1872, making a general line of furniture, which continued until 1881. Dec. 1, 1882, a change was made in the business; firm organized under the name of Delker & Reinhardt,—J. G. Delker and W. F. Reinhardt in the manufacture of rims, and felloes, and carriage material. A stock company just organized is using the second floor of the building in the manufacture of wagon and carriage wheels. The corporation consists of the firms of Weir & Moorman, Delker & Reinhardt, and Reinhardt & Marks, with James Weir as President. Directors are John Moorman, W. F. Reinhardt and John Marks. Corporation organized Dec. 11, 1882. Machinery was purchased and operation begun 1st January, 1883; capital stock, $30,000.

John R. Osborne & Son's Planing-Mill was built in January, 1875, by Thornton & Osborne. In May, 1875, Thornton sold to J. R. Osborne & Son, who have since conducted it. The value of mill and property, including machinery, about $5,000. Located corner of 7th and Railroad streets. They manufacture sash, doors, blinds, moldings, frames, cornice and stair work, counters, mantles, brackets, etc. Trade extends over county and Southern Kentucky. Have also a saw-mill at Livermore, McLean Co., Ky.; value, $2,500. It was erected in 1880, run in connection with mill, preparing logs for mill. At their planing-mill they supply the distilleries with material for whisky tanks, fermentors, water tanks, stills, mash troughing, blow-pipes, etc. This is the oldest firm in city in this business. Their trade has doubled each year since they commenced. They turn out only first-class work, for which they have a large reputation. During the fall months of 1881 they were running day and night on distillery work, when the distilleries were running to their full capacity. They ship a great deal of walnut and other lumber. Owing to their increased trade they contemplate enlargements of the buildings this spring (1883), with addition of new and improved machinery, which will enable them to turn out still more work. William D., son of J. R. Osborne is the business manager.

J. H. Taylor's Planing-Mill.—This is a large mill on the bank of the river at the foot of St. Elizabeth street. Size of the main building, 60 x 90 feet; engine, thirty-six horse-power. Both hard and soft woods are dressed here, and the patronage is local. The proprietors have been: Barron, Marble & Co. (Lakin Field) Marble, Hicks & Co. (Larkin Field, D. C. Carter and Michael Carey), Hicks, Field & Co. (Carey and Carter), Hicks & Carter, J. H. Taylor.

Owensboro City Foundry is situated on the corner of Fifth and Poplar streets, and was built in 1868 by J. A. Castlen, William King and T. H. Guthrie. The main building was 40 x 60 feet; the molding-room, 30 x 60 feet. It was a frame building, but in 1881 a brick one was erected in its place and enlarged to 60 x 150 feet, with a pattern-room in the second story. The molding-room as enlarged is 40 x 60. In 1869 Mr. King withdrew from the partnership and it was continued under the firm name of Castlen & Guthrie until 1872, when Mr. Castlen sold to Stephen W. Long, and in 1881 Benjamin Bransford was taken in as a partner, since which time it has been conducted as Guthrie, Long & Bransford. The business consists of all kinds of castings, railroad and mill work, steam engines and mill machinery, and all kinds of repairs· An average of twenty mechanics are employed in its various de. partments.

Joshua C. Terrill's Flouring Mill was erected in 1874 by Mr. Terrill at a cost of $8,000, including machinery. Size of main building, 60 x 30 feet, three stories and basement. The engine-room is 37 x 25 feet, 45 horse-power engine, 24 inch stroke. There are two warehouses, one of them 60 x 30, and the other 25 x 40, one story. The mill is located on Fourth street, near corner of Triplett street. Improvements have been made from time to time, and during the fall of 1882 new machinery was put in at a cost of $7,000. Capacity of the mill is 100 barrels flour per day. They do a large exchange business with farmers in this and some adjoining counties, part of the time running day and night.

Ogden Mills.—The first structure here now constituting the larger part of these mills was built in 1856-'7, by Ogden & Bro. (John D. and Ben H.) for a furniture manufactory; but finding that

Mr. J. Thomas had concluded not to rebuild his flouring mill, in place of the one burned down, Messrs. Ogden turned their works into a mill of that kind, attaching also the machinery for wool-carding which Jo Daveiss ("Judge") had previously used for two years. They did some carding for about ten years. The flouring mill, with three run of burrs, was started into operation in January, 1857, and for all the works two eight-inch cylinder engines were used. Since then the building has been considerably enlarged, a sixty horse-power engine substituted, and two runs of burrs added. John D. Ogden is the proprietor, his brother, Ben. H., having died. The polite and jovial Marcus L. Ogden, another brother, is the bookkeeper. The proprietor manufactures the "New Process," "Gold-Dust," and "Gilt-Edge" brands of flour, and does both merchant and custom work. Mills on St. Elizabeth street, near the Planters' Hotel.

W. J. & L. Lumpkin's Flouring Mill.—Located at the foot of Crittenden street. Built in 1880, 40 x 60 feet, and three stories high above the basement, besides engine-room; eighty horse-power engine; started with five run of stone; now have a roller-mill added. Capacity, 120 barrels every twenty-four hours. Besides the mill the proprietors have a warehouse and elevator, 40 x 100 feet, and also three stories high above the basement. They do both merchant and custom work, dealing in flour, meal, grain and mill offal.

Brick Manufacturers.—According to the Directory of 1882, the following were manufacturers of brick last year: Robert G. Crutchfield, west side of Triplett street, just north of McFarland; Wallace H. Decker, north side of Fifth, west of Vine; Sweeney & Co., west side of Lewis and south of McFarland; Mrs. Christine Tennes, south side of Fifth, second west of Vine; and Terrill & Jett, east end of Second street.

Cigar Manufacturers.—C. H. Bottonweiser, northeast corner of second and Elm streets; A. Helmke, west side of Frederica and sixth door south of Second.

Express Companies.—R. R. Hathaway, next door south of the National Bank, is agent for both the Adams and the Southern Express Companies.

Phillips Bros. & McAtee, Dry Goods, Notions and General Store.—This house was built the summer of 1881, at a cost of $26,000. The room fronting Main street is 47½ x 100 feet; the room fronting on Daviess street is 90 x 40 feet, three stories; cellar full size of building; wall, water-proof; cellar is cemented.

The first floor fronting on Main street is used for dry goods, notions, boots and shoes; the portion that fronts on Daviess street is used for groceries. That part of the second floor that fronts on Main street is used for clothing, carpets, window-shades, trunks, etc.; the second floor on Daviess street, for queen's-ware and millinery. Third floor front of building is the wholesale department, and third floor fronting Daviess street is used for farming implements of every description. The house is arranged with all modern improvements. Yearly sales are over $150,000. Trade extends to all the surrounding country and Southern Indiana. Phillips Brothers reside in Lebanon, Ky., and the house is under the immediate supervision of T. W. McAtee.

Citizens' Building and Loan Association.—This was organized in the summer of 1872, under the general law, to enable its members the more easily to erect buildings in the city of Owensboro. It was governed by a board of directors. The capital stock was formed by subscribed shares of $1 weekly payments. Any shareholder, by giving real-estate security, could borrow of the capital fund thus created a sufficient amount to aid him in the construction of a dwelling at a fair rate of interest and on a long credit. First officers: R. H. Taylor, President; Jo. Thomas, Secretary; P. T. Watkins, Treasurer; and J. W. Feighan, Attorney. Present officers: W. T. Owens, President; R. S. Hughes, Secretary; J. H. McHenry, Attorney. The association is inactive at present, but in former times it has done a great deal of good.

Mechanics' Savings Association.—This was organized some time after the foregoing, for similar purposes; but it has not accomplished much.

Peoples' Wharf-Boat and Transfer Company was organized about 1869, the incorporators being R. S. Hughes, John S. Woolfolk, John B. Scott and J. D. Powers. The object of the company is the transportation of freight and passengers, by either rail or river, to any point. They have a good wharf-boat here. Capital, $25,000. The present stockholders are: R. S. Hughes, Hamilton Alexander and J. D. Powers. The latter has always been President of the corporation. Mr. Hughes is Secretary and Treasurer.

The Owensboro and Rockport Transfer Company, consisting of J. H. Cox, R. Monarch and J. H. Triplett, was incorporated Dec. 29, 1882, for twenty-five years, "to build, buy and sell steamboats, machinery, barges and wharf-boats, and use and navigate the same for the transportation and forwarding of freight and passengers between Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind., or anywhere else desired, and all other purposes for which steamboats and barges and wharf-boats are adapted or used." Capital stock, $2,300, in shares of $50. Commenced business Feb. 1, 1883. Have a large wharf-boat at Owensboro. Run the H. M. Sweetser at present, mainly between Owensboro and Rockport, three trips a day. John H. Triplett, Jr., Agent.

Steam Ferry Company.—This company was formed in June, 1882, as a stock company. President, T. S. Anderson; Secretary and Treasurer, R. L. Courtney. They run a very large, nice ferry-boat, charging teamsters only two fifths of what the law allows. This is the first steam ferry ever run at this point, the boats heretofore having always been run by hand.

Owensboro Water Company.—This company was incorporated Sept. 9, 1878, for twenty-five years, and consisted of Dennis Long, of Louisville, John G. Barrett, Donald McPherson and Samuel A. Miller. Authorized capital stock, $80,000, and a board of seven directors to control, who are elected annually on the second Monday in September. Mr. Long proposed to the city council to erect the works on the Holly system, on condition that the city would take fifty-five fire plugs at $75 each per year. This proposition was accepted, and the contract for building the works was awarded to Coverdale & Cowell, of Cincinnati, who completed them by the following July. Two engines and two pumps were placed in the establishment, with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons daily. The engines have cylinders twenty-five inches in diameter by thirty inches stroke, and are eighty horse-power. The pumps, which are located at the bottom of a shaft thirty-three feet deep are fourteen inches in diameter by thirty inches stroke. There are two boilers, sixteen feet by five feet each, with fifty-four three and a half inch tubes, set separately, so that either or both can be used at pleasure.

The buildings are substantially built of brick, with stone trimmings. The smoke stack is seventy-five feet high.

Aug. 11, 1880, a boiler exploded, half ruining the water works. Cause unknown.

The present officers are: Dennis Long, President; H. H. Hutchison, Secretary and Treasurer, both residents of Louisville. The General Manager is Samuel A. Miller, and Henry P. Martin, Superintendent, succeeding J. M. Carson, December, 1882. The average amount of water consumed per week is about 2,000,000 gallons;

but when all the distilleries are running, as high as 2,500,000 gallons have been raised by the works.

Brush Electric Light and Power Company.—This also is an incorporated stock company, organized in October, 1882. W. F. Reinhardt, President; Joseph Lee, Treasurer, and J. W. Porter, Secretary and Manager. The other incorporators are John Reinhardt, Geo. W. Jolly, T. J. Higgins. Capital, $5,000, in shares at $100, all taken. The company start out by using a sixteen-light dynamo, each light of 2,000 candle-power. The engine-power is rented of J. G. Delker. Up to date about $4,000 have been expended in the enterprise, and at present there are thirteen subscribers.

Telephone.—In the spring of 1880 J. W. Porter organized the "Owensboro Telephone Exchange." The incorporators were Geo. W. Williams, M. V. Monarch, T. J. Monarch, and J. W. Porter. M. V. Monarch was elected President; Breck. Speed, Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Porter, Superintendent. They immediately put up lines and commenced operations, connecting with Henderson and Evansville, and ran under this *regime* until May, 1882, when they sold out to the Evansville Telephone Exchange, which has eight or ten counties. There are 113 patrons in Owensboro. The central office is on St. Ann street, opposite the east door of the court-house.

City Hall.—This building was formerly the "Bransford Institute" (see further on, under the head of Educational), and was purchased of him by the city in 1871, at $10,000. The Police Court is held in the lower story, and the Common Council in the upper.

Hall's Opera House.—This is the second and third stories of the large business block erected by Frank L. Hall in 1869, at the southeast corner of the public square. Size, 88 x 105 feet. Cost, $20,000. At that time it was the finest building in Owensboro. It was afterward appraised at $30,000. The ceiling is eighteen feet above the floor. It is the only dramatic hall in the city.

Owensboro Fire Department.—For many years previous to the date of the city charter the citizens of Owensboro had often discussed the question and long felt the need of some sort of an institution to enable them to effectually meet and conquer that great enemy of city and town—the "raging flames." Accordingly, in 1866, when Owensboro assumed metropolitan proportions and was granted a city charter, to meet the growing demands of this rising commercial center, the Owensboro Fire Department was organized. The department is equipped with an excellent steam fire-engine—the Ben Bransford, No. 1, purchased in 1872. The officers of the department are: A. F. Alms, Chief; W. J. McGee, Engineer; F. Q. Washburn, Driver. Four men compose the force. It costs the city annually about $8,500 to supply the current expenses of the department.

The Town Clock was completed and set running during the first week of December, 1868. The tower was not originally built for a clock, and the County Court ordered the necessary changes made, which cost $200. The clock cost $550 in Boston, Mass.; the weights were cast in Owensboro, at a cost probably of about $150. The time weight weighs 250 pounds, and the striking weight 1,000 pounds. All the expenses of this enterprise were borne by private subscription. The magnificent bell was bought by Judge Triplett, of Wm. Kaye, Louisville, and cost $450. It weighs about 1,200 pounds.

Owensboro Gas Company was organized in June, 1860, as a stock company, with shares at $100. Capital, $25,000. Number of shares taken, 189. The first officers were T. H. Pointer, President; R. H. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer M. J. Miller, Superintendent.. Directors: T. H. Pointer, S. M. Wing, F. L. Hall, A. Gilmour, and J. H. Blair. M. J. Miller was the contractor, who took one third of the stock, the trustees of the town took one third, and citizens the remainder. The works are located at the foot of St. Elizabeth street, and have a capacity of 15,000 cubic feet daily. Present number of street lamps, 112. The lot of ground was purchased of Wing & Bransford, for $1,200. The works have been enlarged, and mains very much extended. At first the price of gas was $4 per thousand feet, but the present rate is only $2.25. During the war, at one time, when coal was very high, gas rose to $6 per thousand feet. Present officers: A. Gilmour, President; P. T. Watkins, Secretary and Treasurer; James York, Superintendent.

City Railway Company.—This was organized in September, 1877. A sufficient amount of stock was subscribed, it was thought at the time, to build the proposed line; but the prospect of increased stringency in commerce led the company to postpone further action indefinitely. It seems now, however, that the enterprise, if pushed through then, would have proved remunerative.

Printing Offices.—There are four job printing offices in Owensboro. Those of the *Messenger & Examiner* and the *Saturday Post* are already alluded to in Chapter VIII. *O. T Kendall & Co.'s*, on the same floor with the latter, was opened Jan. 15, 1880. The "Co." comprises George & Walter Parrish, and W. E. and I. N. Parrish. *Ernest Bishop's* is on the north side of Second street, a few doors east of Frederica street.

Fritz Luethi's book bindery is on the north side of Second street, fourth door west of Frederica street.

Rosenthal's Bottling Works, on the north side of Second street, near the railroad, is still flourishing. Bottling beer, ale and other liquors is the enterprise here.

Watch Factory.—This never existed in Owensboro, but a movement for the establishment of one was inaugurated in 1882, by fifteen men, who proposed to put in $1,000 each for the object. A donation of eight acres of land, however, was asked, and a subscription stock to the amount of $60,000. The chief operators of this scheme were parties from abroad, and not being exactly the men for the place, the proposed enterprise "fell through."

BANKS.

First National.—This is the newest by name but the oldest in business, of all the banks in the city. The first bank in Owensboro was a branch of the "Southern Bank of Kentucky," and was established here Aug. 5, 1850, with the following Directors: Wm. Bell, Simpson Stint, Christopher D. Jackson, Junius B. Alexander, Samuel M. Wing, James H. Blair, Wm. T. Short, S. M. Moorman and Philip Triplett. Aug. 12 following Mr. Alexander was chosen President and James B. Anderson, Cashier. The principal bank was at Louisville, and was a State bank of issue. In June, 1853, Mr. Alexander resigned his presidency, and was succeeded by Wm. Bell. He moved to Louisville, thence to St. Louis, and during the war moved to New York. In all these places he followed banking, made a fortune in New York, retired, and now lives on Staten Island, N. Y.

In 1855 Wm. Bell was succeeded as President by S. M. Wing. April 1, 1864, the institution was changed to the "Planters' Bank of Kentucky." Mr. Anderson died in October, 1864, and his son, T. S. Anderson, was chosen as Cashier in his place. May 24, 1870, Mr. Wing resigned, and Daniel M. Griffith was chosen President in his place. Sept. 1, 1871, T. S. Anderson resigned, and

Phil T. Watkins succeeded as Cashier. March 6, 1872, Mr. Griffith resigned as President, and R. H. Taylor was appointed in his place. Messrs. Taylor and Watkins still retain the positions last named. Joseph Thomas is Teller.

Nov. 1, 1881, the bank was converted into the "First National Bank of Owensboro, Ky." Capital, $137,900. Present Directors: R. H. Taylor, J. D. Powers, E. H. Luckett, A. J. Turpin, A. Rosenfeld, James H. Hickman and M. V. Monarch.

Deposit Bank.—This was established Oct. 1, 1860, with a capital of $50,000, since increased to $200,000. Hon. Thos. C. McCreery was President from the commencement to Feb. 17, 1864, since which date Mr. James Weir has had that position. W. B. Tyler was Cashier from the first to the time of his death, Dec. 4, 1877, since which time John Wandling has fulfilled the place. Present Directors: Wm. N. Sweeney, Ben. Bransford and F. T. Gunther. John H. Smith, just deceased, leaves a vacancy on this board not yet filled. Following was the condition of this bank Dec. 30, 1882:

RESOURCES.	
Bills and notes discounted	$444,160.76
Debts in suit	3,236.51
Real estate (for debt)	13,662.82
Stocks and bonds	34,000.00
Banking House	8,000.00
Safes and office furniture	2,000.00
Revenue Stamps	175.00
Due from banks	39,850.01
Cash	38,686.33
	$583,771.43

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$200,000.00
Deposits	269,776.38
Bills re-discounted	98,923.00
Dividends unpaid	100.00
Dividend No. 41 5 per cent.	10,000.00
Due banks	2,459.91
Balance of contingent fund	2,512.14
	$583,771.43

Owensboro Savings Bank.—This institution was chartered by the Legislature in January, 1871, and began business Feb. 17 following, in the room next door to the postoffice, on St. Ann street. While cashier of the Planters' Bank, of this city, Mr. T. S. Anderson, now President of the Savings Bank, saw the necessity of a bank that would meet the wants of all, and he and his brother, W. K. Anderson, conceived the idea of establishing such an institution in Owensboro. Their business so increased that their old quarters began to be too small; and they built, at the northwest corner of Main and Allen streets, one of the finest bank and office buildings in all the West, which they now occupy. The charter of this bank makes all the private property of its stockholders, in addition to the capital and surplus, liable for its corporate debts—the best guarantee of its safe management, and one that is offered by no other bank in this city. James H. Parrish is Cashier.

Following is a statement of the condition of this bank at the close of business Dec. 30, 1882:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Discounted paper	$246,424.67	Capital stock...$25,000.00	
Real estate for debt	4,560.79	Surplus fund... 20,000.00—	45,000.00
Bonds and stocks	19,975.00	Deposits	317,689.09
Banking house	14,082.53		
Bank fixtures and furniture.	2,513.65	Total	$362,689.09
Due by banks	44,079.23		
Cash	31,053.22		
Total	$362,689.09		

Farmers & Traders' Bank.—This is situated on the north side of Main street, six doors east of Bolivar. L. Gray is President; A. J. Mitchell, Vice-President, and Wm. H. Moore, Cashier. This bank was opened for business Nov. 16, 1876, at the above place. The first Directors were: Dr. A. D. Hill, President; L. Gray, Vice-President; A. J. Mitchell, J. B. Cruse and W. T. Elliott. E. B. Colgan, Cashier. The corporation was organized as a stock company. Dr. Hill died Dec. 20, 1877, and L. Gray was elected President in his place. Mr. Colgan died Aug. 18, 1877, and Wm. H. Moore was appointed Cashier in his place, which position he still holds.

Following is their last semi-annual statement, which shows the present condition of the bank, Dec. 30, 1882:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills and notes discounted	$110,465.08	Capital stock paid up	$32,000.00
Due from banks	11,663.39	Due depositors	90,918.23
Cash on hand	12,034.04	Dividends unpaid	195.00
Debts in suit	772.00	Dividend No. 12 this day declared	1,600.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,326.35	Amount due as interest to Jan. 1	944.20
Protest account	12.82	Profit and loss account	10,606.25
	$136,273.68		$136,273.68

HOTELS.

Planters' Hotel.—This is the only first-class hotel in Owensboro. Its most ancient predecessor had the same name. It was the first hotel in the city, a frame building, erected by Timothy Burgess. In the process of time, a more commodious edifice becoming necessary, this was moved to the rear of the lot to be occupied by colored servants, while on the old site was put up a handsome two-story hotel, which is a part of the present block. It has been raised one story and wings added. Mr. Burgess sold the building about 1875. He died in 1879, aged seventy-nine, and considered one of the wealthiest men in Daviess County.

Mr. Flemming was the next proprietor of the building, and the next and present owner is Dr. J. F. Kimbley.

The Washburne House, now kept by the proprietors of the Planters', was built in 1877, by Daniel M. Griffith, who rented it to H. T. Washburne, and the latter admitted to partnership Geo. D. Mattingly. Afterward he sold his interest to Alex. Moreland, and the firm became Mattingly & Moreland, the present proprietors of both buildings. The Washburne building in 1878 was sold to Mrs. M. L. Crockett, wife of Americus Crockett, of Louisville. It stands on the site formerly occupied by a grocery, which had been previously the Southern Bank, and the Planters' Bank. The first story is 22 x 134, and the second and third stories are 44 feet in width.

The proprietors of the business of the Planters' Hotel have been Mr. Hathaway, J. C. Ashby, O. H. Hughes, James F. Smith and now Mattingly & Moreland.

The two buildings contain sixty-five furnished rooms. Transient rates, $2 a day. About 90 to 100 is the average daily number taking meals at this house.

The Planters' House has had a long and eventful history, and the noteworthy instances occuring in connection with it may be numbered by hundreds. The following comes to hand: In 1875, when the "civil rights" law prominently occupied public attention, and Mr. Hathaway was conducting the above institution, a negro presented himself one day for accommodations, under the aforesaid law concerning hotels. Mr. H. refused him on the ground that "this was not a 'hotel,' but a private boarding house."

Spoerri's Hotel.—This is located on the northeast corner of Second and Elizabeth streets which is only a square from the wharf. John Spoerri, proprietor.

Monitor Hotel is on the west side of Frederica street, only half a square from the boat landing. J. H. McCullough, proprietor.

Palmer House, east side of Frederica, about opposite the last. Thomas Palmer, proprietor.

Brooks' Hotel, west side of Frederica street, between Third and Fourth streets. F. W. Brooks, proprietor.

Neal House, northwest corner of Second and Pearl streets, or about four squares east of the depot.

OWENSBORO INDUSTRIES IN 1880, BY THE CENSUS.

	CAPITAL.	WAGES PAID DURING Y'R.	VAL. OF MATERIA	VAL. OF PRODUCT.
3 Blacksmiths	$ 850	$ 1,736	$ 1,484	$ 3,872
1 Bed-Springs	1,300	1,353	1,000	5,000
3 Bakery and Confec'y	8,000	2,150	9,500	15,900
11 Carpenters	5,940	9,832	30,900	53,025
1 Carriage Works	3,000	2,000	4,000	7,500
1 Cigar-Maker	2,000	1,248	800	3,500
6 Coopers	4,300	9,720	3,140	26,575
1 Foundry and Mach	8,000	4,800	7,500	14,000
1 Horse-Shoer	100	1,100	500	1,700
1 Gas Works	23,000	2,300	2,000	7,000
1 Mattress-Maker	1,000	800	1,200	2,500
2 Publishers and Printers	8,100	3,500	2,850	8,400
4 Painters and Glaziers	1,775	5,700	11,300	19.400
1 Plumbing and Fitting	3,000	1,500	2,800	2,500
3 Planing Mills	70,500	21,548	50,925	88,346
2 Shingle Works	700	1,250	1,600	3,100
5 Saddle and Harness	7,700	3,006	11,400	21.600
1 Sheet Metal Work	1,000	3,600	7,000	12,000
3 Tinners	4,900	4,575	7 300	13 500
1 Merchant Tailor	4,000	1,560	4,000	7,500
2 Wagon-Makers	400	1,137	662	2,400
1 Blacksmith and Wagon.	300	1,000	1.000	3,000
1 Marble Works	1,500	6,000	3,000	10,000
1 Wool Carder	475	408	816	1.500
17 Tobacco Factories	498,158	55,606	440 529	537 445
5 Boots and Shoes	2,400	4,785	5,632	12 032
1 Tannery	2,000	2,600	12,600	25.007
1 Agric'l Implements	7,500	3,120	3,750	8.778
3 Flour Mills	39,000	7,957	92,028	125.340
3 Meat Packers	2,400	1,000	12,580	18,068
3 Brick Yards	3,150	4,093	2,695	11,000

Properly to interpret the above, the usual allowance for the singular, freakish defects of the census must be made.

CHAPTER XVI.

OWENSBORO, CONTINUED.

EDUCATIONAL.

Daviess County Seminary.—The oldest school building in Owensboro is the southernmost brick structure of what is now the Upper Ward School. It was erected by Philip Thompson, in consideration of which a number of town lots were deeded to him by the trustees. The ground on which this house was built was originally donated to the town for school purposes. The institution was chartered about 1820. The most eminent teacher here in early day was probably George Scarborough, a relative of P. T. Watkins and a native of Massachusetts. He taught school in this place about 1830 to 1840. On leaving here he sold a large collection of geological specimens to parties in this place, for use in the public schools. He went to Kansas, and from there to New Jersey, where he at a recent date was still residing.

Owensboro Academy.—This was started in the old Daviess County Seminary building about 1853, by Professor H. P. Hart, assisted by Mr. Palmer. This was one of the best schools Owensboro ever had. After a few years Professor Hart was succeeded by H. M. Woodruff, who subsequently edited the Owensboro *Monitor*; and in 1857 Malcolm McIntyre was employed as assistant. Professor Burke was instructor of languages; Professor Halbey, of music; and for a time Mrs. Lillie Singleton had charge of the female department. Geo. L. Reinhardt was also assistant for a time. Profs. Hart and Woodruff erected the second brick building joining north of the original one.

The great war put a stop to this school. Many prominent and talented men have been educated at this academy, among them Rice E. Graves, who was afterward educated at West Point, went into the Confederate army and was killed at Chickamauga; John C. Pegram; Amos R. Taylor, a lawyer of St. Louis; E. Rumsey Wing, Minister to Equador; Weir Wing, Lawrence Reid, Lemuel and Estill McHenry, Samuel Morton and others. Professor Hart went to Texas in 1872 or '3 and died there. His widow is now teaching in the public schools of Owensboro. Mr. McIntyre is still here, in the revenue collector's office.

During the war this institution of learning flourished in Owensboro, under the principalship of Colonel John H. Allen of Maryland, a graduate of West Point Military Academy and an intelligent Christian teacher of eighteen years' experience. All the branches of a collegiate course were taught in this academy, including military drill. Trustees: S. M. Wing, President; W. B. Tyler, B. Bransford, D. M. Griffith, J. H. Branham, R. M. Hathaway and G. H. Yeaman.

School was kept in this building generally about ten months in the year during its long history.

Directly after the war the Baptists proposed to establish a college in Owensboro, with a charter. Accordingly, Feb. 13, 1866, an act of the Legislature was approved, authorizing the following Board of Trustees, in behalf of the "Central Baptist Educational Society," to occupy the aforesaid property: Dr. J. F. Kimbley, C. R. Moorman, W. B. Tyler, J. M. Dawson, Rev. J. C. Maple, J. N. Peay, and Dr. Joseph Otis. This board was authorized to confer all literary degrees, as in the best institutions of learning.

Thus they obtained the premises, on condition that they would erect another building at a cost of $10,000. They erected the building and called Prof. J. H. Gray to open out the school. The Professor organized the institution as a male school, and conducted it successfully for five years. He was assisted at first by Dr. Otis, and afterward by Prof. Pointer. The attendance ranged from fifty to sixty, but during the last five months the pupils numbered about forty, and Prof. Gray was alone.

About this time the citizens of Owensboro made a move toward establishing free schools; and as the college was sustained principally by local patronage, it was seen that it could not be kept up in competition with free schools, and the institution was therefore abandoned, and the building sold to the city.

Walker's School.—Prof. W. G. Walker taught school for six or eight years, commencing in the spring of 1862, in the boarding-house building on St. Ann street, afterward purchased by Mr. Bransford. He had as many as forty or fifty boarding pupils, besides about sixty from the city. It was a most flourishing school, but, under neglect, it gradually died.

Bransford Institute.—In the year 1862, Mr. Benjamin Bransford, for whom the institute was named, purchased a lot and building on St. Ann street, between Third and Fourth streets, then used as a boarding school, and erecting by its side a two-story addition, opened a school for the use of the general public. The need of a properly conducted institution of this kind had long been felt in Owensboro, as there were no free schools in the State at that date, and parents were obliged to send their children to other cities where educational facilities were to be found. Mr. Bransford moved alone in this enterprise, and devoted much time and a small fortune to the furtherance of the project. The building erected for this purpose was 75 x 45 feet. The rooms were fitted up with the best improved furniture and modern appliances, purchased principally in New York. The building was dedicated on Christmas eve, 1862, and was on that occasion christened "Bransford Institute." It was chartered under the laws of the State of Kentucky. Prof. Wm. Marriner, of Lebanon University, was engaged as principal, the school remaining under his charge for three years. Rev. E. B. Crisman, M. A., of Memphis, succeeded him one year, followed by Prof. Armstrong two years. It was then presided over for two years by Mrs. Miller, wife of Rev. A. B. Miller. At the expiration of the last term, the city and county had adopted the free-school system, and the Institute was no longer a necessity. After the suspension of the Institute Mr. Bransford sold the property, the new building being purchased by the city and now in use as the city hall; and the older portion to Mr. Bl. Auer, who has turned it into a tenement house. Mr. Bransford expended nearly $35,000 in building and fitting up this school, and realized but about one-third that amount in the sale of the property afterward. While the school was in operation he turned it over to the respective principals, asking only that his children be educated there.

Daviess Academy.—This was taught, near the close of the war, by Rev. H. T. Morton, Principal, and Rev. J. C. Maple, Instructor in Mathematics.

Central Baptist College.—An association of Baptists, just after the close of the war, asked the Legislature to place the Owensboro school building (now Upper Ward) under their control, for the purpose of making it the seat of a college.

The Vaughan Female Institute, located on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, was first organized under the direction and management of Mrs. E. Sue Phillips in 1868, and was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature under that name. Mrs. Phillips carried on the school successfully for several years, and was succeeded by Prof. J. H. Gray, then by Prof. Wm. Wines, and then by Prof. Thos. W. Mitchell, a minister. The school is now (1883) under the management of Mrs. M. F. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. M. E. Klinger, with a competent corps of teachers. The principals of the school mentioned above have all been experienced teachers of long standing, and, by faithful and earnest work, have made the school a necessity to the city and neighborhood. In connection with the school is a boarding-house, under the supervision of the teachers, where pupils from a distance can find ample accommodations. The enrollment for the present year is over 100 pupils, with a present attendance of seventy-five. The English branches, bookkeeping, higher mathematics, drawing, painting, music, French and Latin are taught—the last mentioned by Rev. B. D. Cockrill.

Owensboro Classical School.—This is taught by the veteran educator, Prof. J. H. Gray, in a frame building erected for the purpose, 18 x 32, on Bolivar street, between Fourth and Fifth. Attendance about thirty-eight. Strict discipline. Thorough instruction. "Excelsior" school furniture. Common and higher branches taught, including a complete collegiate course. Prof. Gray is personally well known to the Owensboro people, he having organized and successfully conducted the Baptist College, the Owensboro graded schools, etc., and having had thirty years' experience as a teacher— fifteen in a standard college.

The "American-German School Association" was chartered and organized in January, 1863, for the purpose of instructing the German youth in all the common branches, including English. They employed two teachers most of the time, built a school-house in the upper part of town, and taught a flourishing school until about the time the free-schools were established in 1871. They supported their schools by subscription mostly; a small fund was drawn from the public treasury.

Business and Commercial Schools.—The principal teachers in this class of schools in Owensboro have been Dr. J. Otis, J. H. Crutcher, and Geo. W. Crutcher.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

March 13, 1871, an act of the State Legislature was approved constituting the city of Owensboro a school district, independent of the general school laws of the State. It places the public schools of the city under the control of a Board of Trustees, to be elected by the people,—three from each of the two wards, "To be elected for a period of two years, and at the same time and place that city councilmen are elected. The peculiar features of the charter are, the requirement that the German language shall be taught, and that no colored pupils shall be admitted into these schools. The schools are to be supported by a special public tax; but the trustees may issue bonds to the amount of $30,000, not exceeding ten per cent. This act was ratified by the citizens April 6, following. The ordinary "*per capita*" is drawn from the State fund. The first meeting of the trustees under the provisions of the foregoing charter was held the next evening, the Mayor, S. D. Kennady, *ex-officio* President, when the Trustees elected were found to be, Dr. W. D. Stirman, John Wandling, Camden Riley, John Thixton, Philander Read and J. H. Branham. Dr. David Todd was appointed Census Taker and J. H. Gray, Superintendent of Schools. Messrs. Wandling, Riley, Stirman and Read were appointed a committee to ascertain what property could be bought for school purposes, and the probable cost of the same. The first Friday night of each month was fixed as the time for regular meetings.

May 3 it was determined to have one ward school in each ward. May 12, Messrs. Riley and Stirman were appointed a committee to draft plans and specifications for a building in the Second Ward, sufficient to accommodate 275 to 300 pupils. May 19, plans and specifications drafted by John Fields adopted, and a committee appointed to advertise for bids; the board offers $11,000 for the Baptist College, for a school-house in the First Ward.

June 5, contract for building the Second Ward school-house was awarded to George Brown, of Owensboro, at $7,820, and $12,000 was ordered paid for the Baptist College building.

Lower Ward school building erected 1871, at a cost of $12,000 for building and furniture. Capable of accommodating 300 pupils. The building has six rooms, including the basement, which has recently been fitted up to accommodate increased number of pupils attending.

The foregoing is a sufficient introduction to the series of proceedings had by the trustees of the Owensboro public schools for white children. Statistics must tell the rest of the story.

The following is a list of teachers from the first to date:

Superintendents.—J. H. Gray, 1871–'3; F. Griffin, 1873–'4; A. G. Brown, 1874–'5; S. T. Lowry, 1875–'81; John B. Solomon 1881–'2; A. C. Goodwin, 1882–'3.

Principals of the High School.—P. A. Pointer, 1872; S. T. Lowry, 1873–'5.

Principals of the First Ward School.—P. A. Pointer, 1872; Mrs. M. E. Klinger, 1872–'3; S. T. Lowry, 1873–'5; W. M. Fisher, 1875–'7; N. H. Decker, 1878–'9; Mrs. M. E. Klinger, 1879–'82; W. A. Hester, 1882–'3.

Principals of the Second Ward School.—S. T. Lowry, 1871–'2; P. A. Pointer, 1872–'3; Mrs. M. E. Klinger, 1873; W. M Fisher, 1874–'5; Mrs. M. E. Klinger, 1875–'9; M. G. Stirman, 1879–'80; Miss Laura Hughes, 1881–'3.

Teachers of Intermediate and Primary Grades.—Mrs. M. E. Klinger, 1871–'2; P. A. Pointer, 1871–'2; Mrs. Viola Moseley, 1871–'5; Mrs. Mary T. Ayer, 1871–'7; Miss Lou C. Colgan (Mrs. Moore), 1871–'4; Miss Anna J. Colgan, 1871–'4; Miss Vallie B. Williams, 1872–'3; Miss Laura Hughes, 1872–'81; Mrs. Rachel A. Wandling, 1872–'83; Mrs. M. E. Van Rensselaer, 1872–'80; Mrs. Mary A. Hart, 1873–83; Mrs. Fannie Conway, 1874–'83; Miss S. L. Swale, 1874–'6; Miss Ella Hawes, 1875–'7; Miss Laura Mayo, 1876–'82; Miss Annie Howard, 1876–'81; Mrs. Sallie Taylor, 1876–'9; Miss H. A. Wines, 1877–'81; Miss Vitula Jones, 1877–'83; Mrs. C. V. Boyd, 1878–'9; Miss C. C. Tyler, 1878–'83. Miss Maria Moorman, 1878–'9; Miss Hart Cowan, 1878–'9; Miss Cornia Naghel, 1879–'82; Miss Lizzie Field, 1879–'83; Mrs. M. L. Singleton, 1880–'3; Miss Lee Brown, 1880–'2; Miss Mary F. Halsel, 1881–'2; Miss Sophia Gash, 1881–'3; Miss Mattie Haney, 1881–'3; Miss Lutie Thomas, 1881–'3; Mrs. C. W. Cerf, 1881; Miss Sallie Daly, 1881–'2; Miss Mamie Woodsmall, 1881–'3; Miss Carrie Green, 1882–'3; Miss Annie Brown, 1882–'3.

Teachers of German.—Mr. De Huy, 1871–'2; O. F. Schultz, 1872–'3; Miss Weitlauf, 1874–'6; Miss Neuwohner, 1877–'8; F. Bauer, 1879–'81; Rev. H. F. Deters, 1882–'3.

Besides the fore-mentioned, Mrs. A. J. Swiney and Miss Laura Hughes were "Senior teachers" in 1875–'6, and H. A. Wines, 1877–'8; and C. R. Bishop was "Assistant in First Ward," in 1871–'2.

The mayor of Owensboro was *ex-officio* president of the School Board until recently. The law is so changed that the board shall elect its own president. The present incumbent of that office (1883) is H. P. Tompkins. The present board comprises S. H. Ford, Dr. E. H. Luckett and B. F. Rice, of the First Ward; and Dr. C. H. Todd, George Brown and I. W. Sutherland, of the Second. The present standing committees are: Finance—Todd and Brown; Salaries and Supplies—Sutherland and Luckett; Buildings and Grounds—Ford and Sutherland; Printing and Revision—Brown and Ford; Grievances—Luckett, Rice and Todd; Rules—Rice and Todd.

Board of Trustees.—H. P. Tompkins, President; Dr. S. H. Ford, Dr. C. H. Todd, George Brown, Dr. E. H. Luckett, J. F. Rice and R. W. Sutherland.

Instructors.—Prof. A . C. Goodwin, Superintendent; Prof. W. A. Hester and Miss Laura Hughes, Principals; Mrs. F. Conway, Miss Carrie Green, Mrs. M. E. Hart, Miss Lizzie Field, Mrs M. L. Singleton, Miss Vitula Jones and Miss Mamie Woodsmall, Intermediate teachers; Miss Fannie S. Colvin, Miss R. A. Wand ling, Miss Lutie Thomas, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Mattie Haney, Miss Sophie Gash, Miss C. C. Tyler, Primary teachers; and Rev. H. F. Deters, German teacher.

1871.—President, *ex officio*, S. D. Kennady; Trustees, John Thixton, John Wandling, Camden Riley, Dr. W. D. Stirman, Philander Read and J. H. Branham (resigned, succeeded by Charles Werner); Clerk of Board, Ed. Morman; Superintendent, Prof. J.H. Gray.

1872.—President, Ben. Branstord; Trustees, Dr. W. D. Stirman, George W. Williams, Charles Werner, John Wandling, Dr. C. H. Todd and Dr. B. H. Hobbs; Clerk, E. B. Colgan ; Superintendent, Prof. J. H. Gray.

1873.—President, Ben. Bransford ; Trustees, Dr. C. H. Todd, Dr. B. H. Hobbs, Charles Werner, R. W. Sutherland, L. W. Marble and John Wandling ; Clerk, E. B. Colgan ; Superintendent, Prof. J. H. Gray, succeeded by Prof. Frank Griffin.

1874.—President, George Brown ; Trustees, R. W. Sutherland, L. W. Marble; John Wandling, Dr. C. H. Todd, Charles Werner and Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart ; Clerk, S. F. Lowry; Superintendent, Prof. Frank Griffin, succeeded by Prof. A. G. Brown.

1875.—President, George Brown; Trustees, Dr. C. H. Todd, Charles Werner, J. Q. A. Stewart, L. W. Marble, John Thixton and B. H. Hobbs; Clerk, S. T. Lowry (resigned and succeeded by David F. Todd); Superintendent, Prof. A. G. Brown, succeeded by Prof. S. T. Lowry.

1876.—President, George Brown ; Trustees, L. W. Marble, John Thixton, B. H. Hobbs, J. Q. A. Stewart, S. H. Ford and

Dr. C. H. Todd; Clerk, David F. Todd; Superintendent, Prof. S. T. Lowry.

1877.—President, George Brown; Trustees, J. Q. A. Stewart, S. H. Ford, Dr. C. H. Todd, J. H. McHenry, T. H. Frayser and Dr. B. H. Hobbs; Clerk, D. F. Todd (died, succeeded by W. H. Owen); Superintendent, S. T. Lowry.

1878.—President, John Thixton; Trustees, J. H. McHenry, T. H. Frayser, Dr. B. H. Hobbs, R. W. Sutherland. James Kennady and John Wandling; Clerk, W. H. Owen; Superintendent, Prof. S. T. Lowry.

1879.—President, John Thixton; Trustees, R. W. Sutherland, James Kennady, John Wandling, F. J. Clarke, Henry Megill and Dr. C. C. Watkins; Clerk, W. H. Owen; Superintendent, Prof. S. T. Lowry.

1880.—President, James K. Tharpe; Trustees, F. J. Clarke, Henry Megill, Dr. C. C. Watkins (resigned and succeeded by T. H. Frayser), John Wandling, J. F. Rice and R. W. Sutherland; Clerk, W. H. Owen; Superintendent, Professor S. T. Lowry.

1881.—President, James K. Tharpe; Trustees, John Wandlin R. W. Sutherland, J. F. Rice, Dr. E. H. Luckett, H. B. Tompkins and F. J. Clarke; Clerk, W. H. Owen; Superintendent, S. T. Lowry, succeeded by Prof. John B. Solomon.

1882.—President, H. P. Tompkins; Trustees, Dr. E. H. Luckett, J. F. Rice, Isaac Sullivan, Dr. S. H. Ford, Dr. C. H. Todd and George Brown; Clerk, W. H. Owen; Superintendent, Prof. John B. Solomon succeeded by Prof. A. C. Goodwin.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

	ENROLLED.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.
1872–3	642	474
1873–4	652	534
1874–5	760	534
1875–6	753	504
1876–7	714	492
1877–8	...	...
1878–9	...	...
1879–80	815	571
1880–1	895	620
1881–2	829	621
1882–3	830	655

EXPENSES FOR TWO AVERAGE YEARS.

	1879–80.	1881–2.
Salaries	$ 7,787.50	$7,922 85
Supplies	423.76	685.30
Fuel	190.30	192.65
Buildings and grounds	803.76	698.72
Books for invalid children	19.43	16 32
Cash expenditures	$8,722.64	$9,505.61

The wages of the Principal of the First Ward School is $70 a month; of the Second Ward School, $60; of primary teachers, $37.50; of teachers in the intermediate and grammar departments. $40.

Colored School.—This is supported almost exclusively by the State fund, which yields, since August, 1882, $1.30 per child of school age. Previously the per capita had thirty to fifty cents. There are now about 500 colored children of school age (between six and twenty years) in the city of Owensboro. Their school building, on Poplar street, between Third and Fourth, was erected in 1879, is of brick, and 30 x 40 feet in dimensions. Average attendance about 200. The teachers are Lewis Metcalf, Principal, and Mrs. Anna Vairian and Owen Barrett, Assistants.

We wish we had space here for biographical sketches of all the school teachers of Owensboro from the earliest times to the present, especially of those who remained here some time and endeared themselves to the hearts of many children. An account of each school would also be interesting, but we have been limited to an outline of a few of the most prominent. Among the most noted teachers we have already mentioned Mr. Scarborough. We may add here four or five others.

Prof. P. A. Pointer first taught in the Baptist College in this place, then in the public schools, next in Bethel College at Russellville, and afterward in various other places until his health failed. He is now dead.

Prof. Wm. Wines, a brother of the noted F. H. Wines, sociologist, of Illinois, was a most excellent teacher. He was connected with the Vaughan Seminary for some time, in its earlier history.

Prof. Wm. Marriner, Principal of the Bransford Institute about three years, was from Lebanon, Tenn., and was a superior teacher. His wife also was person of strong mind and a high order of talent.

Prof. J. H. Gray: see chapter entitled "Authors and Artists."

Prof. A. C. Goodwin, present Superintendent of the Owensboro City Schools, was born in Clarke County, Ind. After finishing the common-school course he attended a classical academy in Jeffersonville, Ind., and then a full course at Boyd's Commercial College, Louisville, Ky. At the age of seventeen, during the war, he accepted the place of hospital steward at Jeffersonville; afterward he followed railroading, then spent three years at Kentucky University, Lexington; next was Principal of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) High School; then returned to Kentucky University a year, and then was Principal of the Male High School at Jeffersonville a year. He was County Examiner and Superintendent 1870–'82, when he resigned and came to Owensboro.

By 1880 Prof. Goodwin had attained so great a reputation as an educator that he was placed by the Democracy of Indiana upon their ticket for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; but, it will be remembered, the Republicans carried Indiana that year.

Dancing Master.—The most prominent, if not the only, dancing master who ever taught the Terpsichorean art in Owensboro, was H. C. Lippard, who first came here about 1858, and has made periodical visits since that date, excepting during the war.

CHURCHES.

St. Stephens' Catholic.—The first religious services according to the Catholic faith were held at the residence of W. Coomes, about a mile below town, once a month, by Rev. Wathen. The pastors since then have been: W. S. Coomes, 1841, to August, 1855; Eugene O'Callaghan, September, 1855, to March, 1870; Ivo Schacht, March, 1870, to April, 1874; A. J. Brady, May, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1877; D. F. Crane, Nov. 1, 1877, to the present.

The congregation now comprises 235 families. The church building, three squares west of the court-house, was erected many years ago; and were it not for a stringency of the times at present, a larger edifice would be erected.

Mass every Sunday. Catechetical instruction at St. Francis Academy at 2 P. M.

St. Francis Academy and St. Stephens' Parochial School.—The day-school for Catholic children was first taught in the old Daviess County Seminary building; but now it is kept in a large house built for the purpose, on Third street. The front portion is a two-story frame, and the rear a two-story brick. There are now eight teachers employed—Sisters of Charity of Nazareth: Eulalia, Sister Superior.

Rev. W. S. Coomes died in Louisville about 1874; Rev. O'Callaghan is now in Fairfield, Nelson Co., Ky.; Rev. A. J. Brady is pastor of the congregation at the Louisville Cathedral.

Father Ivo Schacht died in April, 1874. He was born in Bruges in 1821, and came to America in 1842; was ordained at Nashville in 1843; pastor of the cathedral fifteen years; then missionary among the Indians in Kansas; in 1861 was appointed to St. Alphonsus Church, this county, where he was instrumental in the building of two churches and two flourishing schools. Next he was appointed to Lebanon, where he built a fine church; thence to Danville, Paducah, and finally to Owensboro, where he endeared himself to the hearts of many people.

Rev. D. F. Crane was born in the city of Louisville, Ky., in May, 1843. His preparatory studies were completed in the Seminary of St. Thomas, near Bardstown, Ky., after which he was sent by his bishop to the American College of Louvain, Belgium. Here he attended the course of the famous University of Louvain, and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was ordained to the sacred ministry in August, 1867, and immediately returned to his native country. The first year of his ministry was spent as professor in St. Mary's College, Marion County, Ky. He then, by order of the Bishop of Diocese, took charge of the congregations of Shelbyville and mission. This latter at the time embraced the counties of Shelby, Spencer, Henry, Oldham and Trimble. Afterward he was sent successively to St. Patrick's Church, Louisville, Henderson, and to the Theological Seminary near Louisville. In the seminary he filled the chairs of Mental Philosophy and Moral Theology. Placed in charge of the congregation at Lebanon, Marion County, he labored there for two years, whence he was removed to his present position in October, 1877.

St. Joseph's Church (Catholic German).—In 1870, while Rev. Callaghan was pastor of St. Stephen's Church, an English-speaking congregation, the German element was separated from it and organized as St. Joseph's Church, under Rev. Father Volk, of West Louisville, this county. The names of the first members were: Paul Tennes, Michael Crans, Victor Strehl, Henry Dillmann, Jacob Meis, George Schaffer, Joseph Rose, Henry Rose, John Gillis, Frank Cammuff, Andy Eger, etc. The first religious service was held in the school-house, corner of Third and Mulberry streets, and Father Volk was the first preacher.

In 1871 the German Catholics built a frame church near McFarland street, in Triplett's and Sweenie's Precinct, 80 x 30 feet. The church was dedicated, and the first service held by Rev. Father Schacht, who was then pastor of St. Stephen's Church. The first resident pastor was E. M. Bachman, who preached his first sermon here June 18, 1872. He preached one year, then went to Europe for a year, Rev. Father Westerman supplying his pulpit during his absence. Father Bachman remained pastor of this church until 1878, when he was called to St. Louis by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. McCloskey. Rev. P. J. Haeseley was then sent to take charge of St. Joseph's congregation.

May 12, 1878, the frame church on the hill was burned; cause unknown. By order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Father Haeseley built a temporary church, 20 x 30 feet, on the site of the old church. In October of the same year a lot was purchased of W. Speed, corner of Fourth and Clay streets, and the present brick church was erected thereon. Size of building, 86 x 43 feet. March 7, 1880, the new church was blessed and service was held therein by Rev. P. J. Haeseley, the present pastor. The new church is not yet quite completed. The cost of church and lot is about $10,000. Missions were given in the temporary church by Bronsgeat Hillman, and a second one in the new church by Rev. Chrysostomus Toffa, O. B., in October, 1882.

The present officers of the church are Andy Eger and A. M. Breitenbach. The congregation comprises about sixty-five families. Cathechetical instruction is given every Sunday, at 2 P. M., by the pastor in the church and by the sisters in the school-house. Since February, 1881, two Ursuline Sisters have been teaching the school near the present church on Clay street. Number of pupils, seventy-eight.

Rev. P. J. Haeseley was born in Switzerland in 1830, and came to America in 1856, landing at New York, March 25. He attended St. Thomas' Seminary, Nelson County, Ky., seven years, then studied theology at Mount St. Mary's College and Seminary at Cincinnati, and in 1867 was ordained to the gospel ministry at the cathedral in Louisville. He was first stationed over the congregation of St. Martin's at Louisville, and then ten years in a German settlement about ten miles from Paducah, Ky., where he built a church, and lastly, in 1878, he came to Owensboro, arriving here Feb. 18, since which time he has been pastor of St. Joseph's Church (Catholic), as noted above.

Baptist Church of Owensboro.—April 1, 1834, Owensboro had about 150 people, among whom were two Baptists, both ladies. These were Sisters Miller and Pickett. April 3 of that year, George N. McKay and wife, both Baptists, came from Taylorville to this place. During the same year came William Head, Irwood Daniel and wife, from Shelby County; Mrs. G. W. Triplett, from Great Crossing, Scott County; John Stout and wife from Buck Creek, Shelby County. Rev. Reuben Cottrell commenced preaching here in the spring of 1834, during which year he baptized two colored women. On Saturday before the second Sunday in May, a church was constituted in the seminary by Revs. Reuben Cottrell and Thomas Downer, with eight white and eighteen black members. At the next meeting William Head, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Tarlton joined. Mr. Cottrell was chosen Pastor, William Hood, Clerk, and L. Stout, Deacon. John L. Burrows, a young man from New England, was in Kentucky as agent for the China mission, and visited Owensboro about March of 1838 or 1839. In the early part of May he commenced a protracted meeting here. Elder Ben Crouch was holding a quarterly meeting. Mr. Burrows proposed a union meeting, but Mr. Crouch refused, and went on with his meetings until Wednesday night, when he closed. Mr. Burrows then went into a union meeting with the Methodist circuit-rider, and Sam. Elhoun, a lay preacher. The people came only to hear Mr. Burrows, so, after a day or two, he did all the preaching. The meetings lasted about six weeks, and there were 200 persons converted, of whom 100 joined the Baptist church. Mr. Burrows went from here to Pleasant Grove, seven miles west of town, where about 100 were converted. He also went to Henderson, where he constituted a church of about 100 members. He was called to supply the pulpits of these two churches, preaching two Sundays at Owensboro and one at Henderson. This task he accepted, and performed for some time. In September, 1840, Mr. Burrows and wife were, at their own request, dismissed from the society, and went to the Fifth Baptist of Philadelphia. He had been very popular with all his people, and they parted with him with regret, knowing how useful his labors had been for the Owensboro church. Rev. J. G. Howard, who had joined the church by letter in May, 1839, was now ordained as the pastor. He served the church faithfully for about two and a half years, although part of the time preaching but once a month, when Rev. Alfred Taylor was chosen pastor. In December, 1845, Rev. D. E. Burns was called to preach the first and fourth Sundays in each month. He preached regularly during 1846, and then went to another section of the country to labor. Rev. Alfred Taylor became pastor of the Owensboro church in January, 1847, and preached until May, 1848, when he resigned. The church was unable to secure the services of another pastor until the following January, when Rev. V. E. Kirtly was chosen pastor, at a salary of $550. The church now had regular services every Sunday, for the first time in many years. Mr. Kirtly resigned in January, 1851, being appointed agent for the Kentucky and Foreign Missionary Society. During 1851 the church had no regular pastor, but in January, 1852, they secured the services of Rev. L. L. Helm, at $600 *per annum* salary. He resigned in August, 1853, and was followed by Rev. R. C. Buckner, who commenced his labors here Oct. 15, 1854. Mr. Buckner resigned in June, 1855, and was parted with by his congregation with much regret. The next pastor called was Rev. N. B. Waller. He accepted the call, but died on his journey to Owensboro. The church was again without a pastor until May, 1856, when Rev. A. B. Smith took charge of the church, remaining until September, 1858. He was followed by Rev. B. T. Taylor, who preached until the fall of 1861, when he resigned. These were troublous times for the Owensboro Baptist church, as well as for thousands of other churches, many of which died entirely from the dissensions arising from the war of 1861–'5. In March, 1862, Rev. A. B. Miller became pastor of the Owensboro church. He was succeeded, in December, 1864, by Rev. J. C. Maple, who left in 1868. Then came Rev. C. C. Chaplin, of Virginia, who remained with the congregation until 1873, and then resigned to accept a call to Paducah. He was a very popular man, and his loss was felt. The next to fill the pulpit of the Owensboro church was Rev. T. C. Stackhouse, of Greensburg, Ky. After preaching two years, he returned to Greensburg. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Dr. J. B. Solomon, of Sharon, Pa. The present membership of the church is 400. The Clerk of the church is W. H. Owen; Treasurer, Dr. S. H. Ford; Finance Committee, Y. L. Ford, J. W. Coleman, and J. E. Sutton; Deacons, Y. L. Ford, James H. Parrish, Dr. B. H. Hobbs, L. Lumpkin, J. B. Cruse, John S. Moberly, and John S. Brown.

J. B. Solomon

The Sunday-school has a membership of 135, and is in a flourishing condition generally.

Rev. Josiah Bridges Solomon, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Owensboro, was born Jan. 18, 1824, in Franklin County, N. C., and is the first son and third child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Bridges) Solomon, natives also of North Carolina.

Mr. Solomon's grandfather, William Solomon, settled in the Isle of Wight County, Va. During the Revolutionary war, when the British obtained possession of Virginia, he moved into North Carolina, where he ultimately died, at a very advanced age. He was very pious, and on his death-bed he insisted that his attendants should help him out, so that he could get upon his bended knees and pray. Assuming this suppliant attitude, he prayed for his children, his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren, etc., down through the ages to come. After his death four of his sons became ministers of the gospel; and every grandchild of his is a Christian. The wife of William Solomon was a Gordon, and a descendant of a Scotch clan of that name. Jeremiah was their youngest son, and the father of the subject of this sketch. The latter has the blood of four nationalities on his father's side—English, Scotch, French and German, and two on his mother's—English and Welsh. His father died in 1852, and his mother is still living.

Mr. Solomon was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen he embraced Christianity and joined the Baptist church, being baptized by Rev. P. H. Smith, in November, 1843. He obtained a good academic education, surpassing his classmates in the classical languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, mental and moral science, etc. He then attended Wake Forest College, from which he afterward received the degree of A. M. After teaching school a year or two he was appointed a missionary by the North Carolina State Convention, and preached as a missionary for two years in the counties of Davy, Rowan, Davidson and Surrey. Here his work was very hard, but at the same time the happiest of his life. From his labors in this field grew four churches directly, and indirectly a number of others. His health failing he returned to the farm two years; he then, in January, 1854, took charge of the church at Warrenton, N. C., where he continued eight years, increasing the membership from 25 to 150. While here he accepted a challenge to a discussion with a Methodist, which resulted in his having to baptize a large number of the Methodist church at that place.

In 1860 Mr. Solomon accepted a call to the pastorate of the Leigh Street Church, in Richmond, Va. In the spring of 1861 the war broke out, and Mr. Solomon prosecuted his duties as pastor, giving all the time he had at command to the sick and dying in the hospitals. A young licentiate of his church was chaplain in Libby Prison. Two of the prisoners professed faith in Christ, and sought baptism at the hands of Mr. Solomon. After conferring with the deacons of the church the prisoners were brought forward under an armed guard, related the ground of their hope, were received, dressed, baptized, and changed their dress after baptism under guard. It was the most solemn scene he ever witnessed. During his pastorate in Richmond his church increased from about 325 to 475. As an illustration of a feature of paper currency, we digress here to mention that when he left Richmond in 1864 flour was selling at $1,250 a barrel, in Confederate scrip.

Mr. Solomon then, 1865-'6, passed two years on the farm again in North Carolina. In 1867 he became President of the Warrenton Female College—a large school, which flourished under his superintendency, except pecuniarily. He then opened an "individual" school in Pruntytown, W. Va. and soon after the opening of the second year of his school he was elected to the professorship of English Literature in West Virginia University, located at Morgantown. After two years he resigned this position and became President of Monongahela College at Jefferson, Pa. During the two years of his work here he raised $1,000 for finishing the college building and $20,000 for endowment. In October, 1875, Dr. Solomon accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist Church at Sharon, and remained there till the close of January, 1880, when he came to this present charge.

Mr. Solomon, of course, has been a delegate to various State and national conventions of the ministry of his church; has held presidencies, secretaryships, etc., in them, and many other offices in the gift of his people. Some of his sermons have been published in pamphlet form, and he has contributed able articles to various periodicals. His present library is a solid mass of learning. In October, 1849, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary M. Burges, a native of Warrenton County, N. C., the daughter of John and Martha (Alston) Burges, and a direct descendant of Bishop Burges, of the Episcopal church, who was a private instructor of Miss Dandridge, afterward the wife of the great George Washington. Mrs. Solomon's maternal grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and although entitled to a large pension, he would never receive a cent, saying that it was ignoble to receive wages for performing patriotic duty. Mrs. Solomon's mother was a first cousin of the father of Aaron Burr's son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon have five living children, namely: William Thomas, a merchant in Chicago; John Burges, now teaching in Parker's Grove Academy, La Rue County, Ky; Joseph Bell, bookkeeper in a wholesale house in Chicago; Loula Estelle, now Mrs. John M. Reeves, of Warren, Ohio; and Mary M., teacher of music in South Kentucky College.

Walnut Street Baptist Church.—This church was organized as "Ash Valley Church," Nov. 5, 1876, at Ash Valley Schoolhouse, about four miles below Owensboro, by Revs. D. E. Yeiser and J. M. Peay, after a series of meetings held by these ministers. The main organization was composed of about thirty members dismissed by letter from other Baptist churches, among whom were R. C. Fuqua, Sarah I. Fuqua, R. M. Fuqua, Willie Fuqua, W. T. Lea, M. E. Lea, E. G. Adams, Mary C. Adams, Gilbert Hagerman, S. P. Hagerman, C. L. Nall, S. R. Nall, Joseph Carlin, Sarah J. Carlin, J. W. Worthington, Robert Patrick, Fannie Patrick, W. H. Sands and others. The officers were elected at a called meeting, Nov. 8, 1876: W. T. Lea, Moderator; Gilbert Hagerman, Clerk; Joseph Carlin, Treasurer; church meeting, the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in each month. Nov. 12, 1876, R. C. Fuqua, E. G. Adams and Joseph Carlin were ordained Deacons by Revs. D. E. Yeiser and B. Y. Cundiff. W. T. Lea, having been previously ordained, was called to active Deaconship Dec. 28, 1876, and Rev. D. E. Yeiser was elected Pastor. Nov. 24, 1877, E. G. Adams was elected Moderator, and C. L. Nall, Treasurer. Oct. 12, 1878, it was decided to move the church to Owensboro, which they did, and then joined in a series of meetings which were being held in Turpin's tobacco factory, in the west end of the city, by Rev. J. M. Peay, a missionary from the Daviess County Association, assisted by Dr. J. S. Coleman. At a regular meeting held Nov. 23, 1878, the name of Ash Valley Church, which had been adopted, was changed to Walnut Street Baptist Church, of Owensboro. A large number of members were received from time to time, some by letter from the First Church of Owensboro, and some by baptism, among whom were William N. Mason, Emaline Mason, J. D. Robinson, Fannie Robinson, S. T. Lowry, Mary Lowry, John Moorman, Jennie Moorman, Cecilia V. Boyd, Pauline Collins, Mollie J. Cox, and others, from First Church, and George H. Cox, Lizzie Talbott, John R. Phillips, and several others, by baptism. Dec. 21, 1878, E. G. Adams was re-elected Moderator, and George H. Cox was elected Clerk. The place of meeting was changed to Mrs. E. Sue Phillips's school-house, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. Jan. 25, 1879, Rev. D. E. Yeiser, Pastor, and C. L. Nall, Treasurer, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. W. N. Mason was then elected Treasurer. Feb. 28, 1879, Rev. D. E. Yeiser was recalled as Pastor. July 26, 1879, Dr. J. S. Coleman was chosen to dedicate their new church building on the fifth Sabbath in August, which was done. At this time D. E. Yeiser again resigned. Dec. 2, 1879, Dr. J. S. Coleman, the present Pastor, was elected. Jan. 1, 1880, W. N. Mason was elected Moderator, and George H. Cox, Clerk. In May, 1880, the church was admitted to membership in the General Association. Nov. 3, 1878, a Sunday-school was organized in Turpin's tobacco factory, with S. T. Lowry as Superintendent, and John Moorman, Secretary; there were about thirty pupils. In February, 1880, George H. Cox was elected Superintendent, a position which he still fills. The church building was commenced in December, 1878, and completed at a cost of about $5,000.

Fourth Street Baptist Church (colored).—This society was organized many years ago, when records were not very sacredly kept. They worshiped at first in a log building which stood almost directly in a ravine, since filled up, just below where St. Stephen's Church now stands. Isom Howard was their minister for many years. The present church building, a brick, between Elm and Poplar streets, was built before the war; seating capacity, 500 or more. Since it was first built, twenty feet addition has been made to the rear or north end. It is now eighty feet long by forty wide.

As pastors of this church, Mr. Howard has been succeeded by Revs. DuPuy, Caldwell, Edward Newsom and Moses Harding, the present incumbent, who has been here nearly seven years. There are now about 500 members. There have been over 600, but a few years ago a new church was formed from it, who have their headquarters in the eastern part of the city. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 80 to 100. Nelson Talbutt is the present Superintendent.

The principal revivals have occurred under the ministrations of Rev. Newsom, who added over 100 to the church, and Rev. Norris, from Henderson, who conducted a revival here resulting also in the addition of over 100 to the church. Mr. Harding has added about 300 to this church.

Center Street Baptist Church (colored).—This has also been called "Snow Hill Baptist Church;" the name does not yet seem to be settled. It is comparatively young and weak. A frame church has been commenced on Snow Hill, probably 34 x 50 feet in dimensions, but when the frame was up and roof and siding on work ceased. The society holds regular religious services, however. Rev. A. Merrifield has been pastor here. Rev. Salter is the present minister.

The fall of 1878 was marked by one of the greatest revivals ever witnessed in this community. It commenced in Turpin's factory and ended in the First Baptist Church, by the conversion of over 250 persons, and the addition of over 200 to the church. Dr. J. S. Coleman was the principal minister, assisted by Revs. J. M. and R. D. Peay and D. K. Yeiser.

May 20, 1880, a general conference of the Baptist ministers of Kentucky was held at the First Baptist Church.

The Green River Baptist Theological Institution.—March 27, 1867, this society held its first meeting in Owensboro, commencing on Wednesday and closing its labors on Sunday night. The attendance was large and appreciative, and the lectures delivered by the gentlemen appointed for that purpose were in the highest degree interesting and instructive. Rev. J. M. Dawson spoke on Regeneration, Repentance and Faith; Rev. J. S. Coleman, on Personality, Divinity, and Work of the Holy Spirit; Mr. J. H. Branham, on Action, Design and Symbolism of Baptism; Rev. J. C. Maple, on Church Government; Rev. J. M. Peay, on Communion. Rev. J. S. Coleman, of Beaver Dam, was elected President, and Rev. J. C. Maple, of Owensboro, Secretary.

Christian Church.—This society was organized in 1860, in the old Masonic lodge-room, with about fifty members, under Rev. A. N. Gilbert, who resided and preached here about six months, when the war came in and interrupted the pastoral succession. About two months after organization they rented an old theater hall for some three years, when it had to be given up for a court-room, the court-house being burned. The present church building of brick, and of a seating capacity of about 500, was erected in 1870-'71. It is on Lewis street, between Fourth and Fifth. Among the first members were B. A. Wilhoyt and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Brotherton, Mrs. Elizabeth Coffey, Wm. Littell, James W. McDonald, Mr. Pruitt, A. G. Botts, Allen Wilhoyt, etc. The first Elder was Mr. Botts, and Deacons, B. A. Wilhoyt and Wm. Littell. The present officers, Henry Tompkins, Joshua G. Terrill and J. W. McDonald, Elders, and Wm. Hays, Deacon.

Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.; Prof. A C. Goodwin, Supt.

The pastors of this church have been : Revs. A. N. Gilbert, Geo. Taylor, who was here for over two years after the war; W. W. Carter, two years; Alfred N. Flower, two years; B. O. Flower, son of the preceding, six months; Baxter Mayfield, a year; A. N. Gilbert again, six months; and now, Rev. I. G. Tomlinson, from Indianapolis, although not employed for a fixed term, is preaching for this society. He has been a missionary in Japan several years.

First Presbyterian Church.--The presbytery of Louisville, at a meeting held at Shelbyville in 1844, appointed a commission to organize a church at Owensboro. In accordance with this decision a church was organized in this city, Nov. 23, 1844, by Rev. William L. Breckenridge, of Louisville. There were, at first, six members, as follows: William Bell, John N. Dorsey, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Mrs. Jane Weir, Mrs. Barbara Anthony and James B. Anderson. On the first of March, 1845, James B. Anderson, William Bell and John V. Dorsey were elected Ruling Elders. Subsequently Mr. Dorsey left the city and Messrs. John Allen and Wm. A. Bradshaw were chosen Elders. For many years the session was composed of these same four elders.

From March, 1845, to April, 1846, the church was supplied by Rev. J E. Smith, of the presbytery of Donegal, who went from here to Bardstown. In September, 1846, Rev. H. H. Hopkins was called to the church from Shelby County, Ky. He accepted the call, and was installed in January, 1847, by Rev. D. P. Humphrey, now of Louisville, and B. M. Hobson.

The church at first worshiped in the old court-house, which was a rude structure, with saw-dust floor, and rough planks for seats. The congregation speedily began to raise funds for the erection of a suitable edifice. In spite of many difficulties the building was completed early in 1850, and is the same as the one at present in use, on Third street. It was formally dedicated to the worship of the Lord, May 12, 1850, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the pastor. The building is 40 x 60, of brick, and will seat 350 people.

In June, 1845, a meeting was conducted by Rev. Mr. Gray, of

Henderson, by which a number of members were added to the then small congregation, by profession of faith in Christ. During the extended period of Dr. Hopkins' ministry, the congregation grew in numbers steadily and gradually. It was marked by one revival season of more than usual success, extending through April and part of May, 1858, at which time many valuable accessions were made to the church from the outer world.

Dr. Hopkins, in his pastorate, took great pains to inculcate in his followers the principles of true morality and Christianity, and the moral tone of his congregation was consequently elevated. His disciplinary belief and teachings were considered rather strict, but his long pastorate of nearly twenty-three years is the best possible evidence of the esteem in which he was held as a minister of the gospel. He was beloved by all, both those in his church and the citizens generally. The painful events in the history of this country from 1861 to 1865, leading to a division in the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, made it evident that the church would be divided. There were at this time on the roll about 126 members, of whom about eighty and all the elders, ad all the deacons save one, went to the Southern Assembly, and were organized as the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church. The property of the church was divided, those adhering to the Northern Assembly retaining the church and name of "First Presbyterian Church."

The church secured the services of Rev. John K. Demarest, of Palisades, N. Y., as their regular pastor, and he remained with the congregation until the spring of 1872, when he resigned, to accept a call to New York City. He is at present preaching at Gettysburg, Pa. The church here prospered steadily under Mr. Demarest, and parted with him with regret. He was followed, in the succeeding December, by Rev. J. F. Hendy, who came from Vincennes, Ind., and remained with the church until April 1, 1881. Dec. 1 Rev. J. H. Nesbitt, from the Pittsburg Presbytery, was called and took charge of the congregation, which position he now holds.

Rev. J. H. Nesbitt, now in charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Owensboro, was born in Indiana County, Pa., Aug. 20, 1834. He received his preparatory literary and classical education in Saltzburg Academy, in the same county, after which he entered Jefferson College, and graduated with the class of 1858. He studied theology one year in the Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Pa., and two years in the Theological Seminary in Chicago, Ill. He was licensed to preach, by the presbytery of Chicago, in April, 1860, and ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry by the same presbytery in October, 1861. The first nine years of his ministry were spent in Illinois, most of the time as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Macomb. In October, 1869, he received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Frankfort, Ky., where he remained until the summer of 1876, when ill health compelled him to resign, and return to his native State. After a year of rest, he became pastor of Mingo church, in the presbytery of Pittsburg, Pa., from which place he came to Owensboro, Dec. 1, 1881.

Mr. Nesbitt married Miss Agnes Ranken Ross, of Rockford, Ill., May 25, 1864.

Fourth Street Presbyterian Church.—In the foregoing history of the First Church, we have mentioned the division of its congregation, and the organization of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, in 1868. The members of this church at once took steps toward erecting a church edifice, which was dedicated April 14, 1870, by Rev. H. H. Hopkins. Previously to this, in June, 1869, Rev. J. W. Pugh, of Warrenton, Va., was called to the pulpit of this church. He was installed by Dr. Stuart Robinson, Dr. H. H. Hopkins, and Rev. F. Thornton, and began his labors Oct. 28, 1869. Charles B. Hicks was elected and ordained an Elder, in November, 1871. Wm. H. Clark was elected and ordained an Elder in November, 1869. Messrs. Bradshaw, Metcalf, Hicks and Clark for a time constituted the session. Afterward Mr. G. Crutcher, Mr. John Wandling, and C. R. Milne were chosen as Elders. Owing to various changes, the session now consists of Messrs. John Wandling, C. R. Milne, and W. H. Clark.

Dr. Hopkins, on account of declining health, was obliged to cease preaching, and accordingly, in October, 1869, the pastoral relation was severed by the presbytery of Louisville, at the request of Dr. Hopkins, and Rev. Mr. Pugh was called to the pulpit, as above stated. He continued as pastor of the church until March 8, 1877, and his labors were marked by several seasons of successful revivals. At the time he left, the church roll had risen to 135. During his pastorate the congregation purchased a comfortable parsonage, which he occupied during the latter part of his stay in Owensboro. He went from here to act as pastor of the church at Frankfort, Ky. Rev. J. C. Molloy was called to the pulpit of this church April 22, 1877, and was ordained on the call of the Owensboro church in the fall of the same year. He was installed Dec. 12, 1877, Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., preaching and charging the pastor, whilst Rev. W. L. Nourse delivered the charge to the members.

Mr. Molloy was born in Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 23, 1855. His father was at that time banking in Memphis, Tenn., and shortly after he moved his family there. Mr. Molloy was brought up in Memphis, attending a private school most of the time until the age of seventeen, when he entered the junior class at Stuart College, Clarksville, Tenn. He was intended by his father for a lawyer, but chose the ministry in preference, and his father consented. He graduated at Clarksville in June, 1874, and in August of the same year entered the junior class of Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney, Va., graduating in the spring of 1877. During his course he supplied two country churches in Prince Edwards County, Va. On his vacation of 1876, he raised $10,000 of the endowment fund of Bellwood Seminary, at Anchor age, Ky. Mr. Molloy has been twice married, the last time to Miss Laura Brown, of Shelby County, Ky.

During his ministry in Owensboro two revivals of unusual success have been held, and the membership, in spite of numerous losses by removal, is now 167. In October, 1881, work was begun on the new church edifice, which is now under roof. It will seat 400 persons, and has two ante-rooms and two offices. It will cost before completion over $15,000, and it is one of the finest buildings in this part of the State. The architecture of the church is very modern in style, and is modeled after the English Gothic.

The Sunday-school connected with the church is in a very prosperous condition, with a membership of 130. The Superintendent is Wm. H. Clark.

Oct. 11, 1877, the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, in connection with the General Assembly of that church in the United States, met at the First Presbyterian Church in Owensboro. The opening discourse was delivered by Jonathan Edwards, D. D., of Danville. Rev. H. H. Allen delivered a remarkably effective address on ministerial education. Several other able discourses were delivered, but the time of the synod was mostly taken up with routine business. The attendance was not large, apparently owing to the fact that this city is so far from the geographical center of the State, and was comparatively inaccessible by railroad.

April 11 and 12, 1882, the Louisville Presbytery met in Owensboro.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized the fall of 1839 by Rev. Samuel Calhoon, Alfred Grissom and wife, Mrs. Philip Triplett, James M. Rogers and wife, David Morton and wife, Joseph Weaver and wife, George Newbolt and wife, Mrs. W. W. Chambers, Rev. Samuel Calhoon and wife, Miss E. Griffith, W. R. Ewing and wife, and many others were the first members. Alfred Grissom, James M. Rogers, David Morton, and Joseph Weaver were Elders and Trustees. The first religious services were held at the court-house, and the old seminary, now a part of the Upper Ward school building. Rev. Samuel Calhoon was the first preacher, and the only one for three or four years, but was never elected as regular pastor. Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, who is now living in Louisville, was the first regularly elected pastor and served about eight years; Rev. George D. McLean, one year; Rev. C. H. D. Harris, one year; Rev. Jesse Anderson, now of Winchester, Ky., ten years; Rev. J. W. Poindexter, four years; Rev. William Wilson, one year; Rev. W. H. Steel, one year; Rev. W. H. Berry, one year; Rev. O. C. Hawkins, three years; Rev. B. D. Cockrill, the present pastor, was elected the first of November, 1880.

In 1848 a great revival was held by Rev. George D. McLean, also in 1868, by Rev. Jesse Anderson, assisted by Rev. J. W. Poindexter; and in March, 1882, by Rev. R. G. Pearson, the "boy preacher" from Nashville, Tenn., at which time there were over 200 professions, and about sixty-five additions to the congregation. The house of worship was built in 1840, at a cost of about $3,500; size, 75 x 38 feet. The present officers are : Rev. B. D. Cockrill, Pastor; William Shelby, S. R. Ewing, A. M. C. Simmons, S. W. Long, John G. Delker, B. Brantford, Elders; and F. T. Gunther, W. F. Reinhardt, J. W. Marks, and James Murphy, Deacons. The congregation numbers 350. The church is entirely free from debt, and is in a very prosperous condition. In 1850 a Sunday-school was organized, with George Scarborough as Superintendent. The present officers are : T. J. Clarke, Superintendent; A. C. Tompkins, Assistant Superintendent; F. T. Gunther, Treasurer; Miss Virgie Payne, Librarian and Secretary; Miss Edna Gates, Assistant. There are 180 members enrolled, with an average attendance of about 130.

In March, 1882, a great union revival, principally in the Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist churches, resulted in 207 conversions. The series of meetings was abruptly terminated by the illness of the revivalist, Rev. Mr. Pearson.

Oct. 24–28, 1872, the Green River Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was held in Owensboro. The synod comprised seven presbyteries, eighty ordained ministers, over 100 churches, and a lay membership of over 15,000. The session here was remarkably harmonious and fruitful of good results. At this meeting the Ohio Presbytery was divided into two, and important measures were adopted relative to the Greenville Female Institute.

Methodist Episcopal.—The beginnings of Methodism are now so far in the past that but few living residents know much about them. Among the earliest Methodist preachers here were Richard Neal, a Presiding Elder, one of the Downses, John and Daniel T. Pinkston, and Philip Gunn, also a Presiding Elder. The latter was once struck by lightning, which melted all the metallic articles of one side of him and tore his clothes somewhat, without injuring him in the least!

It is said that the first Methodist society in Owensboro was formed about 1840. Their meetings were held in the court-house until 1849, when their first church was built, which is now B. L. Duncan & Sons' store, on the north side of Main street. It was erected by J. J. Bowlds, a blacksmith, almost entirely at his own expense. It was used until 1880, when it was sold to Mr. Duncan for $2,000. Its size was forty-eight or fifty feet by seventy-eight, besides a vestibule, which was added sometime subsequent to its first erection.

In 1879, Rev. H. C. Settle moved the church toward erecting a commodious house of worship. A building committee, consisting of Dr. W. D. Stirman, T. H. Frayser and R. McJohnston, was appointed. The old church and grounds on Second street were sold for $3,000, and the present site, on the corner of Fourth and Daviess streets, was purchased for $2,550. The plan submitted by Boyd & Brickly, of Evansville, was adopted, and the house was immediately put up, under the superintendence of Captain J. J. Williams. The building is 54 x 90, and fifty feet high, with slate roofing, Gothic finish, etc. Internally the house is beautifully finished. It was dedicated March 20, 1881, by Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, of Nashville. Total cost of the structure, $13,900—surprisingly small. Cost of lot, $2,500. Location, near the crossing of Fourth and Daviess streets.

The ministers since 1848 have been: Richard Holding, S. S. Deering, T. J. Moore, A. H. Redfield, Hancock and Nathaniel H. Lee, Frank M. English, James I. Ferree, Mr. Kyle, N. H. Lee, again, A. A. Morrison (now in Denver, Col.), Dr. Wm. R. Babcock (now in St. Louis, Mo.), R. Y. Thomas (now in Greenville, Ky.), J. J. Randolph (deceased), R. R. R. Alexander (who afterward died n Louisiana), David Morton, W. M. Ford, John W. Cunningham (now of the St. Louis Conference), W. M. Ford, again, H. C. Settle, Joseph B. Cottrell, H. C. Settle, again, George H. Hayes and S. R. Brewer, the present pastor.

In 1850 there were thirty-five or forty members—only ten of them male; now there are about 360 members.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M., with an average attendance of 110, and twenty-two teachers. T. H. Frayser, Superintendent.

Third Street Colored (or African) Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized many years ago, by Rev. Dunahy, with twenty-five or thirty members. Met for worship in Megill's Hall. The pastors since then have been Revs. Yocum, Frost, O. B. Ross, Ferguson, Sherman, and the present one is Rev. Taylor. The membership has increased to 119, and is in a prosperous condition. Class-leaders: Dora Henderson and Mr. Humphrey. The church building was erected in 1873; size, 60 x 30 feet; cost, $16,000; location, near the corner of Third and St. Elizabeth streets.

Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal).—This church was organized a little over a quarter of a century ago, with about a dozen members. The membership has increased to thirty-three; and there is a Sunday-school of about twenty children, superintended by the pastor, assisted by Mr. Latimore. The Rectors which have served this church are: Revs. J. A. Jackson, Bird, Pate, Hubbard, Latrobe, Gibson, Powers, Hall, Claiborne, and the present, Geo. C. Sutton, from Richmond, Va., but a native of England.

Church services were at first held in Masonic Hall, on Fourth street, then in the second story of Dr. Megill's store building. The church next purchased a carpenter shop, with lot, on Frederica street, between Fifth and Sixth, fitted it up neatly and had religious services there six or seven years. They then sold this property and invested the proceeds in a very eligible lot of ground on the north side of Fifth street, between St. Elizabeth and Locust streets, whereon, in 1874–'75, they erected the most tasteful church building in the city. It is 60 x 85 feet in dimensions and has a seating capacity of nearly 600. A fine parsonage is located on the lot adjoining west, free from debt. A small debt on the church property still remains. This little society has had many a struggle, but it has manfully kept up. Present Vestrymen: C. H. Todd, Henry Megill, Daniel M. Griffith, P. T. Watkins, Joseph Slaughter and Robert Dunlop.

Evangelical Church.—This church was organized about twelve or fifteen years ago by Rev. G. Schoettle, with probably twelve or fifteen families. Mr. S. went to Ohio in 1877. The pastors since that time have been Revs. Valentine Zimer, in 1878, who left here for Indiana; Edward Schweitzer, 1879–'81, who also went to Indiana; and the present one, H. F. Deters, who has had the position since September, 1881. The church edifice, about 30 x 40, was erected in 1878. There are now about thirty families in this church, and a Sunday-school of about eighty pupils, presided over by the pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition.

Rev. H. F. Deters was born in Allamakee County, Iowa, in 1856, the son of Henry and Mary (Buchholz) Deters; graduated at Elmhurst Seminary, Du Page County, Ill., and in theology at Mathiasville, Mo., in 1881. In 1882 he married Miss Langpaap, a native also of Allamakee County, Iowa. Besides holding his present ministerial position, he is also the teacher of German for the public schools of Owensboro, and a member of the Evangelical Synod of America.

Temple Adath Israel (*Hebrew*).—The congregation was organized probably two or three years before the war, with about eighteen families; there are now thirty one. The Rabbis have been: Drs. Rosenfeld, Marcosson, Strauss, J. H. Goldhammer, Abraham Myer, Alexander Rosenspitz, and the present incumbent, J. Glueck, who has been here since February, 1881, and is just engaged for another year. The first religious services were held in the second story of Mr. Moise's store, on East Second street, and afterward in Prof. Hart's school building, two years. The temple, with a seating capacity of about 200, was built in 1878; is a neat, brick structure, located on Lewis street, between Fourth and Fifth, and cost $4,000. The present Board of Trustees comprises Joe Rothschild, President; Sol. Wile, V. P.; E. L. Moss, Secretary; M. Levy, Treasurer; A. Reese, J. Wittelshofer, and L. Loeser.

This church has both a Sabbath-school and a Sunday-school—the former meeting 10 to 11 A. M., and the latter 10 to 11:30 A. M. About forty-six children are enrolled, of whom Dr. Glueck is the general instructor.

Religious services in the temple are held every Friday evening, and Saturday morning at 9 A. M. The singing is led by a well-drilled choir of ladies; Mrs. Hartzfeld, Chorister.

CHAPTER XVII.

OWENSBORO, CONTINUED.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The first meeting looking toward the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in Owensboro, was called at the instance of Mr. J. F. Huber, of Louisville, State Secretary of the society. It was held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Nov. 1, 1877. At this meeting a committee was appointed to solicit funds, and to report at a meeting held the following evening in the same place. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected. The following officers were elected: Benj. Bransford, President, and E. G. Buckner, Secretary. The members enrolled at this meeting were: Benj. Bransford, J. F. Hendy, E. G. Buckner, A. M. C. Simmons, G. W. Towner, J. C. Molloy, O. C. Hawkins, James F. Huber, Robert Brodie and Walter A. Nichols. Meetings were held in the different churches until the society could procure suitable rooms. Their first permanent location was in a room over Higgins's drug store, where they remained one year, removing to Masonic Temple, over the National Bank.

Here they met regularly for two years, after which they rented and fitted up their present spacious and pleasant rooms on Frederica street, between Third and Fourth streets. The reading-room and library is situated on the first or ground floor, is nicely fitted up for the comfort and convenience of members and visitors, and is open all day and until nine o'clock every evening. The library comprises about 700 volumes, with the addition of leading daily and weekly journals which are kept on file. The room for devotional exercises, lectures, etc., is situated in the rear of the reading-room. It is furnished with an organ and comfortable chairs. The second floor is used for a ladies' parlor, gymnasium and bath-room. All the conveniencies of the association are free for the use of the public.

Members pay an annual fee of $5, which is used in the support of the institution. The principal source of revenue, however, is from subscriptions. The people of Owensboro have been liberal in their support of the association, $1,600 having been raised in 1881, and about $900 in 1882. In 1881 Dr. Tyler was engaged as Secretary on a salary of $700 a year, devoting his entire time to the duties of the office. During the first three months of 1882 the secretary was paid a salary, since which time the office has been an honorary one. The funds raised have been applied toward paying these salaries, fitting and furnishing the hall, purchasing books for the library, and in furnishing relief to the needy. Regular business meetings are held monthly devotional exercises every Sunday evening. Besides these the association holds gospel meetings in the jail, and at different places in the suburbs of the city.

There are now connected with the organization forty active and fifty-six associate members. Active members must be members in good standing of some evangelical church. The following are the officers for 1883: Jas. H. Parrish, President; E. G. Buckner, Vice-President; J. N. Courtney, Treasurer; W. A. Hester, Recording Secretary. Board of Directors—Robert Brodie, Prof. A. C. Goodwin, J. D. Kennady, W. F. Reinhardt, Prof. W. A. Hester, W. B. Armendt.

Nov. 7-10, 1878, the first State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Third Street Presbyterian Church in this city. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. J. C. Molloy, James Weir and Rev. J. F. Hendy. It was the occasion of great interest to the people of this vicinity.

St. Vincent de Paul Society is a benevolent institution, conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church. It was organized in 1880. Its objects are to furnish provisions, fuel, etc., to the poor. It is in active operation during the winter months only, regular meetings being held every Sunday. The place of meeting is St. Stephen's Church. The society was started with about forty members. M. V. Monarch was the first President; Chas. C. Thixton, Secretary, and R. W, Slack, Treasurer. The offices are perpetual, or are relinquished only on the removal or death of the incumbent. The funds expended for relief are raised by private subscription among the members, and by the contributors through a mite box in the church vestibule. Only gentlemen are admitted to membership. It is not a secret organization.

The St. Hubertus Benevolent Society was organized Sept. 17, 1874, with a membership of twenty-seven. It is a German Catholic society, being connected with St. Joseph's Church in Owensboro. Francis Komuf and Henry Rose were most active in starting the society, whose purposes are benevolence and care of the sick. The first officers were as follows: Henry Rose, President; Anthony Eger, Vice-President; Michael Dittman, Secretary; Paul Tennes, Treasurer; F. Komuf, J. Gilles, N. Michel, J. Vollman, William Emler, A. Rose and M. Breitenbach, Trustees. The society was duly incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, Feb. 17, 1875.

The membership has increased steadily since the organization, and in spite of numerous losses by death and removal, is now forty-five. The present officers, chosen Oct. 12, 1882, are as follows: Mat. Meyer, President; Jacob Meise, Vice-President; Michael Dittman, Secretary; Michael Schaefer, Corresponding Secretary; Conrad Baumgartner, Treasurer; Henry Meise, Marshal; Sebastian Weikel, Flag-bearer; Frank Komuf, William Emler, Michael Dittman, Henry Ross and George Schaefer, Trustees.

The regular meetings are held the second Sunday of each month, at St. Joseph's school-house. The society celebrates its anniversary usually by a picnic or some other entertainment. It has been prosperous since its organization and has bright prospects. Connected with the society is an insurance scheme, divided into two classes—first class, $500; second class, $1,000. The fees are varied according to the age of the applicant, being $2.50 for a person of twenty-five years, and rising to $10.00 for one between fifty and sixty. There have been no assessments under this plan, as it was only adopted Oct. 12, 1882, since which time there have been no deaths. This life insurance is entirely controlled by the Benevolent Society and is managed by the same officers, who are elected yearly.

Branch No. 18, *Catholic Knights of America*, was organized Aug. 21, 1878, with sixteen charter members, as follows: Rev. D. F. Crane, Patrick Owen, John D. Scott, Luther F. Cox, Michael Dittman, William Emler, William Pottinger, James S. Pottinger, Jacob Bollman, J. T. Higgins, P. E. Payne, Rev. Peter J. Haisley, C. Baumgartner, Joseph Rose, R. B. Pottinger, and R. W. Slack. The first officers of the branch were as follows: John B. Scott, President; Joseph Rose, Vice-President; William Pottinger, Recording Secretary; J. T. Higgins, Financial Secretary; James S. Pottinger, Treasurer; P. E. Payne, S. F. Cox, and Wm. Emler, Trustees; Patrick Owen, Sergeant-at-Arms. The object of the order is insurance, the amount of endowment being $1,000 or $2,000. The office of President has been held successively by John B. Scott, R. W. Slack, and John B. Scott. The present officers are as follows: John B. Scott, President; A. Basehart, Vice-President; R. W. Slack, Recording Secretary; J. T. Higgins, Financial Secretary; A. Eger, Treasurer; Joseph Rose, Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick Owen, Sentinel; George Schaefer, A. Eger, and J. C. Rudd, Trustees. The present membership of the branch is about seventy, and the organization is in a prosperous condition, financially and otherwise. One endowment of $2,000 has been paid to John W. Higgins. The branch meets the first and third Sundays of each month, at their hall on the north side of Court Square.

Asher Lodge, *No.* 227, *I. O. B. B.*, is a Hebrew benevolent institution, connected with which is an endowment plan, paying, on the death of any member in good standing, $1,000 to his beneficiaries. They also pay sick benefits, and an assessment toward the maintenance of a district orphan asylum. Lodge No. 227 was organized Oct. 25, 1874, with twenty members. The first officers were: Jos. Rothchild, Sr., President; M. Moise, Vice-President; Ernest Weill, Secretary; B. Baer, Treasurer; Sol. Wile, Monitor; A. Rosenfeld, Assistant Monitor; L. Lesser, Guardian; M. Levy, Warden. Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Sundays in each month, in the room over the Jewish Temple. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having over $500 in the treasury and a membership of twenty-eight. Its officers are: S. Moise, President; J. M. Oppenheimer, Secretary; B. Baer, Treasurer. An annual assessment of $15 is made upon each member, to pay running expenses, sick benefits, endowments, etc. They are within the jurisdiction of District No. 2, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The headquarters of the district is at Cincinnati. They have a surplus fund of $112,000, which is drawn upon to pay benefits or endowments for any lodge in the district whose per capita assessment of $15 does not cover the amount required. The order originated in 1846 or 1847, and has become one of the strongest and most popular benevolent institutions in the country.

The Union Benevolent Society, *No.* 2, was organized in the winter of 1876-'7, with a membership of about twenty-five. The first President was H. C. Helm, and the first Secretary was A. Berry. The society is not a secret one, and its objects are benevolence and sociability. Colored people between the ages of twelve and forty-five are eligible to membership. The organization has prospered steadily in its membership, gradually increasing from twenty-five to nearly 400. The present officers are as follows: Mr. Pickrum, President; Robert Crump, Secretary; Thomas Crump, Treasurer. The society meets at the public school-house in Owensboro, the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Occasional entertainments have been given by the society since its organization.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society in Owensboro was established in 1869. It was organized by the ladies of the Jewish church. Its mission is to furnish relief to the poor of their church, and others. The fund for this purpose is obtained by an assessment of annual dues upon the members of the society. Mrs. A. Rosenfeld was the first President; Mrs. J. A. Godshaw (now deceased), the first Secretary, and Mrs. T. Moise, Treasurer. The officers for 1882 were Mrs. B. Baer, President; Mrs. A. Rosenfeld, Secretary; Mrs. T. Moise, Treasurer. Regular meetings are held quarterly. The present membership is twenty-one. None but ladies are admitted to membership. The society, though not a chartered one, is one of the fixtures of the place, and has done a great deal to alleviate suffering among the needy, and its influence for good has been felt in many ways by the members of their congregation.

Stephen F. Ogden Lodge, No. 356, *A. F. & A. M.*, was chartered Oct. 13, 1858, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. The charter is signed by Philip Swigert, Grand Master; Robert Morris, Deputy Grand Master; H. F. Wilson, Senior Grand Warden, and J. M. S. McCorkle, Grand Secretary, and the instrument is dated at Lexington. The lodge was named after Stephen F. Ogden, a prominent Mason, father of Dr. John D. Ogden. He had filled all the offices in the lodge and chapter (there was then no commandery in this section of the country), at the time of his death. The charter members of Ogden Lodge numbered fourteen. The first Master of the lodge was William Bell, and the first Senior Warden was Henry Hart. The membership rapidly increased, and numbered about thirty at the opening of the war. At this time many of the members went into the army, and by 1866 there were but eight or ten members left. During that year the lodge was dissolved by the Grand Lodge, and all the books and papers were surrendered. No steps were taken toward reorganization until Oct. 24, 1872, when, under an order from the Grand Lodge, their charter was returned, the old number returned, and the members instructed to meet for reorganization. According to these instructions a meeting was held Dec. 30, 1872, and, as recommended by the Grand Lodge, John D. Ogden was elected W. M.; Wm. Sharpe, S. W., and Abraham F. Berryman, J. W. Their first regular meeting after reorganization was held Jan. 11, 1873. The lodge meets the fourth Monday in each month, in Masonic Temple. The present officers are: John D. Ogden, W. M.; James A. Willhite, S. W.; and Frank T. Gunther, J. W. It numbers thirty members, and is in a healthy condition.

Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, *A. F. & A. M.*, is the oldest existing lodge in the county, and the second one established within its limits. When organized there had been no lodge in the county for a period of nine years, its only predecessor, Woodson Lodge, No. 92, having forfeited its charter in 1834. A number of those who were instrumental in starting this institution had been members of the old Woodson Lodge. They first commenced under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, April 10, 1843, in the court-house in Owensboro. They were not chartered until Aug. 29 of the same year. Their first officers under the charter were as follows: Hiram A. Hunter, W. M.; William C. Norris, S. W.; Adam Simpson, J. W.; James L. Johnson, Secretary; S. S. Heath, Treasurer. The charter is signed by L. M. Cox, G. M.; B. R. Young, D. G. M.; T. Halloway, S. G. W.; M. B. Allen, J. G. W. The lodge met in the court-house until the erection, in about 1850, of a hall at the corner of Fourth and St. Elizabeth streets, which was subsequently sold and is now used as a private residence. Their next place of meeting was in Court Hall, now used by the Odd Fellows. They remained in this building until the formation of a stock-company for building a Masonic Temple, of which they became members, and in which they now hold their meetings on the fourth Monday in each month. This temple was built in 1872, in conjunction with the First National Bank. It comprises the third story of the building situated on the corner of Third and Frederica streets. The several Masonic organizations of the city united in forming the stock-company. The rooms are commodious and nicely furnished. The present membership of this lodge is fifty-one. The officers for 1882 were: B. E. W. Stout, W. M.; N. O. Ford, S. W.; D. R. Gash, J. W.; R. W. Littell, Secretary; John Wandling, Treasurer.

Jo Daveiss Chapter, *No.* 32, was first organized under a special dispensation granted Jan. 17, 1848, by Willis Stuart, G. H. P. The first meeting was held Feb. 2, 1848. William A. Seaton, P. H. P., and William A. Barton, H. P., of Western Star Chapter, No. 20, of Hardinsburg, were the instituting officers. An election of officers at that meeting resulted in the selection of the following: Hiram A. Hunter, H. P.; John Daveiss, K.; Jas. J. Bowlds, S.; John D. Ogden, C. H.; Philip Triplett, P. S.; Stephen F. Ogden, R. A. C.; R. G. Gardner, G. M. 3d V.; J. H. McFarland, G. M. 2d V.; Wm. C. Norris, G. M. 1st V.; Stephen F. Ogden, Sec.; John H. McFarland, Treas.; Samuel Haynes, Tyler. The chapter was granted a charter Aug. 31, 1848. The first meeting held under the charter convened Sept. 30, 1848, when an election was held, with the following result: Hiram A. Hunter, H. P.; William W. Chambers, K.; Barnard Trible, S.; Benjamin H. Ogden, C. H.; John J. Daveiss, P. S.; James D. Bowlds, R. A. C.; Joseph McCleary, G. M. 3d V.; John H. McFarland, G. M. 2d V.; William C. Norris, G. M. 1st V.; Stephen F. Ogden, Sec.; Philip Triplett, Treas.; John Daveiss, Chaplain; Wm. Y. Sharp, Marshal; E. Murray, S. and T. The chapter meets the first Monday in each month, at Masonic Temple.

Owensboro Commandery, *No.* 15, *K. T.*, was organized April 15, 1872, with nine charter members, as follows: J. H. Branham, Eminent Commander; M. B. Swain, Generalissimo; R. M. Hathaway, Captain-General; Rev. C. C. Chaplin, Prelate; John Wandling, Senior Warden; J. Q. A. Stewart, Junior Warden; Rev. John W. Pugh, Recorder; Salem H. Ford, Warder; Henry Megill, Captain of the Guard. The offices after the several names are those to which the members were respectively elected at the organization. The office of Eminent Commander has been held by J. H. Branham, April, 1872, to August, 1873; R. M. Hathaway, August, 1873, to August, 1874; Salem H. Ford, August, 1874, to April, 1875; John Wandling, April, 1875, to April, 1876; J. Q. A. Stewart, April, 1876, to April, 1878; John D. Ogden, April, 1878, to April, 1882; E. G. Buckner, April, 1882 (present incumbent). The present officers of the commandery are as follows: E. G. Buckner, Eminent Commander; John Wandling, Generalissimo; J. J. Sweeney, Captain-General; L. W. Marble, Prelate; F. J. Clarke, Senior Warden; F. D. Gunther, Junior Warden; P. T. Watkins, Treasurer; J. C. Wandling, Recorder; Henry Megill, Standard-Bearer; J. S. Bottenweiser, Sword-Bearer; N. McIntyre, Warden; W. N. Mason, Guard. The present membership of the Owensboro Commandery is thirty-four. The stated conclaves occur regularly the third Monday of each month.

Guiding Star Lodge, No. 14, *A. F. & A. M.* (colored), was organized in 1879, with about ten members and the following officers: Thomas Tyler, W. M.; O. K. Barrett, S. W.; Alfred Buckner, J. W; George Alexander, S. D.; Charles Jones, J. D.; Nestor McFarland, Chaplain; Phocion Fields, Secretary; William McFarland, Treasurer; Lewis R. Saulsbury, Tyler. There are now thirty-two members, with the following officers: Alfred Buckner, W. M.; George Alexander, S. W.; Elder McFarland, J. W.; Phocian Fields, S. D.; Lewis Saulsbury, J. D.; Wm. Jackson, Secretary; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer. Place of meeting, over the Deposit Bank.

Owensboro Encampment, No. 45, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted June 18, 1870, with eleven members, as follows: George Brown, W. W. Chambers, Woodson Fletcher, P. H. Brown, O. S. Warner, J. G. Delker, J. H. Jones, John A. Brown, N. B. Allen, J. B. Alexander, and J. W. Allen. The first officers chosen at the institution of the encampment were as follows: George Brown, C. P. O. S. Warner, H. P.; J. W. Allen, S. W.; N. B. Allen, J. W.; J. G. Delker, Scribe; W. W. Chambers, Treasurer; J. B. Alexander, Guide; P. H. Brown, Sentinel. Although fourteen years elapsed between the dissolution of the Magnolia Encampment and the formation of Owensboro Encampment, several members of the former joined the latter, and some are still living. The present membership of the encampment is forty-six. No meetings were held from the latter part of 1880 until Nov. 24, 1882, when the following officers were continued: B. Baer, C. P.; J. H. Fisher, H. P.; Godfrey Arnold, S. W.; Michael Carey, J. W.; R. W. Littell, Scribe; J. H. Fisher, Treasurer; R. Hickman, Guide; P. H. Brown, Sentinel. The regular meetings of the encampment are held every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Magnolia Encampment, No. 20, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized about 1851, at the time Daveiss Lodge was flourishing. It kept up with a membership of ten to fifteen until December, 1866, when its charter was surrendered, from lack of interest in the work.

Daveiss Lodge, No. 61, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized Aug. 29, 1849, with a membership of fifteen or twenty. The first Noble Grand was O. S. Wilson; Vice-Grand, R. A. Bell; Treasurer, George W. Triplett; Secretary, F. W. Watkins. The lodge was prosperous for a time, and was in existence over seven years. In December, 1856, its charter, as well as that of the encampment, was surrendered, being taken to the Grand Lodge at Louisville by James Littell. Lack of interest is the only reason that can be assigned for the death of the lodge, as there were twenty-five or thirty members.

Brothers' Lodge No. 132, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized Aug. 28, 1856, by authority of a charter from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, dated July 18, 1866, with the following charter members: John J. Davis, James Littell, G. W. Triplett, R. G. Moorman, E. S. Ayres, W. W. Chambers, N. C. Leaman, N. B. Allen, Eli Adams, George N. McKay and P. H. Brown. The first officers were as follows: N. B. Allen, N. G.; R. G. Moorman, V. G.; James Littell, Treasurer; John J. Davis, Secretary; Eli Adams, Host; P. H. Brown, I. G.; N. C. Leaman, R. S. N. G.; Thomas H. Pointer, L. S. N. G.; W. H. Leaman, R. S. V. G.; James A. Scott, R. S. S.; James G. Thomason, L. S. S.; F. L. Hall, Conductor; E. S. Ayres. The lodge has steadily grown and prospered since its organization, and is now one of the strongest lodges in this part of the State. It owns half of the brick block known as "Court Row." The present membership in good standing is about 125. The present officers, chosen in July, 1882, are as follows: J. A. Wilhite, S. P. G.; R. W. Littell, N. G.; H. A. Duncan, V. G.; J. W. Carter, Recording Secretary; W. G. Burnett, Permanent Secretary; W. W. Chambers, Treasurer; William Mandel, Host and I. G.; J. H. Fisher, R. S. to N. G.; E. R. Ford, L. S. to N. G.; E. Weill, R. S. to V. G.; J. H. Axton, L. S. to V. G.; James Littell, Warden; Phil. R. Zulauf, Conductor; R. R. Hickman, R. S. S.; Woodson Fletcher, L. S. S.; George Brown, District Deputy. The lodge meets every Friday night at its lodge room in Court Row.

Grand United Lodge, No. 1,982, *I. O. O. F.* (colored), was organized in September, 1878, with about eighty members Richard Vairian, Noble Father; John Swain, Noble Grand; Charles Jackson, Permanent Secretary. The place of meeting has been uniformly at their lodge room over the Deposit Bank. The present membership numbers 100 or more, and the lodge in every respect is in a very flourishing condition. They have a $30 banner, and their regalia cost $300. Present officers: John Swain, Noble Father; Alfred Woods, Noble Grand; Samuel Curd, Vice Grand; Charles Henderson, Permanent Secretary; Robert Crump, E. S.

Star Lodge, No. 19, *Knights of Pythias*, was organized Aug. 29, 1872, by Vice Grand Chancellor James Cunningham and seven members from Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 9, at Calhoon, McLean County. The charter members were eighteen in number, as follows: D. A. Wilson, E. C. Davis, John W. Pugh, J. A. Fuqua, Ed. G. Buckner, John W. Mathews, Phil. R. Zulauf, D. W. Lucas, Jos. Mathias. H. W. Miller, John J. Davis, Wm. H. Woodford, John Q. A. Stewart, Phil. A. Pointer, Thomas S. Pettit, W. H. Ray, John A. Brown, R. W. Littell and N. N. Wells. The first officers were: D. A. Wilson, W. C.; Ed. C. Davis, W. V. C.; Rev. John W. Pugh, V. P.; J. A. Fuqua, R. S.; J. W. Murphy, F. S.; E. G. Buckner, Banker; Jos. Mathias, Guide; Phil. R. Zulauf; S. W. Lucas, O. S. The office C. C. (formerly W. C.) has been held successively by D. A. Wilson, E. G. Buckner, Phil. R. Zulauf, E. C. Davis, W. H. Owen, John W. Pugh, C. H. Todd, J. W. Carter, J. Q. A. Stewart, J. G. Owen, W. H. Owen, H. W. Miller, Charles Haney, J. D. Hayes, J. D. Powers, J. J. Sweeney, E. P. Taylor, C. K. Lehrberg, W. T. Ellis, W. M. Fisher. The lodge has furnished to the Grand Lodge four officers: J. D. Powers, P. G. C.; Phil. R. Zulauf, G. P.; J. W. Carter, G. I. G.; E. G. Buckner, G. O. G. The Grand Lodge met at Owensboro in October, 1882, and were entertained royally by Star Lodge, at a cost of over $2,000. The city was gayly decorated with flags, and a grand banquet was given the Grand Lodge Oct. 11. The present officers of Star Lodge are as follows: W. T. Ellis, P. C.; W. M. Fisher, C. C.; George Cox, V. C.; J. Z. Moore, P.; James Moorman, M. of E.; W. G. Burnett, M. of F.; H. F. Hager, K. of R. and S.; George Donaldson, M. at A.; Irvin Haney, I. G.; J. C. Grady, O. G. The lodge is in excellent condition, financially and otherwise, having over 100 members in good standing. It meets every Tuesday evening at Masonic Hall.

Section, No. 188, *Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias*, was organized by virtue of a charter, dated May 16, 1878, with a membership of about thirty. The first officers were: J. W. Carter, President; J. A. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. The present officers are: W. H. Owen, President; C. K. Lehrberg, Secretary and Treasurer. This organization pays endowments of $1,000, $2,000 or $3,000, as the member prefers.

Owensboro Council, No. 34, was chartered Nov. 14, 1860. The applicants for a charter were J. G. Griffin, Henry Megill, H. P. Hart, J. J. Daveiss, J. Delahunt, Louis Weber, C. N. S. Taylor, W.

W. Chambers and others. The first officers as appointed by the Grand Council were as follows: J. G. Griffin, T. I. G. M.; C. N. S. Taylor, D. T. I. G. M.; H. P. Hart, P. C. W. The charter was signed by Phillip Sweigart, G. P., and A. G. Hodges, G. R., and was executed at Frankfort, Ky. Some few years ago all the councils were suspended by enactment of the Grand Lodge, the intention being to dispense with that branch of the Masonic order. The council in Owensboro was sustained until abolished by this enactment.

Order of Foresters.—A society of this order was organized in this city Dec. 25, 1877, with about sixty members, which number increased to eighty. Object, mutual insurance, etc., similar to the A. O. U. W. Dr. C. C. Lewis was the instigator of the movement here. Henry P. Tompkins was Chief Ranger. The society paid one assessment, and in about eighteen months died.

Sons of Temperance.—A lodge of this order was organized in Owensboro in the fall of 1846. A. G. Munn, Grand Worthy Patriarch, of Louisville, was the instituting officer. There were but ten or twelve charter members, of which the following is a partial list: Geo. Scarborough, S. M. Moorman, Geo. N. McKay, Richard McKay, Frank L. Hall, Wm. B. Wall, Finley W. Wall, Joseph Mills, Ridgley Griffith. The society convened in the second story of an old frame building that stood on the ground now occupied by McCullough's Hotel. The lodge was short-lived. During the first year of its existence it flourished finely, and swelled its membership to over 150. They had numerous street parades and other public demonstrations in 1847 and 1848. After the last named year, owing to the withdrawal of some of the leading pirits and a general absence of interest by those who had grown tired of the routine of lodge business, the attendance diminished and it was finally voted to surrender the charter, having been in exist ence but little over three years. As near as we can learn, the first Worthy Patriarch was Geo. Scarborough, followed by S. M. Moorman. The first Conductor was Ridgley Moorman, who was succeeded by Frank L. Hall.

Temple of Honor.—This is a secret temperance society of a very high grade, which grew out of the order of Sons of Temperance many years ago, dating its independent existence in 1846. Very shortly after that date a lodge was organized in Owensboro, which flourished until the war, having a membership at one time of as many as fifty. Their ritual was beautiful and their discipline strict. They had regalia, and indulged in public demonstrations occasionally. The members were called "Templars of Honor." We append here a list of the members we find on the record ot 1848 :

E. T. Alien,
Jas. A. Haggard,
Geo. N. McKay,
E. G. Cannon,
Fieldon B. Meek,
Rev. A. H. Triplett,
John T. Sebastian,
John P. Tracy,
Geo. D McLean,
Jas. M. Holmes,
Elias Barker,
James Lackey,
Rev. R. G. Gardiner,
J. Littell,
James W. Mahon.
W. N. Mason,
E. S. Marks,
Jas. J. Bowlds,
Jas. J. Marks,
W. T. Courtney,
James Barnes,
F. Lockett Hall,
A. B. Johnston,
Elisha Baker,
E S. McMannon,
John Jackson,
James W. Cannon,
Rev. D. V. Kirtley,
Samuel S. Heath,
Geo. H. Hudson,
R. G. Moorman,
Geo. W. Triplett,
Joseph Mills,
W. B. Wall,
John J. McFarland.
R. P. Aull,
George Marks,
Samuel Wallace,
John Summers,
Erasmus Ford,
William Prutzman,
Solomon Kigel,
O. S. Wilson,

Most of the above names will appear familiar to the citizens of Daviess County, but very few of the parties are residing here now.

Good Templars.—The first lodge in Owensboro was organized about the first of March, 1868, as "Purity Lodge, No. 43," with R. W. McFarland as W. C. T.; Miss Kate McLean, W. V. T.; Rev. W. C. Settle, Lodge Deputy; Philander Read, Treasurer. The membership at first was thirty to thirty-five, which rose to seventy-five or eighty at the height of their prosperity. Meetings were held weekly, but zeal in attendance diminished considerably, until the following re-organization was effected.

Onward Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 520, was organized about 1870, by G. W. C. T. J. J. Hickman, with about fifty members. Geo. W. Mathis, W. C. T.; Miss Mary Parrish, W. V. T.; C. B. Mitchell, Lodge Deputy, etc. This society grew so large in a short time that the next mentioned,

Spartan Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized, in 1872, with about forty members, which increased in a short time to about sixty-five or seventy; but the attendance finally dwindled so low that some years ago its charter was surrendered.

Onward Lodge reached a membership of over 300; and, although it has not met for about two years, it still holds its charter.

The Younger Brothers of Temperance was a society of youth, originally under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, and kept in working order for several years. It accomplished a magnificent work. Nearly all who were members are now men forty to forty-five years of age. During the days of their greatest prosperity, I. P. Washburne published and C. B. Mitchell edited a weekly temperance paper called the *Fountain Journal*, and devoted to temperance principles generally. It was a folio of five or six eighteen-inch columns to the page.

Women Temperance Workers.—This society was organized in February, 1882. It was instigated by a call published in the city papers, signed by Mrs. James Weir, Mrs. Bailey Todd, and Mrs. Baker Boyd, asking the ladies of the town to meet and organize for temperance work. The object of this society was to promote the interest of temperance generally, and especially to enforce Sunday liquor laws. The first meeting was held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.; thirty members were present. Mrs. Dr. E. H. Luckett was elected President; Mrs. Bailey Todd, Vice-President; Mrs. Baker Boyd, Secretary, and Miss Hettie Hughes, Treasurer. The enforcement of Sunday laws was not to incite the antipathy of any non-Puritan sect, but to secure to the working-man's family the result of his labors, by removing the possibility of his spending his week's wages at an open saloon or rendezvous on Sunday. In March, 1882, they presented a largely signed petition to the Council, who, by vote, decided to enforce the "Sunday Law," and the Mayor issued a proclamation accordingly. One saloon remained open for a test case. This society took the matter up, employed counsel, prosecuted under the State law, and fined saloons outside of city limits.

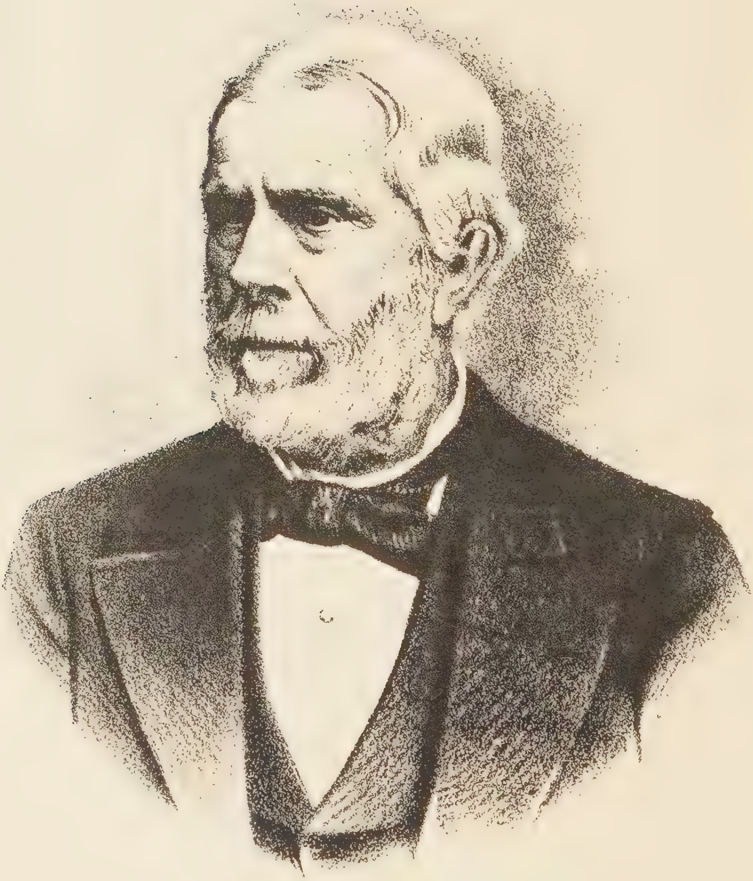
Regular meetings of the society are held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The interest in the work is constantly increasing. Funds are raised by entertainments and subscriptions, and used as the society may direct—principally for attorneys' fees in prosecuting cases where the Sunday law has been violated. Meetings are held for prayer and reading of Scriptures.

Owensboro Fountain, No. 13, *Younger Brothers of Temperance*, was organized in 1847. The order was a State institution, conducted under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. It admitted to membership boys and youths from twelve to eighteen years of age. The society in this city lived but a few years, but during its existence did much good in molding the habits of the youth of this community. The first officers were: George Scarborough, Elder Brother; George Sebastian, Presiding Brother; John J. McFarland, Secretary.

Stewart Lodge, No. 50, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized March 23, 1877, by J. F. Pearson, of Louisville, D. D. G. M. W., with a charter membership of sixty-three. The first officers were as follows: W. T. Ellis, P. M. W.; J. Q. A. Stewart, M. W.; W. G. Burnett, F.; J. W. Slaughter, O.; W D. Osborne, Recorder; G. W. Coffey, Financier; Isaac Kennady, Receiver; W. J. Lucas, I. W.; J. F. Douglas, O. W.; Wm. H. Owen, Guide; W. H. Owen, A. J. Turpin and James Kennady, Trustees; James Kennady, District Deputy. The lodge was at first called Anchor Lodge, but April 7, 1877, this name was dropped, on account of there being another lodge in the State called Anchor Lodge, and it was named Stewart Lodge, in honor of the first presiding officer, Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, now in Frankfort as Superintendent of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded. The office of Master Workman has been held by Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, J. W. Carter, J. H. McHenry, James Kennady; J. W. Slaughter and D. R. Gash. The lodge has at present a membership of twenty. The present officers, chosen in July, 1882, are as follows: J. W. Slaughter, P. M. W.; James Kennady, M. W.; J. V. Kruse, Foreman; P. T. Watkins, Guide; J. F. Harrison, Overseer; W. D. Osborne, Recorder; G. W. Coffey, Financier; Isaac Kennady, Receiver; D. R. Gash, I. W.; J. Goodapple, O. W.; J. W. Slaughter, Representative to Grand Lodge. The lodge meets every Thursday evening, at the office of Colonel J. H. McHenry. J. H. McHenry and James Kennady are officers in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The United Brothers of Friendship, No. 7, was organized in the winter of 1866 '7, with a charter membership of about twenty-five. It is a secret order confined to colored men. Among the first members were William Moreton, Sandy Alexander, Albert Jackson and Wesley Troutman. The object of the order was at first benevolence, but now insurance is combined with the working o the lodge. The limit of insurance is $3,000. The society has prospered, owning now $4,000 worth of property, and its membership now amounts to eighty, in good standing. The present officers: H. C. Helm, Master; Terry Howard, Deputy Master; Wm. Griffith, Secretary; Currier Valentine, Assistant Secretary; Albert Jackson, Treasurer; John Garnet, John Nepp, George Alexander, Robert Daws and Pat Taylor. The society meets the first and third Mondays of each month, at their hall.

The Little United Brothers of Friendship was organized about 1872, with about fifteen members. It is a society composed of colored boys, and is under the control of the United Brothers of Friendship. It has now about sixty members in good standing.



B. S. Bransford

Si. Johnson is the President; Levi Bartlett, Vice President; Robert Sherman, Secretary; John Nepp, Treasurer. The society meets twice a month, the second and fourth Mondays.

The Little United Sisters of Friendship is immediately under the direction of the United Sisters. It was organized in August, 1881, and at the present time has over fifty members. It meets twice a month, at the hall of the United Brothers.

The United Sisters of Friendship is a secret order among the colored ladies of Owensboro. U. B. F. Temple, No. 8, was organized about 1868, with a membership of fifteen or twenty. It is under the direction of the United Brothers of Friendship, but holds separate meetings. Its objects are benevolence and sociability, and life insurance, limited to $1,500. The present membership is over 300, and the prospects of the society are very bright. The presiding officer is denominated Princess, and is at present Mrs. Lizzie Daws; the Secretary is Mrs. Annie Verrin. The society meets at the U. B. F. Hall, the first and third Tuesday night of each month.

Yost Lodge, No. 2,525, *K. of H.*, was instituted June 23, 1881, by Colonel W. H. Yost, of Greenville, Ky., District Deputy Grand Dictator, in honor of whom the lodge was named. Nineteen persons composed the first membership, although about thirty-five had signed the application for a charter, several of whom were subsequently admitted as charter members, by virtue of a dispensation having been granted for that purpose. The first officers were: Lawson Reno, Past Dictator; Malcolm McIntyre, Dictator; M. H. Webber, Vice-Dictator; R. D. Bailey, Assistant Dictator; H. L. Cambridge, Reporter; N. S. Roark, Financial Reporter; A. B. Miller, Treasurer; C. F. Smith, Chaplain; Silas McClung, Guide; T. D. Gibson, Guardian; G. W. Hildebrant, Sentinel; J. D. Powers, E. G. Buckner, William H. Murphy, Trustees; Dr. A. C. Haynes, Medical Examiner. Yost Lodge was organized in the hall of the Masonic Temple, and for a few weeks held its stated meetings in that hall; but since then has occupied Odd Fellows Hall, corner of St. Ann and Third streets. The lodge had a steady growth, and at the end of six months numbered forty-three members, showing the largest increase during the time of any lodge in the State, according to the official report of J. A. Demaree, Grand Reporter. The principal officers were re-elected for the second term, and under their administration the society continued to prosper, until at the close of one year it numbered sixty-three members in good standing, again showing the largest increase in membership of any lodge in the State. Since that time the lodge has hardly maintained its hitherto enviable reputation as the "Banner Lodge," and at the close of December, 1882, her roll-book contained only sixty members in good standing. The January term, 1883, commences under favorable auspices, on a solid financial footing, with money in the treasury, and an efficient corps of officers, chief of whom are A. E. Reese, Dictator; J. M. Oppenheimer, Vice-Dictator; W. N. Catlen, Reporter; B. Rosenthal, Financial Reporter; Dr. C. H. Todd, Medical Examiner. During a period of more than nineteen months there has been no depletion of membership by death, and only four have been on the sick list. The lodge pays a sick benefit of $5 per week during the illness of members in good standing, and during its organization has paid out in weekly benefits about $150.

Harmonic Lodge, No. 114, *D. O. H.*, was organized June 14, 1865, with seven members and the following officers: A. Miller, C. Green, A. Steitler, V. Present officers are A. Schaid, E. B.; E. Seelen, O.B.; James Schmitt, U. B.; F. Sommer, President; George Unsa, Secretary. Present membership, forty-six. Meetings are held on Tuesday night at Harigari Hall. This is a benevolent society.

General James S. Jackson Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered Feb. 6, 1882, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Owensboro, with a membership of thirty-seven. The post was mustered by Post Commander Colonel W. H. Keller, of Evansville. The officers chosen at that time, and who are still acting at this writing, are as follows: J. H. Fisher, Commander; E. B. Allen, Senior Vice-Commander; B. F. Meredith, Junior Vice-Commander; Dr. J. F. Kimbley, Surgeon; J. D. Wilson, Officer of the Day; W. C. Moreton, Adjutant; J. A. Brown, Quartermaster; J. M. Whitehead, Chaplain. The post has rapidly increased in membership, having now over eighty comrades, from all parts of Daviess County. It meets every Monday night, at Odd Fellows Hall.

C. H. Todd Conclave, No. 8, *of Heptasophs*, or Seven Wise Men, was organized in Owensboro, in March, 1878. It was a secret order, having its origin in New Orleans, and growing up as suddenly as a mushroom in the night. Its numbers in Owensboro, in the course of eight weeks, grew to 200, comprising many of the best men of the place. The chief object of the association was mutual insurance. Meetings were held weekly, but in about a year it died out, and there is not now an affiliating member in Owensboro.

SOCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Bachelors' Club.—A society by this name was organized in Owensboro several years ago, with constitution, by-laws and officers; but, although social entertainments are still occasionally given in their name, the club as a definite organization is probably more mythical than real. The young men of the city, as a bachelors' club, give annual hops during the agricultural fair; and the annual business meetings which the old organization is supposed still to hold, are very spicily written up by the *Post*.

Thespian Society.—This dramatic company flourished about 1856–'8. The star actor was Henry E. Smith, who played as Claude Melnotte in "Lady of Lyons," Oct. 5, 1857, which was the first play of the company. Other actors were Dr. James Conway, John O'Brien, Dora Shaw and Mrs. Libby—all professionals. About these times Sallie St. Clair, who has since married Lawrence Barrett, fulfilled engagements here as Lucretia, Camille, etc.

In 1867 another dramatic amateur company was formed here, composed entirely of home talent. Rosa Pope was the star.

The Economical Social Club took the lead in the winter of 1874–'5, in giving hops, etc.

M. H. Q.—This was a society of a dozen lads, organized about two years ago, for social enjoyments. The signification of the initials of their name is not public. Robert Pottinger, Jr., was President; Eugene Pattinger, Vice-President; Wm. Lancaster, Secretary, and Charles Elder, Treasurer. They had dances and a great deal of sport, but the organization, as such, is now practically abandoned.

The Monarch Rifles, a military company formed under the State laws of Kentucky, was organized Oct. 16, 1879, with upward of forty members. The first officers were S. H. Ford, Captain; Austin Berry, First Lieutenant; G. V. Triplett, Second Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers comprised four Corporals and four Sergeants. Their first meetings were held in the City Hall and subsequently in the court-house, under the provisions of a law requiring counties to permit the use of such buildings for the accommodation of State military companies. Soon, however, they felt the need of more spacious and exclusive quarters, and removed to their present location, known as Armory Hall, on the river, between Frederica and St. Ann streets. The room is 80 x 160 feet, and is considered one of the finest and largest in the State, being second only to the quarters of the Louisville company. Regular business meetings of the company are held the first Tuesday in every month, and meetings for regular drill on Friday evening of each week. They have dress and fatigue uniforms. Their arms are the United States improved Springfield breech-loaders. Their camp equipments are very complete, from tents to utensils. This company holds the banner given by the Adjutant-General for the highest average dress inspection of any company in the State. They went into camp in the summer of 1881, at the fair grounds in Owensboro, and in the fall of the same year attended the centennial celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Following is a list of the names of members in attendance at the celebration:

Captain S. H. Ford; Lieutenants Austin Berry and G. V. Triplett; Sergeants Armendt, Chisom, Ford and Watkins; Corporals Haney, Hickman, Gentry and Guenther; Privates Johnny Allan, Louis Baer, John Bishop, Wm. Binion, Louis Carter, Oscar Cottrell, Arthur Ford, Fred Gipe, John Gray, David Graves, J. J. Hill, Kelly, J. W. Maddox, J. L. Maddox, Harmon Miller, Geo. Milne, Wm. Rudd, Jerry Small, Edgar Troutman, Ben Wile, Hugh Williams, Jas. Whitehead, John Wilhoyte, George Zins and Frank Wecker..

In the summer of 1882, Captain Ford, who was instrumental in organizing the company, and to whose efforts is largely due its present prosperous condition, resigned. Its present commissioned officers are: Austin Berry, Captain; W. B. Armendt, First Lieutenant; C. F. Kelley, Second Lieutenant. There are now between forty and fifty members.

Musical.—A brass band was organized in the city in 1858, and led by Prof. Buck, for a year or two. The "Combination Silver Cornet Band" of 1872 was under the leadership of Prof. Frank Brewer. O. D. Read was President and Wm. Reinhardt Secretary of this band. The "Frohsinn Singing Society," German, gave entertainments in the winter of 1874–'5.

Besides the foregoing, there have been numerous smaller or transient associations, as singing societies, music bands, debating clubs, base-ball clubs, guilds, etc., etc.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground for Owensboro was on Fourth street, south of the public square, and in the vicinity of the old "Masonic Lodge" building. It extended west to St. Elizabeth street. Most of the dead who were buried there still remain. In 1840 the place of burial was changed to a point on the Henderson road, just beyond the city limits. Most of the remains buried here have been removed. Paupers, however, are still buried in this ground. In 1852 the cemetery was moved to the southeastern portion of the city, comprising the ground between Triplett and Center streets, and Fourth and Sixth. All the dead buried here have been removed. These grounds were owned by a company of stockholders, and controlled by a directory. The first two spoken of above were owned and controlled by the city.

Elmwood Cemetery.—In the year 1856, seeing the necessity for a cemetery, a company of the citizens of Owensboro was formed, composed of William Bell, James Weir, R. M. Hathaway, George Scarborough, D. M. Griffith, F. M. Pearl, J. B. Anderson, Robert Craig, John H. McHenry, Sr., S. M. Wing and E. A. Hathaway, who purchased of R. M. Hathaway and F. M. Pearl nine acres and a fraction of ground in what is known as Hathaway's addition to Owensboro, and named same "Rural Cemetery."

The use of said grounds was continued until 1868, when, owing to their smallness and the growth of the city around them, it became necessary to seek a more spacious and suitable place for a cemetery. After due consideration, forty acres of ground, situated about one mile southeast of Owensboro, on the Hartford road, were selected and purchased of John G. Barkley, by the following persons: S. M. Wing, James Weir, R. M. Hathaway, D. M. Griffith, J. F. Kimbley, C. Griffith, T. S. Venable, W. B. Tyler, W. N. Sweeney, B. Bransford, T. S. Anderson, David Hamilton, J. H. McHenry, Jr., Charles Werner, John G. Barkley, W. T. Courtney, S. H. Ford and W. H. Perkins. C. R. Milne, in May, 1875, was admitted into the company, on the same footing with the above-named stockholders, and each one received a certificate of the company's indebtedness to him for $200, to bear twelve per cent. interest, annually. The name given to the grounds was "Rural Hill Cemetery"—changed in April, 1869, to Elmwood, its present name.

Nearly all the persons buried in the old cemetery were removed to the new at the expense of the company, and each lot-owner in the old cemetery received a lot in the new one instead. Improvements were immediately begun on the new grounds—a good brick house erected for the sexton, grounds fenced in, surveyed, divided into lots, roads and some substantial brick drains made. This was done under the supervision of Mr. R. M. Hathaway, the first President of the Elmwood Cemetery Company, and to his close attention, good taste and judgment is due much that is beautiful and substantial on the premises. In order to do all this, much money was expended by the company in anticipation of receipts, which, meantime, came in slowly, while expenses continued and interest accrued. In short, the indebtedness of the company increased constantly, the stockholders became weary waiting for returns and many of them sold their stock, the majority of which came into the hands of T. S. Anderson.

The debt had now (1878) accumulated to such a size that the annual interest on it, to say nothing of the necessary running expenses of the cemetery, amounted to more than the entire yearly receipts from all sources; and, the affairs of the company being in such a condition that each year's business increased the debt and decreased the assets (as the lots were sold), it became evident to the creditors that some change must be made in the finances.

The directors were urged to make arrangements to pay off the debt, if possible, but they seemed unable to do so. T. S. Anderson, being the largest creditor, then proposed to give the company one year's time, without interest, on his claim, if they would secure it, but this was declined. He then proposed to pay the entire debt of the cemetery, himself, if the company would transfer its property to him. It was generally conceded at the time that the entire property of the cemetery would not pay its debts at a forced sale, and, as before said, the debt was increasing yearly. The directors said the proposition was liberal, more so than they would be willing to make, and on the 25th of June, 1878, the cemetery and assets were conveyed by deed to T. S. Anderson, on condition that he should pay all debts of the cemetery, and that the grounds should be forever used as a burial ground and kept in good order.

Upon taking charge of the cemetery, and after consulting the best authorities (Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati; Cave Hill, Louisville, and Oak Hill, Evansville), he decided to divide some of the lots, heretofore entirely too large, into sizes to suit the wants of every family; and as the past experience of the company had shown that the old price of lots was not enough to keep the cemetery out of debt, the price of lots per square foot has been increased; but even now the prices of the best ground is only one fourth of that of the same in Cave Hill, and not more than one third of that in Oak Hill, Evansville.

The entire debt of the old company has been paid off and the cemetery is now on a firm footing. Some improvements have been made already, as can readily be seen, and others will be made. It is intended that Elmwood shall be a first-class cemetery in every respect, and much more labor and care will be given it than ever before.

The Catholic Cemetery is located about a half mile below town, on the Henderson road. It comprises about nine acres. It was laid out in October, 1861.

PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.

The people of Owensboro exhibit that promptness in philanthropic demands which is characteristic of Kentuckians.

March 8, 1867, a general relief committee, with auxiliary committees throughout the county, was organized for the relief of the suffering poor in the South. This organization did something considerable; but during the spring another organization was effected, which, it seems, did much more.

In the fall of 1878 the citizens of Owensboro raised about $1,200 for the relief of sufferers in the South.

Owensboro rallied nobly to the relief of the Chicago sufferers, after their great fire of Oct. 9, 10, 1871.

[See Chapter XIV. for philanthropic enterprises comprising the county.]

OWENSBORO POSTMASTERS.

In the days of President Polk, Jesse Bristow was Postmaster. The office was on the river, in one of the old Morton houses, where Ben Bransford's stemmery has since been. Mr. B. was consumptive, and therefore irritable; but was a good Postmaster. His successors in office have been George Holmes, Solomon Howard, Thomas Higdon, James Watkins, Dr. Stephen F. Ogden, the Megill Bros., Jesse Moore, S. C. Wing (son of S. M. Wing), and Lawson Reno. Dr. Ogden was a jolly, faithful, patient official. Mr. Reno and his assistants seem to be as accommodating as anybody could wish. Mr. Reno and his deputy, C. B. Mitchell, have had the office since Feb. 2, 1880, and they are the best men for the place that could be found. Indeed, they are the most accommodating postmasters we ever saw.

Daily mail to Owensboro was first established in November, 1869, through the enterprise of Postmaster Foster, of Evansville.

BRIEF MENTION.

Most of the items given under this head are taken from that remarkable diary of Mr. Joseph Thomas, described at the beginning of Chapter XIII. Some of the events here referred to did not transpire in Owensboro, but in the vicinity; and as only a brief mention is made of them, we find it more convenient to collate them all together in a sort of chronological table.

1844.

March 12, at five P. M., the steamers Sultana and Alex. Scott left New Orleans, and arrived at Owensboro the 17th at eleven o'clock, A. M., being out from New Orleans four days, seventeen hours and forty minutes,—the quickest trip ever made to this place. The Scott beat the Sultana to the mouth of the Ohio by one hour. Average speed, eleven miles per hour. The Sultana broke her cam-rod, and ran an hour and a half with one wheel.

May following, the Duke of Orleans came up, beating the Sultana one hour. May 25, military muster in Owensboro. Colonel Butler and Judge Owsley, candidates for Governor, delivered addresses. Heavy thunder-storm to-day also, the lightning striking the court-house and market-house.

Measles prevalent.

June 1, meeting of the Clay Club. Speeches by Devereux, Johnson, Weir and Crow. The S. B. Montgomery made the trip to Louisville in four days, twenty-three hours and fifty minutes,—the first boat that ever made it under five days.

Aug. 5, election very exciting; a great many drunk; only one or two fights, however. Much sickness during this month. River low. Rats worse than usual in their depredations in town.

September, Dr. Lockhart, above town, died. Sept. 26, Thanksgiving day in Kentucky.

Oct. 8, Wm. Watkins died, after a very severe and protracted illness.

Oct. 2, Whigs raised a flag-pole 120 feet high; a large meeting of Whigs, with music and banners. On the 3d, a great barbecue; addresses were delivered by McHenry, Letcher, Calhoon, and Dixon. Ladies were present, who sung and shouted and waved their handkerchiefs. On the 8th, boys march with lights. Streets dusty.

Dec. 27, Masonic celebration, by marching and ball.

1845.

Feb. 11, P. Triplett's fine barn burned; 12th, Athy's stable burned, with horse. A fire company was immediately afterward organized, and a subscription raised for ladders, cisterns, etc.; but the enterprise soon "fell through."

March, Sultana made the trip to Louisville in four days, twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes.

April 7, Dr. Conway's house burned.

June 9, C. Riley, Mr. Crow and A. Jones, candidates for Legislature, addressed the people.

No. 20, Thanksgiving.

1846.

Jan. 17, Mr. Clary's house burned.

March 26, Dr. Wm. Morton, Jr., died.

April and May, a deaf and dumb man gave writing lessons in town.

May, exciting news from the Mexican war, and a volunteer corps of ninety-three foot was formed, with G. W. Triplett for Captain; seventy volunteered in one day; all too late for acceptance, however. McCreery raised a horse company.

June 15, geological lectures.

June 24, celebrations by the Freemasons.

July, several boats passed with volunteers for the Mexican war.

Aug. 5, exciting election; 10, county court and trustee election.

Nov. 24, Dr. Williams died of congestive fever.

December, two new packets—Courier and General Worth—running up Green River. Considerable excitement this month.

On the 17th, three men—Harris, Pugh and Galloway—were tried before a magistrate for the murder of a store-boat keeper, Roberts, on Green River. The latter was dismissed and the other two were committed for further trial.

On the 24th, the b'hoys about town got to shooting guns and bursting balls of twine filled with powder, and by so doing broke out many panes of glass. The trustees met and ordered the "said b'hoys" to repair the damages ($8) within three days.

1847.

Jan. 1, Sons of Temperance have a public march, to the number of forty, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Hunter.

March 8, first trip up the river, by the Alex. Scott.

May 23–29, a jubilee, Revs. Deparcq, Coomes and Coghlan officiating; 22, Pugh cleared of the charge of murder.

June, Mexican volunteers of the previous year return home. 9, Thomas Field died.

July 11, steamer Wheel of Fortune burned about 3 A. M., six miles below town.

Aug. 2, exciting election. See Political chapter.

September, Captain McCreery's company raised for the Mexican war

Oct. 9, regimental muster, and D. Province elected Colonel; 19th, the steamer Concordia makes her first trip down the river; 20th, S. D. Johnson died. During the month, Prof. Honfleur taught drawing lessons. Joseph Thomas' pork-house completed.

November and December, Mountaineer and Hibernia, packets. Dec. 25, march by the Sons of Temperance.

1848.

Jan. 30, Mrs. Robert Triplett died, after a very short illness.

April 1, Kerney & Thomas take possession of grist-mill and commence running it.

Aug. 15, Thomas Kelly died.

Dec. 25, Sons of Temperance parade.

1849.

May 27, music in the Catholic church,—the first ever in the town; 19, S. P. Hart died, of consumption.

July 1, two deaths from Asiatic cholera.

Wheat crop destroyed by rust.

1850.

Jan. 5, P. S. Anderson died; 28, Captain Sharp died.

Feb. 16, T. B. Fitch died; 26, Charley Harsford died, of consumption.

March, subscription for railroad.

April 4, at 8:25 P. M., a sensible shock of earthquake; all the citizens were alarmed; 29, H. Kerr & Co.'s stemmery, filled with tobacco, burned early in the morning; 14, P. Triplett's cabin burned at night.

May 13, a negro man died of cholera in town.

July 8, W. Edson, of Hartford, got off a steamer here with cholera and died; 9, old Aunt Grace died; 17, Mr. Steyfel, an old gentleman, died of cholera; 21, another death from cholera; 24; Mrs. H. Stanley died also of the same epidemic, and the next day her husband died with it.

Wheat crop ruined again by rust.

Aug. 7, Yontz died of cholera. During the month there were four or five other fatal cases of cholera.

Sept. 28, M. McFarland died.

October, considerable building in town---banking house, Bargess' store-house, M. E. church, R. P. Aull's dwelling, a splendid stemmery, and improvement of Main street.

1851.

Jan. 28, Fawn, a new packet.

April 17, Courtland, a packet.

May, from middle onward, locusts abundant; 14, two deaths from cholera. Fruit destroyed this month by frosts.

June 22, Charles Ogden drowned; 29, Joseph Ogden died. Crops promise fair. Several deaths from dysentery.

July, wheat good this season. A hot month.

Aug. 16, J. W. Lanham died; also Howard T. Taylor, one of the best farmers and citizens of the county, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Dr. Wilmot. Fifteen buckshot entered his heart, three of which went through him. The gun was so near him that the flash set fire to his shirt. He fell, exclaiming, "Lord, have mercy on me; I am killed;" and was dead before those immediately behind him could raise him up.

Aug. 27, W. Murphy died of cholera.

Sept. 5, Joe Stout and T. Kincheloe died; 2, "Dumb Billy Adams" died; 7, Mrs. Hall's son died of cholera; 10, P. Triplett's girl died of cholera; 19, Mr. Hathaway, a painter, died; 22, James Jones died, aged ninety-one on July fourth preceding. River exceedingly low.

October, about the second, A. L. Beard died; 4, T. O'Flynn died; about the twenty-eighth, Ralph Calhoon died; 23, death of Mrs. Trible.

Nov. 1, J. Phelan died; 8, Samuel Morton died of apoplexy; 9, James Murphy died; 12, wife of Richard Thomas died.

Dec. 9, Robert Winsor died; 10, Simpson Stout died.

1852.

Jan. 8, death of Mat. Kirkpatrick; 10, of Robert Triplett, with erysipelas; 13, of V. A. Pegram, with erysipelas; also the death of Fanny Mayo, with congestion of the brain; also of Mr. Stone, an old gentleman; 18, of Miss Allison; 19, of Dr. Hill; 23, of Miss Sarah Triplett, with erysipelas; 24, of Mrs. P. Triplett, with same, and Mrs. Hathaway and Thomas Worley; 26, Mr. Combe's slave "Louis," also with erysipelas. A month of extraordinary mortality.

Feb. 1, Miss De Lovell, a teacher, died; 3, Mrs. Combe died, some say of erysipelas; 7, death of F. W. Wall; 12, J. R. Kelly found dead in bed from apoplexy; 24, Helena Pegram died.

March 24, first trip of the great steamer Eclipse; also, Marcus McDaniel's cabin and houses were burned, and two small negroes with them. The Eclipse was 360 feet long, and probably the largest that had ever been built in the West; cost, $135,000.

March 23, Mr. Thixton died of consumption; 24, Miss Laura Triplett died; 30, Philip Triplett died of erysipelas.

April 22, Mrs. Hall died.

May 2, J. J. Bowlds died; 13, a negro in the country died of cholera; 15, another case.

June 6, Z. Blanford died of cholera; 16, Miss Calhoon died of typhoid fever; 18, George Calhoon died of same.

July, spiritual rappings abundant.

Sept. 27, death of Miss Carico, Mrs. Campbell and a man below town.

Oct. 15, Judge Calhoon died at Louisville, and remains brought home on the 18th. Joseph Thomas's steam flouring mill and carding machine were burned on the 1st of this month, by an incendiary; loss about $8,000. A store adjoining, with $12,000 worth of goods, was also consumed. No insurance.

Nov. 14, Mrs. Simmons (*nee* Sally Smith) died.

1853.

Jan. 13, A. L. Shotwell first trip down; a fast boat.

March 5, twelve boats passed.

April 12, Telegraph No. 3 made the best time.

May 13, James Jones died; 18, Eclipse passed,—only three days and twenty-one hours from New Orleans, in a race with the A. L. Shotwell, which was sixteen to twenty minutes longer reaching Louisville. The latter left New Orleans three days after the Eclipse. 27, four white men entered Capt. Bob McFarland's house, dragged him from his bed at his wife's side, inflicted several severe blows upon his face with an ax, and then left him dead on the floor. They fired a gun, but no bullet wound could afterward be found upon the body.

June 15, Dr. John Roberts died.

July 4, Mrs. Stirman died; 31, Pointers] Washington drowned. This month Joseph Thomas made arrangements in Philadelphia to introduce the stereoscope into Kentucky.

August and September, good crop of fruit of all kinds this season. Town improving. Old court-house removed, to give place for a new building. Wharf enlarged, etc.

Dec. 28, J. Johnston died, of typhoid fever.

1854.

April 14, Mrs. Emma (*nee* Hawes) Nicholas died; 29, J. Hess died of cholera; there were two or three other cases of cholera during the month.

June 27, Dr. Macgruder died, of consumption.

Sept. 20 (about), Mr. Wilkinson died, of cholera, on board a steamer a few miles above town.

Oct. 2, Hathaway's store and three other buildings burned; 11, J. H. Mayhall died; 19, T. Burgess shot D. Murphy, and the latter died four days afterward.

Nov. 1, C. Richardson hung by T. Landrum; about 2,500 persons present; 3, W. Thornton and two others died of cholera; 4, Sydney Hewitt and J. Lambsen died of cholera; 5, J. Decker died. "Hard Times" for want of money.

Dec. 7, Owensboro *Gazette* commenced; 16, S. Collier died.

1855.

Jan. 27, in the evening, at J. H. Daveiss' mill, Alex. Mason, a young man, was killed. He was putting a belt on the drum attached to the fly-wheel, and slipped and fell so that an arm of the wheel caught his shoulder and head and drew him into the wheel pit. His head was mashed to a jelly, and he lived but a few minutes after he was taken out.

Times harder this winter than before for many years. Provisions high and poor. Potatoes, $2 a bushel, and hard to get at that price. Meal, 70 to 75 cents a bushel, and flour, $8.50 a barrel. No vegetables save turnips, and these were 80 cents a bushel, whereas the usual price is 12 to 15 cents. Corn, 60 cents at the crib and scarce.

April 9, John Combe died; 11, Wm. Rogers died; 18, Mrs. Thornton died; 30, Mrs. P. Johnson (Mrs. Ford) died.

May 3, S. Childers' brick store fell down.

June 11, Geo. W. Mason died.

Wheat crop fine, and cut early.

July 4, corner-stone of court-house laid; 30, Know-Nothings hold a mass meeting; 24, Mrs. J. Davidson died; 29, T. W. Watkins died.

Aug. 3, Mitchell Calhoon died; also, "Sister" Raphaella; 31, Evan Merriweather died.

Sept. 6, steamer William Garvin, a packet; 11, Weir's fruit-house burned; 16, Mrs. H. Dugan died.

Oct. 16–19, fair; receipts about $565; 2, Major Ben Read died; 5, Tom Sale shot his wife. Chills prevalent this month.

1856.

Jan. 12, Mrs. Webb died, of consumption; 14, Dr. Hodges died.

Feb. 3, Hoskins' child burned to death.

March 29, H. A. Reed died.

April 4, Wm. Sansberry died; 28, Mr. Athis died.

May 10, Gilly Jones died.

June 24, Mrs. McIlveny died; 25, Henry Faith died.

July 1, Joseph Thomas, Jr., died of pneumonia, aged ten years; 25, Mr. Delahunt died.

Aug. 6, *National American*, a Know-Nothing paper, published in Owensboro; 17, Mrs. McClarty died; 20, Solomon Kigel died.

September, provisions high and difficult to be obtained, on account of drouth; 23, Frank Head died.

Oct. 11, Mrs. H. Decker died; 22, Mrs. J. Carlin died; 27, Mrs. Kate Craig died; 30, John Snyder died. A very sickly month.

1857.

May, small-pox scare; 29, a death in town from this disease; 27, G. W. Farrow died, from kicks given by Hugh B. Lea. The small-pox was introduced by a German who came to Kenney's Exchange. Several contracted the disease. Public meetings forbidden.

June 7, nine cases of small-pox or varioloid in town. Dull time in a business point of view.

July 1, crops very promising; wheat excellent; 30, a little small-pox yet.

Sept. 4, Mrs. Wall died; 21, John Talbott's child burned to death; 26, George Slaughter died; 30, W. B. Johnson died, of typhoid fever.

Oct. 5, Histrionic Association opened in "Lady of Lyons."

Nov. 7, Mrs. Sarah Thomas died of consumption; 20, H. Manzy killed his wife, and died in jail on the 24th.

1858.

Jan. 13, J. H. Daveiss died. Considerable sickness this month—typhoid fever and pneumonia, and a few cases of small-pox and varioloid. In the country were some cases of scarlet fever. J. S. Dawson lost four children by this disease.

Feb. 2, J. F. Hunter died of typhoid fever; 19, Scioto No. 2, a packet.

March 9, three marriages at 4 P. M.; 26, Elijah Rafferty died.

April 20, Miss Mollie Whayne died, of consumption.

May 30, Mrs. McKay, an old lady, died.

Aug. 11, Mrs. N. Harlow died; 22, Mrs. Dean died.

Sept. 6, Mrs. McAtee died.

Oct. 17, death of Martin Watkins, and on 31st, Mrs. Story.

Nov. 6, death of Grayson Brooks.

January—deaths: 2, Mrs. Dan. Kennady; 3, Temp. Sublett; 10, Sam. Cottrell; 14, Dr. S. F. Ogden, and Mrs. E. Marks; 22, Mrs. Waters.

Feb. 7, Ada Roberts died.

March 1, J. McKee died; 12, death of "old" Tom Grooms.

April 12, death of J. B. Watkins.

July 3, Salmon's house robbed and burned by negroes; 12, death of Mrs. Trubler; 16, of Mary Yeaman; 17, of S. Paxton.

Aug. 28, new African church dedicated.

Oct. 19, Mr. Hicks's house burned; 22, Ben Allen died.

Nov. 24, Eliza W. Hobbs died, of hemorrhage of the lungs and disease of the heart. Only twelve hours afterward her servant from childhood, Roselle, died.

Dec. 30, death of Mr. Harl and Mrs. Yeager.

1860.

Jan. 30, Mr. Pegram's house burned.

Feb. 22, spire of the Baptist church, just finished, was blown down, with scaffolding; damage about $1,500. Whooping-cough prevailing.

March 20, J. Mitchell's store, Dodson's stable and three or four houses burned.

April 29, death of Dr. Todd.

May 19, death of Mrs. Shelby.

Aug. 7, earthquake sensibly felt by everybody.

Sept. 10, James Hoskins died of typhoid fever; Mrs. John Long, of consumption; 16, Baptist church opened for services for the 1st time.

Oct. 24, death of Mrs. Reinhardt; 25, Cumberland Presbyterian Synod commences.

Nov. 2, R. M. Dorsey died; 8, R. E. Cassiday died.

Dec. 9, Larry Murphy died; 17, Deposit Bank in operation; 22, John Allen died; 24, Pat Enright froze to death, while drunk; 31, a street lamp lighted at night.

1861.

Jan. 4, a day of prayer and fasting generally observed by the citizens for the sake of reconciling the North and the South. Stores all closed and churches mostly opened. Business almost suspended during the month, on account of the pecuniary depression caused by secession, etc.; Jan. 19, Sam Hawes, died.

Feb. 2, Methodist revival; 20, Judge Stuart, on petition, determined to render no judgments for debt this term, on account of the unsettled state of the country and consequent scarcity of money. There were 603 suits for debt on the docket.

April 8, Fanny Grissom died; 15, Crockett and Yeaman spoke, on the occasion of the surrender of Fort Sumter, S. C.; 22, speeches by J. C. Breckenridge and A. Dixon; secession gaining ground; 21, Mrs. Clements died.

May 13, George Howard, died; 18, forty of the "Home Guards" paraded with muskets, for the first time; 28, "Dixie Guards" left for the Southern army; 31, death of Mrs. Nunn and McDaniel.

July 17, "Home Guards" sworn by Judge Botts; 29, Mrs. J. Hathaway died.

Aug. 17, Wash Thompson died.

Oct. 16, death of Ben Hawes; 17, of Sid Gough.

Dec. 5, James Talbot died of typhoid fever; 6, Wm. H. Kinney's father died; 7, death of Mat. Cushing; 23, Miss Mollie Long died; 24, Mrs. O'Callaghan died.

1862.

May 12, R. Hughes died; 14, Mr. Dillman died; 1, Baptist Association commences; 15, Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly convened; 17, Mrs. Henry Scott died of consumption; 29, "Old" Jerry Yewell died.

July 22, Mrs. McHenry died.

Aug. 1, Mrs. James Talbot died; 7, Jesse Mason and J. C. Talbot died; 10, Mrs. Green died in Danville.

Oct. 1, Methodist Conference commences; 29, Mrs. J. Bristow died; crops fair this year; imported groceries high and money scarce.

Nov. 30, earthquake at 9:30 A. M; 29, Willis Field murdered.

Dec. 3, Mrs. Whayne died; 6, earthquake; 8, Wm. Evans died; 9, death of Mrs. Wm. Talbott; 29, Mrs. J. G. Howard and Mrs. McManus died. Greenbacks abundant and small change scarce; merchants issuing individual checks for 5 to 50 cents.

1863.

Jan. 18, Isaac Kerney died; 23, death of Rowell Robinson.

Feb. 11, Mrs. Wm. Norris died.

March 16, Mrs. J. G. McFarland died; 20, Mrs. Wash. Jones died; 25, death of John Dugan. Solomon J. Howard's house fired twice this month by an incendiary, but the fire was extinguished both times without much damage.

April 9, J. Rudd's house burned; 17, Mrs. Ann Read died.

May 19, death of John Moorman.

June 2, Andrew Jones died; 8, death of Allen Wilhoye, an old gentleman.

July 20, J. Fuqua died.

Sept. 27, Mrs. T. C. McCreery died.

Oct. 3, Wm. Phelan died; 5, Gregory Arns died from a stabbing received three days previously; 13, Silas Mason died; 15, Slaughter Newton died of typhoid fever, and Jake Leffler also died.

Dec. 6, J. H. Tarascon, a new packet; 8, Henry Thomas died of peritonitis; 24, Miss Salmons died about this time.

1864.

Jan. 7, Mr. Campbell's house burned; 15, S. Strauss, returning from Louisville, drowned about this time; 17, Bill Watkins ("Yellow Bill") died; 23, L. Sims's tobacco stemmery burned; 24, Mrs. Hayden died; 29, death of Cunningham.

March 5, Colonel Thruston died.

April 15, John Leaman died.

June 7, Miss Kim Smith died.

July 29, Mrs. Edlin (J. Lancaster's daughter) died.

Aug. 18, Q. D. Mitchell killed by a negro picket.

Sept. 22, new packet, Morning Star—first trip.

Oct. 17, death of James B. Anderson. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1808. After living at Louisville a number of years, he came to Owensboro, about 1836 or 1837, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1849, when he was elected Cashier of the Owensboro branch of the Southern Bank, which position he retained, the bank reorganizing as the Planters' meanwhile, until his death, Oct. 17, 1864. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian church, and an exemplary Christian citizen.

Dec. 17, Barna McNamee and Mrs. J. H. Nelson died; 25, death of J. M. Rogers, an old citizen.

1865.

Jan. 10, Anselm Watkins died; 29, John Hutchins found frozen to death; 24, Mrs. A. Imbler died.

31, Sam Trible died, very suddenly.

Feb. 5, first mail received in Owensboro since Jan. 25; 25, death of Mrs. Ben. Read (*nee* Mary Kerney) and of Mrs. Cox; 28, Wm. Bell died.

March 6, Madame Berthoud died; 7, small-pox, erysipelas and spotted fever in the city; 12, Mrs. R. G. Moorman died.

April 7, the splendid steamer Ruth made her first trip on the Ohio; 12, Emma Queen died; 17, business suspended and crape on the doors, on account of Lincoln's death; 22, J. Bodine died.

May 2, Mrs. Clint. Griffith died; 15, J. Nelson's store burned.

June 24, Masonic celebration.

July 6, Mrs. W. Berry died; 17, Miss Mollie Scott died; 22 Tom Monohan died; 23, Mr. Webb, the hotel-keeper, died.

Aug. 2, Colonel Ewing, an old citizen, died; 26, G. H. Yeaman appointed Minister to Denmark.

Sept. 8, death of Mr. Kennady, uncle of S. D.

Oct 9, Hon. G. H. Yeaman and family left for Denmark; 20, Mrs. Stewart, an old lady, died; 21; Mrs. Webb died, also John L. Goodrum; 25, death of W. B. Hall.

Nov. 3, Green Crabtree died; 30, death of Sam Beers.

Dec. 7, Thanksgiving; 3, Wash. Jones died.

1866.

Jan. 1, Mrs. Winchester found dead in bed; 7, J. R. Allen also found dead in bed.

Jan. 30, the steamer Missouri exploded her boilers, some ten miles above Evansville. Her hull sank instantly, while her cabin, full of water, floated off. Among the lost was Mr. George A. Peters, a well-known and respected citizen and merchant of Owensboro. His state-room was immediately over the boiler. The number of deck-passengers and crew that was lost was seventy or eighty. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt in Owensboro, a distance of about thirty miles.

Feb. 3, Mrs. Noel killed by explosion of the W. A. Carter; 13, Mrs. Colonel Ewing died; 15, Mr. Johnson died, the result of wounds inflicted by a homicide; S. V. Rogers died; 25, death of Warner Crow.

March 3, Anthony Fuqua (col.) killed by a stage-driver; 10, death of Atlas Jones. Some floods this month.

April 18, death of Captain E. S. Ayres; 21, C. Hiller's house burned.

May 13, Mrs. Bell's barn burned by an incendiary, with three horses; 17, Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly convened; 21, "Tom," a negro boy, hung on the court-house square by a mob;

27, death of "Jack" Ayres; 31, William Shelby's dwelling burned; 20, a negro named "Tom" was tried before City Judge Washburn for rape. On his way to the jail an unknown party placed one end of a rope over his head, and threw the other end over a limb of a tree in the court-house yard, and the father of the injured girl drew the prisoner up, where he was kept suspended twenty or thirty minutes, and until after he was quite dead.

June 25, death of John Hathaway.

July, wheat crop very fine, but not so large as the previous year; 21, Confederate tournament above town.

Aug. 19, Mr. Jones's death, from cholera; 23, Miss Warner died, of same.

Sept. 15, another case of cholera; 20–27, very wet; great damage to railroads.

Oct. 26, the three stores of Messrs. Kendall, Moise and Oppenheimer were burned; loss, $20,000; 29, John Pope died, of consumption.

Nov. 9, Tom Barron died; 30, James M. Smith died.

Dec. 5, death of Miss Nannie Ewing; 29, telegraph line to Louisville commenced.

1867.

Jan. 11, death of J. G. Harrison; 15, Lizzie Thomas died; 17 and 18, Admiral Semmes delivered two very fine lectures in Court Hall, on the cruise of the Alabama, physical geography of the sea, etc.; 31, Dr. Allen died, of cancer.

Feb. 7, Judge Stuart moved to Owensboro.

March, a cold, wet, backward spring.

April 25, 26, frost. Latest spring ever witnessed here.

May 18, body of G. Gossens found dead. Coldest May ever seen here.

June 28, Jo Dryer died, from gunshot wounds inflicted by Bradshaw.

July 14, D. Hamilton's cooper shop burned; 15, R. Patrick's mill burned.

Aug. 28, death of Mrs. Wm. Moorman, and 29, of Mrs. C. B. Hicks.

Sept. 5, Pius Clark died.

Oct. 13, Mrs. M. Loyd died; 21, death of J. H. Blair. Excessive drought.

November, lovely Indian summer.

December, commodities high, money scarce and business dull.

1868.

Jan. 13, Belle Lee's first trip down; 16, ice six inches thick; 18, "Jack" Bristow died; 21, Mr. Cate, an old man, died; 28, death of Mr. Pfister, from pneumonia; 29, coldest day this month—5°.

Feb. 4 and 10, good skating; 11, death of Mrs. Isham Allen, and 14, of Mrs. Holmes, an old lady; 19, death of J. A. Scott, the saddler.

March 21, Barna May, an old man, died; 24, death of Miss Josie Evans and Mr. Naumheim; 25, Mr. Shedigger's house burned; 26, death of Mrs. E. Crook. Vegetation forward.

April 1, death of Mr. Nelson; 3–6, frost and ice; 19, death of Mrs. J. Metcalf.

May 14, Mrs. Eliza Watkins died, aged over forty-two years—disease of the heart.

June 7, John S. McFarland died; 14, death of Dr. H. B. Roberts; 18, Clint. Sweeney drowned; 21–23, cool enough for fire in the evening and morning.

July 6, new court-house ready for use, and the clerk's offices moved in; 17, one of the hottest days ever witnessed here—100°; a negro woman killed by lightning at the Bransford Institute; 18, 19, over fifty persons sick from drinking milk which had been poisoned with some antimonial preparation; no clue to the origin; none died; 30, James and Jay Mason died.

Sept. 2, Co-operative Association met; 19, death of Mrs. Stembridge, and 21, of Mrs. James Jackson.

Oct. 14, death of Mrs. Craycroft.

Nov. 10, death of Kitty Bell; 18, Dr. Mitcheson and W. Y. Cavin died.

Dec. 12, P. Lyddan fell off a horse and was killed; 25, part of the River Hotel burned; 28, some cases of small-pox, especially among the negroes.

1869.

Jan. 23, Mr. Crutcher's house burned; 27, a negro man, committed to jail for rape, was hung in the court-house yard.

Feb. 2, Mrs. J. S. McFarland died, of pneumonia; 3, Mrs. Wm. Owen and B. H. Triplett died.

March, cold weather and small-pox prevailing; 17, W. H. McKay's warehouse burned.

April 19, death of Mrs. Miles Lancaster, and 29, of Alf. Johnson.

May 6, Miles Lancaster died; 26, Miss Betsey Burgess died; 25, three barges loaded with ice landed at Owensboro for sale. D. Monarch bought 100 tons, at $10 a ton. The blocks of ice weighing 300 to 400 pounds were curiosities to many of the citizens.

June 11, "Dick" Hutchison died; 13, high wind,—blew down trees in some places.

July 5, Sam Childers died; 7, Joseph Chatham, and 8, Eli Adams, died.

Aug. 25, Mr. Hickey's house burned; "Davis" died from sunstroke.

Sept. 10, Mr. Lumpkin (the elder) died; 26, Mrs. Lucy Blincoe (*nee* Roberts) died.

Oct. 11, F. L. Hall's new dramatic hall opened; 28, death ot Captain Ellis and Wm. Harl.

Nov. 3, death of Ed. Barber and Mrs. Venable. The whole month cloudy and chilly.

Dec. 31, parsonage of a colored church burned.

1870.

Jan. 21, roller skating rink opened,—Mr. France, manager; 23 Mrs. Sam. McClarty died. River very high this month.

Feb. 7, death of Harp. Higdon.

March 6, death of John W. Schenck; 19, of Mrs. P. F. Smith; 28, of Rev. Isham Howard, a colored minister.

April 4, election of mayor, and negroes voted for the first time; 21, Dan McFarland died.

May 9, J. Matthews killed by a kick from a horse; 22, James Craig died; 30, Mrs. Enoch Allen died.

July 2, Mrs. A. B. Johnston died; 6, death of Mrs. Wm. Sharpe; 17, Mike Donahue was murdered by Link Ballard, at a small saloon a mile from the city; the murderer was aided by accomplices; 19, of Mrs. "Dink" Read; 20, one of the heaviest rains ever witnessed.

Aug. 6, W. Anthony died.

Oct. 4, death of Miss Amanda Weir; 16, of Charles Montgomery.

Nov. 1, first biting frost; 13, Dan. Kennady died.

Dec. 8, O. S. Warner's house burned; 19, Allen Yewell killed by a log at a house-raising; 21, first freezing weather; 26, ice six inches thick; 28, Mrs. "Ben" Abell died about this time; 31, locomotive Jo Daveiss put on the track and tried; Mrs. Donaldson died.

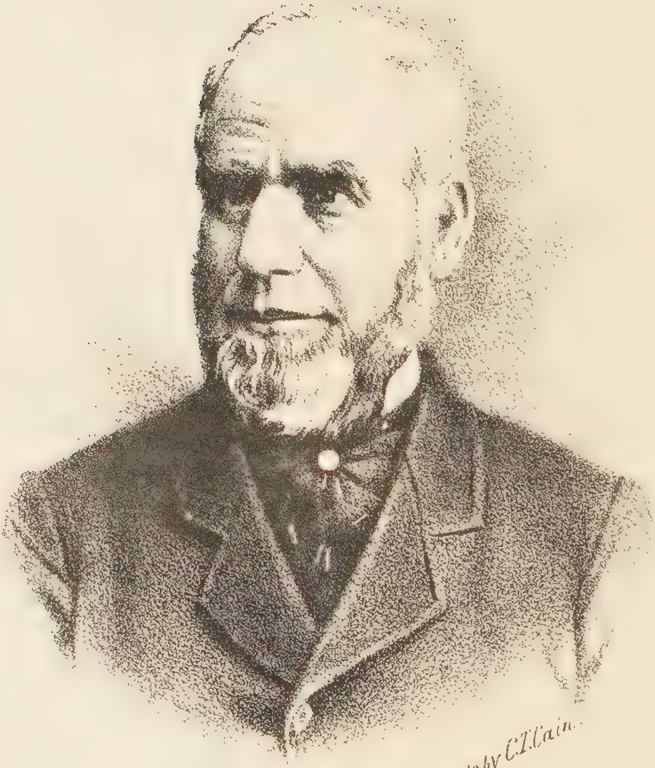


Photo. by C. T. Cain.

John R Osborne

1871.

Jan. 17, John G. Holloway died; 22, Hon. G. H. Yeam. removed to New York City.

Feb. 3, death of Mrs. H. N. Davis; 4, of Captain Burge.

April 4, Mrs. James Kennady and Mrs. Ed. Hawes died; 15, Wm. Berry's still-house burned; 23, heavy frost.

May 6, Elio Taylor died; 7, frost; 10, J. Villito killed by a saw-head; 16, O. Cain killed Summers and wife; 8, first "beer garden" in the county opened.

June 2, death of Wm. Cummins; 7, meeting of the Kentucky editors in Owensboro; 10, Catholic picnic below town to raise funds for an organ: raised $400.

July 4, mechanics' celebration and procession: J. Stuart, orator; 8, James Hathaway died; 27, death of Mrs. Murray, Nannie Shipp and two children.

Aug. 7, the circuit clerk's office was entered at night by a burglar, who cut out three slats of the shutters, and stole the docket for the ensuing term of court. A similar robbery was committed at preceding term of court.

Aug. 19, death of Mrs. Adele Hagan; 28, of R. P. Aull.

Sept. 18, Mrs. Willis Field died; 24, Mrs. Ogden (old lady), and 30, Ezekiel Camborn died.

Oct. 5, Judge Botts died about this time; 18, death of John O'Brien.

Nov. 1, Judge McHenry died; 14, first wintry day.

1872.

Jan. 5, an actress died of small-pox, at River Hotel; also to-day Lally Conway died; 27, a negro died of small-pox in town; 30, Mrs. Lily E. Mitchell died of congestion of the lungs. Severe winter. On the 29th the river closed for the third time, and remained closed until Feb. 11.

Feb. 8, Ap. Spalding and Dr. J. Conway died; 21, another negro died of small-pox; 26, J. G. Delker's furniture factory burned; loss about $15,000; cause of fire unknown, but it originated as if by an incendiary; 16, the railroad blacksmith shop was burned.

March 6, Maggie Ferguson died of consumption; a backward spring; some small-pox in town.

April 3, J. P. Thompson died of brain fever; 14, a fire of mysterious origin consumed the buildings on Frederica street, between Third and Fourth, belonging to Amos R. Hathaway, and the grocery stock of Alvey Brothers; total loss, $8,000 or $10,000.

May 10, J. Vairian died; 27, Geo. Clements died.

Sept. 19, A. Mooreland died.

Dec. —, ice eight inches thick, and very clear; much ice on the roads, almost totally preventing travel; crops good this year; some time during 1872, Mr. Kincheloe killed Mr. Throckmorton, on a road a little west of Owensboro.

1873.

Jan. 29, 4° below zero; a hard winter and hard times.

Feb. 2, Henry Hager died; 4, Frank Hagan and Mrs. Hall died; a cold, disagreeable month.

March 3, E. P. Washburn died; spotted fever prevalent; 5, Mrs. L. P. Little and child died; 6, Mrs. Harlin (of spotted fever) and Mr. Johnson died; 16, death of "Jack" Jones and Mrs. Fisher; 21, boiler exploded at M. V. Monarch's distillery and flew into the river, 200 or 300 yards distant; two colored men were fatally injured; excitement in town on account of small-pox or varioloid; a backward spring; peaches not in bloom until April 6.

April 4, B. Trible died; 5, Miss O'Neal died; 10, death of John Sharp, Thomas Kincheloe and Mrs. Wm. Collins; 16, Mr. Incal died; 18, Barna Bunch died; 26, heavy frost.

May 26, boiler in Rouse's mill exploded, killing two men.

June 5, Jerome Mitchell died; 22, Catholic Temperance Union formed—25 members; 25, George Donaldson died of white swelling.

July 2, death of Athy And; 4, of Frank Douring; 5, of Miss Margaret Vairen; 15, Mrs. J. Mitchell died of cholera; 24, Miss Ann Hagan died of typhoid fever.

Aug. 6, Joseph Allen killed by an unknown person; 18, Mrs. Gus. Talbott died; 21, death of L. L. Talbott; 27, Mrs. Chatham died.

Sept. 2, Mrs. Rarick and two others died of cholera; 5, Mrs. Charles Green died of same; 7, James Thomas died of typhoid ever; 15, death of Annie Mitcherson; 25, death of T. Greenwell; 27, Mary Carter died of typhoid fever; there were several other deaths among adults in Owensboro this month; the cholera cases were all in the upper part of town.

Oct. 4, Jeff. Underwood shot and killed by Bud Borie; 8, Miss Lou Davis died of typhoid fever; 17, R. G. Moorman died of typhoid pneumonia; 19, Miss Ada Thornton, and 20, John Todd; both died of typhoid fever; 28, Mrs. Thornton died of typhoid fever.

1874.

May 12, Burns's tobacco factory was burned, with 250,000 pounds of tobacco, and adjoining buildings. Sol. Wile and W. S. Brittain (of Louisville) were also losers.

First week in May, two large fires. Thomas O'Brien's stable, dwelling, etc., consumed; loss, $3,600; and the dwelling of W. L. Mitchusson, on Railroad street.

Aug. 3, George W. Swoope shot and killed Perry Riley, in the court-house yard near the polls on election day. The deceased left a wife and five small children. Five days afterward Mr. Swoope was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, but was finally acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Dec. 12, a block of buildings on the corner of St. Ann and Main streets was burned. Principal losers: W. N. Sweeney, D. M. Griffith, Charles Kahler and Mr. Driver.

1877.

Nov. 30, Henry McDonald, restaurant keeper, committed suicide by taking chloroform.

May 12, St Joseph's Church (German Catholic) was burned; loss, about $3,000; insurance, $1,000. Fire probably incendiary.

1878.

Mr. Lavator, a "musical prodigy" as a violin-player, mysteriously appeared upon the streets of Owensboro in June, 1878, shoeless and shirtless, a wretched wanderer, gazing into vacancy and tottering along with nervous irregularity. Mr. Stone inquired into his case, and, being asked for a violin, furnished him one. He seized it and immediately astonished the bystanders with his powers. Prominent citizens then took up his cause and presented him on the stage two or three times.

Oct. 11, Nick Neal killed Henry Gearhardt, two miles from Grissom's Landing, by stabbing him in the abdomen. Three others were wounded in the affray; it was a drunken spree. Neal was held to bail in a sum of $2,000.

Oct. 25, Colin S. Throckmorton, formerly an officer in the U. S. navy, and widely known in this State, died in Owensboro, after a long illness.

Nov. 17, the livery stable and warehouse of Hon. H. D. McHenry, worth $1,500 or $2,000, were burned, along with several other buildings, at or near the corner of First and St. Ann streets, aggregating a loss of about $7,000. Cause of the fire probably incendiary, or at best by the carelessness of a tramp.

Dec. 8, Dangerfield Hathaway, a colored boy sixteen years old, was stabbed and killed by Jesse Gibson, another colored lad sixteen or eighteen years old, on Fourth street, Owensboro. It was on Sunday, and Hathaway had just returned from church with a girl; 29, the frame cottage of A. G. Hawes, on Frederica street, was burned.

1879.

May 2, a $1,500 fire occurred, between Mulberry and Walnut streets, the loss falling upon John Gillis, John Thixton, A. Rosenfeld and John Walt.

June 20, another loss of $1,500 by fire was suffered by J. D. Murphy, and Hughes & Alexander. Stable, eight horses and a mule burned. Two days afterward an incendiary burned the Southern Wheel and Handle Factory; loss, over $5,000, and throwing about fifty hands out of employment.

Sept. 13, a ferocious hog seized a child named Lela A. Hultse, while she was playing in the yard, and dragged the screaming sufferer a distance of fifty feet, almost killing her, before she was rescued.

1880.

April 10, the still-house, corn and cattle-shed of the John Hanning distillery were consumed by fire; loss, over $6,000; on the 13th, Hope Mill, on Bolivar street, a dwelling on Third street, and other buildings were burned. J. B. Cruse & Co., on the mill, lost over $6,000. The Misses Green lost $1,500.

July 10, death of John A. Faulds, tobacconist, and a business man of high order. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland; came to this country in 1855, at the age of eighteen.

Aug. 26, about midnight, Johnson & Cottrell's tobacco factory, P. J. Miller's residence, cottages belonging to Messrs. Woolfolk & Tharp, and other buildings were consumed by fire; loss, over $30,000.

Sept. 5, N. M. Lancaster & Co.'s large new distillery was destroyed by fire; loss, about $25,000; 9, J. S. Pottinger's large cooper-shop, at the west end of the city, was burned, throwing twenty-two men out of employment.

Dec. 4, on account of some excavation near it, the old Wecker Hotel building fell with a terrible crash, accompanied with cries and shrieks of men, women and children; and, although there were three men, one woman and three children in the building, not one of them was seriously injured; total loss, about $900. It was built in 1850, at the foot of Frederica street, and occupied as a hotel until recently, when it was purchased by the People's Wharf Boat Company.

1881.

June 22, death of Joseph Rothchild, Sr., a prominent and successful merchant, and founder of the I. O. B. B. of Owensboro.

July 13, a storm so severe as to unroof the court-house, damage many other valuable buildings and destroy thousands of trees.

Sept. 5, W. E. Hubbard accidentally killed by the falling of a derrick near Grimes's coal bank, a mile and a quarter from town.

Oct. 8, Henry Nelson, colored, was shot down in cold blood at a negro dance in Owensboro.

Nov. 13, death of Thomas Monarch, one of the most prominent pioneers of Daviess County. He lived to be eighty-one years of age. A biographical sketch of him is published in the Daviess County *Atlas* and in the *Messenger and Examiner* of Nov. 16, 1881.

Oct. 15, Jack Luckett was killed by Dick Vowells, in Herron & Co.'s saloon on Main street.

1882.

On the evening of Jan. 6, 1882, the building known as Hall's Opera House was discovered to be in flames. Intense excitement prevailed, which was increased by a rumor that there were people in the building who had failed to escape; this, however, was untrue, as every one had left the theater upon the first alarm of fire. The following is a list of those who suffered losses; Robert Nunn, grocer, lost everything his establishment contained; insured for $4,000. Parish's bookstore was pretty well consumed; loss covered by insurance. H. Washburne, proprietor of the Planters' House saloon, was a great loser; loss also nearly covered by insurance. The Planters' Hotel was almost torn to pieces; it was saved from entire destruction by a fire-proof wall that intervened between it and the fire. The job office of O. T. Kendall, the barber shop of Elijah Hathaway and the dwelling of L. M. Ogden were badly crushed by the falling of the north wall of the Opera House. The Georgia Minstrels, who were to have played that night, sustained great losses.

The Opera House was owned by Alexander Hill, and was built in 1870, at a cost of $22,000. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the whole building. The fire appeared to have originated in the basement, under the grocery of Robert Nunn.

April 16, death of Thomas Moreland, in his forty-first year. He was a Captain in the Confederate army.

June 30, Madison Jessup shot and killed George Smith, a respectable citizen; both were colored. Jessup got away, and Artie, the wife of the deceased, was arrested for complicity in the act, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life; but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision, and the case now stands continued in court.

Sept. 1, 1882, C. W. Roby arose from his bed in a somnambulistic fit, precipitated himself from a second-story window, near Spoerri's Hotel, and killed himself.

Oct. 16 occurred the death of Jacob Arnold, the oldest resident of Owensboro at the time, aged ninety-one years. He was a native of Alton, Switzerland, and the father of Theo, Godfrey and H. Arnold, all business men of Owensboro. Although he had been for some years a resident in this country, he never abandoned the language and dress of his native land; and it was a familiar sight on warm, bright mornings to see him for hours in the sunshine by the river, while his little grandchildren played near by. He never acquired the English language, and in his old age he lived a quiet, uneventful life. In his death he left a wife, with whom he had lived threescore years, and who is now in her eighty-second year.

Nov. 1, death of Benedict D. Coomes, in his seventy-fourth year, after a tedious illness. He was born in Nelson County, Ky., and came to this county about 1840.

Dec. 25, a young negro named Charlie Weir killed Jim Montgomery, a white man, in a beer saloon in Owensboro. Weir and two negro girls were drinking beer, when Montgomery commenced a scuffle with him; on being ordered out of the saloon the negro ran, followed by Montgomery, when the former shot and killed the latter. Self-defense was claimed.

During this month an itinerant family stopped a few days in the suburbs of the city, one member of which was said to be 122 years old! Her hair was turning dark, her fingers plump and soft, and several other features of youth seemed to be returning. She is now dead.

1883.

Jan. 16, death of Major John H. Smith, at the age of seventy-three. He built the first tobacco factory in Owensboro—probably the first west of the Allegheny Mountains; was a high-toned business man, wealthy, well-known and highly respected.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Albert F. Alms, born in Evansville, Ind., July 23, 1851, was a son of Henry and Johanna (Holtz–Lossie) Alms, natives of Germany. His mother died in 1873. His father still lives in Evansville. In 1864 Albert F. came to Owensboro and shortly after began to learn the tinner's trade, with H. Alms & Co. He worked with them two years when the firm changed, Mr. Alms going out and the business being carried on by Mr. Lossie. He worked for Mr. Lossie until 1872 when he entered the firm as a partner with Wm. Lossie and John C. Frederick, under the firm name of Wm. Lossie & Co. Mr. Alms was married in 1881 to Kate, daughter of Henry Keller, and a native of Daviess County. The firm of Wm. Lossie & Co. is one of the leading firms of the city. The store and salesroom is in charge of Mr. Frederick and the workshop is under the general supervision of Mr. Lossie and Mr. Alms.

Thomas Sidney Anderson was born July 8, 1842, in Daviess County, Ky. His father, James B. Anderson, was a native of Fayette County, Ky., and died in Owensboro, Oct. 17, 1864. He had been a merchant in Louisville and Brandenburg Ky., and a farmer in Daviess County up to 1849 when he was appointed Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, and at the time of his death was Cashier of Planters' Bank. His mother, Mary Ann (Robertson) Anderson, was a native of Franklin County, Ky., and died in Owensboro, Sept. 18, 1878. Mr. Anderson was educated at a private school and at Ann Arbor University. While at Ann Arbor he was summoned home by the death of his father. He was appointed Cashier in the bank in his father's place, and being also one of the executors of his father's estate was unable to finish his course at Ann Arbor. In February, 1871, he and his brother, W. K. Anderson, organized the Owensboro Savings Bank, he remaining the Cashier the Planters' and his brother having charge of the new bank. Business increasing so fast at the new bank, T. S. Anderson thought best to help his brother in the new enterprise, and resigned his position at Planters' Bank in the fall of 1871. In January, 1876, Mr. Anderson bought his brother's interest, his brother going to Detroit, Mich. In April, 1882, he completed his new building at a cost of $15,000. He has been engaged in the insurance business since 1864, having the agency of two companies. In November, 1879, he formed a partnership with J. C. Rudd. He is President of the Owensboro Steam Ferry Company, President of the Owensboro Coal Company, and is one of the Owensboro Warehouse and Feed Company recently organized. He was married May 29, 1867, to Susie Harris, of Petersburg, Va. They have three daughters. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

G. M. Arnold, a native of Switzerland, was born Nov. 12, 1844, and came to America with his parents at the age of eleven, settling in Lapole Township, Perry Co., Ind., in 1856, where young Arnold learned the trade of shoemaker. His father, Jacob Arnold, died Oct. 16, 1882, at the ripe old age of ninety-one. His mother, whose maiden name was Burry, resides with her son, at the age of eighty-one. They were both of Switzerland nativity. In 1863 G. M. Arnold moved to Cannelton, Ind., and in 1865 came to Owensboro and engaged at his trade of shoemaker. He went West in 1867 but soon returned to Owensboro where he engaged as a merchant's clerk. He and Mr. Schwab purchased his employer's business in 1869, establishing his present business of confectionery, toys, notions and queen's-ware, under the firm name of Arnold & Schwab. In 1876 Mr. Arnold purchased his partner's interest and is now conducting the business alone, enjoying at the present time a lucrative trade. Mr. Arnold was married Aug. 19, 1873, to Miss Caroline Gopp. Their four interesting children, Jacob, Edward, Cornelia and George, are all living. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Catholic church.

Wm. T. Aull, Superintendent of City Scales, was born in Knottsville Precinct, March 16, 1840. His father, James Aull, was born near Bardstown, Nelson Co, Ky., and when ten or twelve years of age came with his parents to Daviess County, Ky., settling in Knottsville Precinct, being among the first to settle in this precinct. He was married here to Charlotte McDaniel. She was born in Nelson County, Ky., and came with her parents to Daviess County about the same year that her husband came, and their parents' farms joined. Mr. and Mrs. James Aull are both living on the old farm in Knottsville Precinct, and have had a family of five sons and six daughters. Two daughters are deceased. William T., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest. He lived on the old homestead farm, in Knottsville Precinct, until the outbreaking of the late war, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Captain Noel's First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, and remained in the service until the battle at Salt Works, Va., October, 1864, where he lost his right leg by a bullet from a Spencer rifle, while driving the enemy from the field. He was left at a little village called Liberty, in Tazewell County, Va., and remained with the family of Jefferson Hickenbothem until Feb. 19, 1865, when he went to Yorkville, where he was compelled to submit to a second operation on his leg; remained there with the family of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, until July 10, 1865, when he came home to Daviess County, Ky. He then attended the Pleasant Valley Academy two years; then began teaching school, teaching in Daviess, Hancock and Ohio counties four years. He was then elected County Assessor of Daviess County and held that office four years, when he was elected Constable of Upper Town Precinct for two years. He then kept the Stoneman Hotel in Owensboro until burned out, Jan. 24, 1882, since which he has been Superintendent of the City Scales for the City of Owensboro. Mr. Aull married Mary E. Bruner, Aug. 29, 1879. She was born in Hancock County, Ky., and is a daughter of W. and Isabella (Head) Bruner. Mr. and Mrs. Aull have had seven children, four now living—Germaner, born Nov. 19, 1871; LeRoy, born Dec. 13, 1873; Maude, born June 26, 1877, and W. Jessie, born Nov. 1, 1882. In politics Mr. Aull is a Democrat. He is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Benjamin Aull, was in the war of 1812.

Dr. A. O. Ayer was born in 1804; died in 1876. He was a native of Kingston, Tenn., and married Esther Durham Johnson, near Knoxville. He moved to Kentucky in 1834. The years of his Kentucky life began with the early history of Owensboro, and extended through the eventful periods of prosperous slave times, disastrous war, and decline of public and private enterprise after the war. He was one of four physicians who in the early history of this part of Kentucky practiced in the large stretch of country now embracing the counties of Ohio, Muhlenburg, McLean, Daviess and part of Henderson counties. He came from Kingston by water, in the latter part of the winter of 1834, thus traversing almost the full length of the Tennessee River, and a large part of the Ohio, which was obstructed to a great extent by floating ice. The trip occupied several weeks, as it was made on a boat made by unskilled hands. One boat bearing his family and slaves, and a raft with stock, household, and farm articles, brought them safe to the new country. There was no place near here where they could get the necessary conveniences of every-day life, so they brought all they could with them. The now wealthy town of Henderson, when they floated past it, was known as the landing of "Red Banks," and the county seat of Daviess, as "Yellow Banks." The latter landing was found to be a marshy level, with a few houses on the bank of the river. He re thy disembarked, and after a survey of the surrounding country, they concluded to move further into the interior, to the hills, where there was better water, and less chills and fever. Here, within twenty miles of Owensboro, a plantation was cleared up, and after a few years a comfortable and pleasant home was established. His farm was for year one of the places for holding Daviess County elections, under the old dispensation of three days' voting. The different musters were held here also, and magistrate meetings. Dr. Ayer's home w a known far and near for open-hearted hospitality and free welcome to all. During the war, though his four sons were all rebels, he was conservative. He lived to see the sad effects of the war in this part of Kentucky, all around him. The spirit of thrift seemed to have departed from that part of the country, and the condemned marshy land around Yellow Banks came to be the desirable part of the country. McLean was made, and the elections changed to Calhoon, its county seat. The plantation of slavery times came to be the quiet home of an invalid man, retired from active life. He ended his days in peace with God and man, in 1876, leaving a wife and six children, four sons and two daughters.

Bernhard Baer, son of Isaac and Sarah (Wanberg) Baer, was born in West Prussia, Dec. 22, 1825. He was educated in his native land. When twenty years of age, having lost both his parents, he emigrated to America; landed in New Orleans, and from there went to St. Louis, where he remained a few months; then went to

Paducah, and remained nine months. In July, 1847, he went to Louisville, and two years later moved to Croft Creek Springs, Ky., where he was in business till 1852; he then removed to Hopkinsville, and remained till 1861, when he came to Owensboro, and started a dry-goods store. Dec. 16, 1865, he lost all his stock by fire, but started again, and continued till 1868, when he was obliged to close out his store, never having recovered from the effects of the fire. In November, 1868, he started a saloon and restaurant, which he continued six years, when he sold out, and engaged in the grocery business two years. He then went into the dry-goods business again, and was successful. After two years he sold out, and has since that time been dealing extensively in ice. He was married in 1850 to Fannie Kahn, a native of Guttenberg, Germany. They have had eight children, only six now living—Isaac, Abel, Louie, Mary, Rosa, and Tilla. Sarah and Benjamin died in infancy. Mr. Baer has been a member of the City Council four terms, the last term acting as Mayor *pro tem.* He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., Harigari, and B'nai Brith. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Baer are both members of the Jewish Synagogue.

David L. Barnett was born in Ohio County, Ky., Jan. 17, 1821, and resided there, engaged in farming, until 1875, when he came to Owensboro, Daviess County, and has been employed by the Government as Store-Keeper. His parents were both natives of Ohio County. His father was killed by the falling of a tree, when David L. was four years old. His mother died when he was twelve years old, leaving three children—Cornelia, Elizabeth and David L. Elizabeth died at the age of fourteen; Cornelia is now the wife of Achilles Webb, and lives near Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky.; David L. was married May 18, 1843, to Sallie A. Baird, a native of Ohio County, born May 7, 1819. To them were born seven children—Rebecca, Sallie Ann, John L., Felix D., James, Clarence, J. A. Mrs. Barnett died Jan. 9, 1879. June 2, 1880, Mr. Barnett married Catherine Cracroft, a native of Greenup County, Ky., born in 1857. They have one child—Eulala, born April 9, 1882. Mr. Barnett owns seventy-five acres in Ohio County, and a home in Owensboro. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Kirtley Y. Berkshire, born Nov. 29, 1849, in Boone County, Ky., is a son of Belfield and Elizabeth (Terril) Berkshire, natives of Boone County, Ky. They had a family of six sons, four now living. His father died in May, 1855. His mother married L. F. Jackson. They have three daughters. When twenty years of age Mr. Berkshire came to Daviess County, and bought a farm of 111½ acres in Upper Town; resided there till April, 1879, when he came to Owensboro, and entered the flouring mill of J. C. Terril, where he is still engaged, having had charge of the mill the greater part of the time. He was married Jan. 15, 1872, to Mollie, daughter of Benjamin Allan. They have four children—Benjamin, Beulah, Elizabeth and Harry. One son, Belfield, died in infancy. Mr. Berkshire has been a member of the Christian church since fifteen years of age. He owns his residence on Lewis street, between Fifth and Sixth.

J. H. Bishop, son of Isaac and Rosa (Burks) Bishop, was born March 11, 1837, in Mercer County, Ky., where he was educated and lived till eighteen years of age. He then learned the watchmaker's trade in Helena, Ark., Franklin, Ind., and Miami, Mo. In 1859 he went to work for himself in Platte City, Mo.; then went to Miami, Mo., Columbus, Ky., Bradenburg, Ky., Osville, Ky., Bedford, Ind., Rockport, Ind., Topeka, Kas., and in 1872 came to Owensboro, commencing in Courtney's drug store, and subsequently opening in his present quarters on Main street, near Frederica, where he has a complete stock of diamonds, jewelry, watches and clocks. His establishment is one of the finest in the city. Dec. 19, 1860, he married Annie Sebastian, of Brandenburg, Ky. Five children have been born to them, three now living—William A., Ernest V., and James L. Hattie Belle and Henry Horace died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Southern Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Bishop is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities.

Richard H. Bishop, born March 5, 1835, in Fleming County, Ky., is a son of David and Rebecca (Fergurson) Bishop, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. His father moved to Kentucky when a young man. When Richard was five years old his father moved to Park County, Ind., and lived there till his death in the winter of 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years. His mother died in 1872, aged sixty-two years. They left a family of two sons and five daughters. Richard H. lived at home till he was twenty-one. After his fourteenth year he was obliged to earn his own living and assist his parents. During this time he learned the plasterer's trade. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth

Indiana Infantry and served a year, the regiment being mustered out in the winter of 1864–'5. In 1865 he came to Daviess County, and lived a year in Murray Precinct. He then came to Owensboro and worked at his trade two years. He then was employed as clerk in the grocery store of Mitchell Hanley; engaged to work three months and stayed six years and a a half, never losing a day. In the winter of 1875 he was appointed revenue gauger and still holds the position. He has been assigned to every distillery of any size in the Third District of Kentucky. In the winter of 1878 he bought an interest in the grocery of L. D. Cruse, but sold his interest in the winter of 1879. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for ten years and has filled every chair in the order except that of Noble Grand; was elected to that office, but was unable to serve on account of absence from the city. He was married July 27, 1858, to Vienna, daughter of Thos. W. Salmon, of Daviess County. They have three children—John W., Lena Lillian and Lorena. Their eldest child, Deliahaman, died when eight months old.

J. S. Bottenwiser, son of Saul B. and Fannie (Meyers) Bottenwiser, Sept. 16, 1829, near Baden See, Switzerland. When eight years of age he was brought to Richmond, Va., by an uncle, his godfather He attended school at Lexington, Va., taught by John P. Letcher and Stonewall Jackson. He graduated when seventeen, and left for New Orleans. Remained there four years in a dry-goods house, and in 1851 went to California via the Gulf of Mexico and Panama. He was employed as messenger for Adams & Co.'s Express, and lost all his money by the collapse of the company. Then left California and returned to Louisville and clerked till 1860, when he engaged in the dry-goods business for himself. In 1868 he located in Cincinnati, and remained till 1877. He then came to Owensboro, and has been engaged in the dry-goods business here in partnership with Wm. Sharpe, under the firm name of Wm. Sharpe & Co. He was married June 3, 1860, to Cornelia Stephens, of St. Louis, daughter of Ailen Stephens, for twenty-eight years Captain on the Louisville and New Orleans packets. They have one child—Charles H. Mr. Bottenwiser is a member of Blue Lodge Council, R. A. Chapter and K. T. Politically, he is a Republican.

W. W. Boulware, local historian of the Chicago Inter-State Pub. Co., was born near Yelvington, Daviess County, Ky., May 31, 1829. His father, John Boulware, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1798. John Boulware, father of the subject of our sketch, learned the blacksmith's trade in Lexington, and when eighteen or nineteen years of age came to Daviess County, and opened a blacksmith shop in Owensboro. He was married here to Elizabeth, daughter of Dabney Sergeant, carpenter and joiner of Owensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Boulware were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of nine children, three still living–William, Margaret, wife of William T. Washer, a celebrated contractor and bridge-builder, of Troy, Ind., and Edward H., a carpenter and contractor, of Troy, Ind. William W., the subject of our sketch, moved with his parents to Troy, Ind., in the fall of 1831, where the old gentleman still resides, at the ripe old age of eighty-four. He is one of the oldest blacksmiths in the country, having been engaged in the the business over sixty years. William W. remained in Troy, Ind., until twenty-one, when he engaged in running flat-boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, La., until 1860. During this time he learned the carpenter and mason's trade, and followed carpentering and contracting during the summer season. Jan. 1, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie J. Axton, of Rome, Ind., born June 15, 1835. She was a daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. and Nancy (Claycomb) Axton, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. After his marriage, Mr. Boulware located in Grand View, Spencer Co., Ind., where he purchased, laid out and improved lots; at the same time worked at his trade of contractor and builder until the spring of 1869, when he sold and moved to Evansville, Ind., where he purchased property and engaged in the real estate business, still working at contracting and building. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile trade, and opened a dry-goods and millinery store on Main street. In the winter of 1872 he removed his store to Flora, Ill., left it in charge of his wife and went to Chicago, and assisted in rebuilding the city ; was one among 50,000 mechanics who were engaged in rebuilding the city after the great fire. In the winter of 1872 returned to Flora, Ill., and ran his store and engaged in contracting and building until the spring of 1872, when he was employed by the Union Atlas Company, of Chicago, to assist in making the Illinois State atlas; had charge of the men in thirteen counties of this State for one year. In 1876 returned to Flora, Ill., and engaged in contracting and building, until 1879. During this time assisted in building the St. George Hotel in Evansville, Ind. In the fall of 1879 was employed by the Philadelphia Publishing Company, and assisted in making county atlases for various counties in Kansas and Missouri.

In August, 1881, left Wichita, Kas., for Flora, Ill. Soon after went to Springfield, Ill., and was employed in December, 1881, by the Inter-State Publishing Company of Chicago, publishers of State and county histories; is still working for this company. Mr. and Mrs. Boulware have had a family of nine children, five living —Benjamin W., born in Grand View, Ind., Dec. 23, 1858, is employed by the O. & M. Railway; Ullie B., born in Grand View, Ind., is the wife of Richard Field, a carpenter and contractor of Springfield, Ill.; Louie L., born in Grand View, Ind., Jan. 1, 1866; Mamie P., born in Evansville, Ind., in 1870, Lizzie, born in Flora, Ill., Dec. 11, 1874, at home with their parents.

Benjamin Bransford, retired merchant and tobacco manufacturer, was born Dec. 1, 1819, in Cumberland County, Va. His family is of English origin, his great-grandfather being the first to emigrate to America, settling, probably, at Jamestown, Va. The family subsequently removed to Buckingham County, where his father, Benjamin Bransford, was born, who afterward removed to Cumberland County, where he married Miss Lucy Hatcher, daughter of an old Virginian family, and was a planter by occupation. Benjamin and Lucy Bransford raised a large family of children of which the subject of this sketch is the youngest. His ancestors on both sides were long residents in, and respectably connected with the first families of, Virginia. His education was acquired in the common schools; and, rejecting his father's offer, to pursue a collegiate course, he left Virginia and came to Kentucky, with the view of engaging in the tobacco business. His cousin, W. H. Bransford, had erected a tobacco factory at Owensboro in the spring of 1838, and there he joined him, bringing from Virginia a number of experienced stemmers. He actively assisted in the management of the establishment until the factory was destroyed by fire, in 1850. He then accepted a salaried position with H. Kerr & Co., in the same business. In the fall of 1852 he took charge of the factory of J. A. Dunlap & Co., remaining until 1856, when he formed a partnership with Samuel W. Wing, with the purpose of carrying on a general dry-goods and tobacco business, he managing the tobacco interests of the firm. In 1852 he embarked in the tobacco trade on his own account, continuing with energy and success until the year 1873, when he retired to private life. His career as a business man has been one of great credit to himself, and, during his long connection with the tobacco business, he witnessed great development in the trade, there being at the time of his arrival in Owensboro but one factory in operation, where there are now nineteen, and in this growth he bore a prominent part. In 1872 he was elected Mayor of Owensboro, discharging the duties of that office with great credit and acceptability. At various time he has served as member of the Town Council; was instrumental in organizing the Ohio Telegraph Company, and was its only president during its existence; was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad, and in various ways has been conspicuous in developing the growth of Owensboro and surrounding country. At the beginning of the civil war, when the schools of Owensboro were in a sadly demoralized condition, he founded Bransford Female Institute, and, at an expense to himself of about $35,000, built the institution, and kept it in successful operation for six years. In politics he remained with the old Whig party till its final dissolution, and was actively interested in the election of General Harrison, in 1840; but after the commencement of the civil war he identified himself with the Democratic party, and, while sympathizing with the South, took no active part in the Rebellion. He is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has always been prominently interested in all enterprises looking to the substantial benefits of the community. His life has been characterized by great liberality, integrity, and public enterprise, deservedly meriting and receiving the confidence and esteem of the community of which he has so long been a valuable member. Mr. Bransford was married in 1846 to Mary E. Athey, a native of Louisville, whose parents removed to Daviess County in 1844. They have reared a large family of children.

John W. Braun, proprietor of sample room and restaurant, on Second, between St. Anne and Allen streets, was born in Huff Township, near New Boston, Spencer Co, Ind., July 12, 1843, son of John and Caroline (Herring) Brown, natives of Germany. They had a family of thirteen children, John W., being the third. He worked on his father's farm, attending school in Spencer County, Ind., until eighteen. He was married Feb. 9, 1869, to Catherina Vogel, a native of Spencer County, Ind., and a daughter of Stephen Vogel. In 1870 he came to Daviess County, Ky., and followed farming three years in Upper Town Precinct. In 1873 he engaged in his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Braun are both members of the Lutheran church. They have four children—Emma, Sophia, Edward G. and Arthur. Mr. Braun is a member of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 2,525. In politics he is a Democrat.

Robert Brodie, born March 6, 1847, in Nervelstone, County of Renfrew, Scotland, was a son of Robert and Mary (Fleming) Brodie. Mr. Brodie was educated in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1868; landed at New York, and settled in Owensboro, Daviess Co. Ky. He engaged in the tobacco business as clerk, with Hugh, Kerr & Co., remaining with them two years. In 1870 he formed a partnership with James Sawyer, and built the large tobacco house now occupied by them. In 1873 he returned to Scotland, and was married to Margaret Reid, and immediately returned to Owensboro. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Brodie has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since 1868.

Edwin M. Brooks was born in Ohio County, Ky., April 24, 1844. His father, George Brooks, was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky when twenty-one years of age. He was married in Ohio County, to Elizabeth Haynes. He moved to Daviess County in 1874, and settled in Whitesville, where he still resides. They had six children, four of whom grew to maturity—Edwin M., Columbus Estelle, Arretus P. and Demetrus F. (twins). Edwin M. learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it eight years, five years of the time under other men. In 1871 he opened a livery stable at Whitesville, and contracted for taking the mail from Whitesville to Owensboro. June 1, 1882, he came to Owensboro and opened his livery stable, on East Main street. He was married in Feburary, 1878, to Kate Bozarth, of Grayson County, Ky. They have three children—Lois F., Roy G. and Hattie L.

John Brotherton, born near Dayton, O., July, 1824, was the eldest of two sons of William and Ann (Kennedy) Brotherton, natives of New York. His brother was William Brotherton, long a resident of New Orleans, where he died in 1881. His father died near Dayton, O. His mother married John Doherty, of Louisville, Ky. John's early life was therefore spent in Louisville, and he received a fair education in the city schools. He served an apprenticeship with Hays & Cooper, practical carriage manufacturers. He then worked as a journeyman a while and carried on a small shop of his own in the country. In 1846 Mr. Brotherton came to Owensboro and went into partnership with J. J. Bowlds. In 1852 Mr. Bowlds died and Mr. Brotherton bought his interest and took John Mitchell, a blacksmith, as partner. He soon after sold out to Mr. Mitchell and went to Louisville, for the purpose of educating his children, as the schools in Owensboro were very deficient at that time. Owning considerable property in Owensboro, his interests were here, and upon Mr. Mitchell selling out, he returned here and built a large shop where the Planters' Bank now stands. In 1864 he turned his shop into a tobacco factory and bought $30,000 worth of tobacco, the firm being Brotherton, Kearney & Co. The war closing at this time, they ceased buying and met with a large pecuniary loss. He then sold his property to Murphy & Tolbert. He then went into the blacksmithing and wagon-making business again, under the firm name of Brotherton & Sutherland. In 1875 he sold out and bought a farm and remained there two years, when he returned here and bought the property where he is now doing business. His son is in partnership with him. They have a fine stable 45 x 134, with accommodations for fifty horses. He has been a member of the City Council two years. Mr. and Mrs. Brotherton have had nine children; six grew tomaturity—Ann E., married J. S. Lemar; Irene B., married S. K. Cox, of Hartford County, O.; Helen (deceased), married Thomas A. Barr; Mary F., married Tyler Lemar; Wm. A., married Jennie Parish; Fannie F.

James P. Brown, son of P. H. and Matilda J. (Leamon) Brown, was born in Daviess County, Ky., Oct. 8, 1853. His mother died in 1873. His father is a resident of Owensboro. He lived upon a farm until 1865 when he came to Owensboro and learned the carpenter's trade, working at it four years. In 1870 commenced clerking in his brother J. A.'s queen's-ware store and remained there eight or nine months. He afterward clerked for different parties till the fall of 1881 when he bought a grocery store, but sold it the following spring. In February, 1882, he, with G. S. McClintock opened a queen's-ware and crockery store on St. Ann street where they are doing a good business, keeping a full line of crockery, glassware, notions, jewelry, tinware, etc. Mr. Brown is a member of the First Baptist Church. Has been a member of the Good Templars nine years.

William G. Burnett, born June 15, 1837, in Louisville, Ky., is a son of Willis and Amy (Applegate) Burnett, the former a native of Virginia, near Petersburg, and the latter of Louisville. His father died in 1874, and his mother in 1875. They had two children, William G. and Ophelia, wife of E. B. Trabue, of Owensboro. William G. Burnett lived in Louisville until he was twenty-three years old. He learned the painter's trade; came to Owensboro, July 5, 1860, where he has since been engaged at his trade. In 1881 he made sash and doors a part of his business. He does a large contracting business, making it a specialty. He was married March 22, 1858, at Louisville, to Emma Mosbey, daughter of William Mosbey, deceased. They have an adopted son, William J. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are members of the Christian church. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows Encampment and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

John W. Carter, son of John and Margaret (Finnigan) Carter, was born in Panola County, Miss., May 13, 1852. His parents came to Owensboro in 1860. He received a common-school education and, in 1866, commenced to take care of himself by clerking in a drug store. From 1868 until 1872 he worked for Y. Ford & Co. In 1872 he bought out the firm of H. Wells & Son, and formed the new firm of Wells & Carter. A year later he sold out to J. T. Higginson and went to Louisville, where he remained a year; then came back to Owensboro and bought out Mr. Wells, changing the firm to Carter & Higgins. In 1877 they sold out to J. C. Schroeder. In 1878 he formed a partnership with P. T. Watkins, in the general insurance business, representing the oldest and most reliable home and foreign companies extant. Mr. Carter is Secretary of the Board of Underwriters of Owensboro and vicinity. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and I. O. O. F. June 16, 1875, he married Kate Haney, daughter of William and Maria (McKay) Haney. They have four children—Charles B., born Sept. 8, 1876; Maggie, born July 12, 1878; Louise, born April 25, 1880, and an infant, born April 1, 1882.

S. L. Chambers, general freight and passenger agent for the Owensboro & Nashville Railway, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., Jan. 2, 1852. He is a son of Jonathan and Deborah (Stalkbet) Chambers, natives of North Carolina. They had a family of three sons and five daughters. S. L. was the second son and sixth child. When fourteen years old he removed with his parents to Danville, Boyle Co., Ky., where he attended school and studied telegraphy in the Western Union Telegraph office for four years. He then received a position as night operator at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the L. & N. Ry., where he remained a short time, when he was appointed agent at Bardstown Junction for two years. He was then appointed assistant train dispatcher at Louisville, Ky.; remained there eighteen months, and then was ticket and freight agent and operator for the same road at Franklin, Ky., a year. He then was private operator for D. W. Rowland, general superintendent for the L. & N. Ry., one year, when he was given the agency at Russellville, Ky., and remained there three years. He was then appointed local agent for the O. & N. Ry., at Owensboro, for one month, when he was appointed general freight and passenger agent and train dispatcher of the O. & N. Ry. Mr. Chambers is also claim agent for this road. He married Lydia Simpson, June 12, 1879. She was born in Simpson County, Ky., and was a daughter of Samuel Simpson, brother of Senator Simpson, member of Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have one daughter—Essie L., born June 11, 1880. Mrs. Chambers is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Mr. Chambers is a member of the Chosen Friend Lodge, No. 12, at Russellville, Ky., and has held the office of Prelate in this lodge. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English and Scotch descent. His grandfather was in the war of the Revolution.

John R. Chapman was born in Daviess County, Ky., July 21, 1842. His father, George R. Chapman, son of Aaron Chapman, was a native of Virginia and came to Daviess County with his parents when small. He married Mary, daughter of Abraham Crabtree, an old settler of the county. They had seven children—Philemon, John R., Joseph, Garland (deceased), Malissa, Ellen, and William (deceased). Mrs. Chapman died in 1856 and he married Mrs. Jane (Tanner) Bennett. They had two children—George and Emma. Mr. Chapman died Aug. 18, 1881, in his fifty-seventh year. Mrs. Chapman still lives on the homestead. John R. lived on a farm till sixteen years of age. He then traveled through the Western States four years. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, U. S. A., and was mustered out in 1865 at Springfield. He then settled near the old homestead and remained till 1872, when he came to Owensboro and was employed in the tobacco house of R. H. Wolffork & Co. several years. In 1880 he formed a partnership with J. B. Cruse, under the firm name of Cruse & Chapman. He was married in November, 1872, to Lee Kirk, daughter of John L. Kirk. They have one son—Arthur G. Mr. Chapman is a member of the First Baptist Church.

W. H. Chatham, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Gates) Chatham, was born in Boyle County, Ky., Feb. 25, 1817. He received his education in the common schools of Boyle County. At sixteen years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade, but quit on account of ill health. In 1842 he went to Hancock County, Ky., where he farmed two years; then went back to Boyle County, remaining two and a half years, and in 1847 came to Daviess County, locating in the western part of the county. He has followed farming here since. Mr. Chapman has been Constable and Deputy Sheriff, and also a Justice of the Peace. He was married in 1841 to Amanda Gates. Two children were born to them, one now living—Lydia, wife of R. B. Nunn, of Owensboro. Benjamin died when twenty-six years old. Mrs. Chatham died in 1846, and in 1849 he married Mary Ann Polk. She died in 1872, and he married, in 1873, Mrs. M. A. Mahon. He is a member of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican.

F. J. Clarke, tobacco merchant, Owensboro, was born in Halifax County, Va., June 21, 1842. His parents are E. H. and Mary (Robinson) Clarke, both natives of Virginia. He is the oldest of a family of five sons and four daughters. He attended school until May, 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Virginia Confederate Cavalry, and was one of the four original companies at Appomattox, Va., when Lee surrendered. He then returned to Halifax County, and a short time after came to Owensboro and engaged in the tobacco business. In 1882 he formed his present partnership with J. H. Hickman, under the firm name of Clarke & Hickman. Feb. 27, 1867, Mr. Clarke married Ada A., daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Athy) Bransford. They have three children—Benjamin B., born Nov. 29, 1867; Frank R., May 18, 1876; and Mary L., Dec. 14, 1881. Mr. Clarke is a Knight Templar Mason; a member of Ogden Lodge, No. 356, and Commandery, No. 15. In 1881 he was appointed City Collector. He has held various offices of trust in the city. In politics he is a Democrat.

William H. Clarke, tobacconist, son of Francis I. and Nancy (Hobson) Clarke, was born in Cumberland County, Va., March 8, 1829. He was the youngest of seven children, but three of whom are living, two in Virginia. He was married Oct. 23, 1855, to Sarah Catharine, daughter of Edward T. and Mary M. (Bransford) White. They were the parents of two sons—Edward H., born Aug. 21, 1856, married Miss Heartley Tyler, daughter of Wm. B. and Eliza (Hawes) Tyler; and Frederick William, born July 17, 1859. Mrs. Clarke died May 29, 1878. July 24, 1882, Mr. Clarke married Margaret, daughter of Edwin Hawes. Mr. Clarke is a Ruling Elder in the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, Stephen F. Ogden Lodge, No. 356.

Francis L. Clayton, proprietor of Lem Clayton's sample rooms and billiard parlors, was born near Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky., Nov. 3, 1845, and is a son of John and Maria (Hayden) Clayton, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of four sons and seven daughters, Francis L. being the eldest. He was reared on his father's farm, attending school winters until fifteen, when, Sept. 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, as a drummer boy. He remained in the service twenty-one months and five days, when he was discharged on account of disability; he then returned home and followed farming two years when he opened a saloon at Loretto, Marion Co., Ky., and remained there two years. He then came to Daviess County and clerked for Henry Reimart at West Louisville a year, when they came to Owensboro. Two years later Mr. Clayton purchased Mr. Reimart's interest, and in March, 1881, opened his present establishment, which is the finest billiard parlor and sample room in the city. Mr. Clayton married Anna Snies, Sept. 10, 1874. She was born in Marion County, Ky., and is a daughter of Milburn Snies. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton had four children—John M., Charles L., William C. and James H. Mr. Clayton married his present wife, Jessie Cummings, Jan. 14, 1877. She was born in Owensboro and is a daughter of William Cummings, who was in the livery business for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have had three children, one living—Mabel. The other two died in infancy. Mr. Clayton is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

G. W. Coffey was born in Casey County, Ky., June 7, 1848. When twelve years old he came to Owensboro and remained till 1878. He then went to Mc Henry Station and engaged in the coal business three years. He returned to Owensboro and, in partnership with H. W. Williams, opened the livery stable, situated on Main or Second street, between Allen and Daviess. He was married April 15, 1869, to Lizzie Lewis, who was born in Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., June 2, 1850. They have three children—Omo, born Jan. 26, 1870; Crit., born Jan. 19, 1872; Alice, born Oct. 18, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey are members of the Christian church.

George Henry Cox, foreman of the *Messenger and Examiner* printing-office, was born in Hawesville, Ky., April 16, 1853. In 1868 he came to Owensboro, entered the *Monitor* office and learned the printer's art, where he has remained ever since, a quiet, indus-

W. T. Courtney

trious man who praises not himself. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, Clerk of the Walnut-Street Baptist Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. His parents were Robert H. and Harriet Cox; the latter was formerly Mrs. Rue, *nee* Ashcraft, both natives of Kentucky. In November, 1876, he married Miss Mollie Brannon, a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Walden) Brannon, and they have one child—Ellis Pettit, born Jan. 26, 1882. Mrs. C. is also a member of the Baptist church.

J. N. Courtney, bookkeeper, Owensboro Savings Bank, was born in the city of Owensboro, March 25, 1861. He attended the common and high schools of Owensboro until thirteen, when he entered the Center College, at Danville, Ky., finishing his studies in 1879. From 1876 until '77 he was messenger for the Planters' Bank of Kentucky, now the First National. In 1879 he accepted his present position as bookkeeper of the Owensboro Savings Bank. In September, 1882, he formed a partnership with his brother, W. H. Courtney, in the drug business. Mr. Courtney is the second son of William T. and Mary E. (Lumpkin) Courtney, who had a family of six sons and three daughters. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Society, of Center College. He was appointed Notary Public in 1880.

William T. Courtney was born Nov. 30, 1824, in Daviess County, Ky. His father, Henry Courtney, was a native of King and Queen County, Va., but came to Kentucky when a child, settling in Shelby County, where he grew to manhood, and married Harriet, daughter of William and Ann Lumpkin, who came from Virginia, and located first in Jefferson County, subsequently removing to Daviess. William T. lost his father when but two years of age, and his mother went to live with her father, and eight years later married Shadrach Tennison. He lived at home until sixteen, when he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade. On arriving of age he received a legacy from his father's estate, and went into the drug business with George N. Holmes. In 1848 he sold out to Holmes and went to Tennessee, prospecting for a new location. Failing to find one to suit him, he returned to Owensboro two years later. In 1850 he formed a partnership with Dr. James Conway, in the drug business, and continued with him till 1854, when he went to New Albany, Ind., and remained until 1858, and then returned to Owensboro, where he is still doing business. He was married in New Albany to Mary E.

Lumpkin. They have eight children—William H., John N., Imogene, Robert L., Mary E., George T., Alice and Richard H. One son, Charles Chaplin, died at the age of four months. Mr. Courtney has been a member of the First Baptist Church since 1842.

James B. Cruse, born Jan. 29, 1828, in Daviess County, Ky., was a son of Thomas and Rachel E. (Barnhill) Cruse. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky at an early date settling in Oldham County. He came to Daviess County in 1826, and was murdered in August, 1828, by Joseph Potts, during the three days' election. His mother was a native of Oldham County and died in 1871 at the age of sixty-three years. They had a family of three children—Zachariah, residing in Upper Town Precinct; Elizabeth, deceased, and James B. Mrs. Cruse married Jasper Bristow, an old pioneer Baptist preacher of this county. James B. was reared on a farm. In 1847 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Captain McCreery's company, Fourth Kentucky Regiment. He came out of the army in the City of Mexico in 1849; returned home in June, and went to farming. He sold his farm in 1854, and came to Owensboro, and engaged in the mercantile business till 1877. Since 1878 he has been engaged in the tobacco business. In 1880 he formed a partnership with J. R. Chapman, under the firm name of Cruse & Chapman. Mr. Cruse was Trustee of Owensboro before the city was incorporated, and was a member of the City Council in 1875–'76, and again in 1880–'81. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Samuel G. Harrison. His wife died in 1854 leaving two children—Samuel D. and Elizabeth A., afterward the wife of Dr. F. M. Clements, and now deceased. Samuel D. is in the mercantile business in Louisville. In November, 1855, Mr. Cruse married Mildred D., daughter of Thomas King. They have had two children—Thomas, a graduate of West Point in 1879, and now a Lieutenant in the U. S. army, and Zachariah, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. Cruse has been a member of the First Baptist Church since 1877.

Burr Harrison Crutcher, son of Isaac and Sallie (Helm) Crutcher, was born Oct. 8, 1804, in Nelson County, Ky. His father was a farmer, and our subject received a limited education at Elizabethtown, Ky. When seventeen he started to learn the trade of a jeweler, but abandoned the project on account of ill health. His father died when he was but a small boy, and he was taken by an uncle, who lived in Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky. In 1825 he went to Brandenburg and sold goods for Mr. Wathen. Remained until November, 1836, and went to the village of Big Spring, where he remained twenty years, selling goods and trading in tobacco. In November, 1856, he removed to Daviess County and purchased a farm of 610 acres, four miles east of Owensboro, on the river. This farm he occupied until March 1, 1873. He had twenty-two slaves, and during his residence on the place he made some fine improvements in the way of fencing, clearing over 150 acres and erecting a fine brick residence. In 1873 he sold his share in the place (a brother being interested in it with him) and moved to Owensboro, where he lived a retired life. In 1874 he purchased a fine building lot of eleven and a half acres about a mile south of Owensboro, where he has a large and commodious house, and is surrounded with all the luxuries and comforts that can be had to make his declining years pleasant. He married, Oct. 8, 1829, Hester Brandenburg, daughter of Solomon Brandenburg, for whom the town was named. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Ann Swan. They have had twelve children, six now living—Thomas. E., Mary H., Gabriel W., Myra Belle, Benjamin H., William E. The last named is the youngest, and is now past thirty-two years old. The other children are all married. Mrs. C. is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has held the office of Postmaster at Brandenburg and was at one time Constable of Mead County.

Jacob Darr, manufacturer of fine boots and shoes is the oldest "Boss" in the business in Owensboro, having established his business here some twenty-five years ago. He employs three first-class workmen, and is the leading and most reliable boot and shoe manufacturer in the city. He was born in the city of Krenznach, Prussia, Germany, April 11, 1836, and was a son of Phillip and Mary (Schueberger) Darr, both natives of Prussia; his father was a farmer. His parents lived to celebrate their golden wedding, his father living five years and his mother seven years after it. They had a family of three sons, Jacob being the youngest. He attended school until fourteen, and then worked at the shoemakers' trade until fifteen, when he came alone to the United States. He was fifty-two days at sea in a sailing vessel; landed in New Orleans, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked at his trade three years; then went to Cannelton, Ind., and worked at his trade until 1857, when he came to Owensboro and established his present business. Mr. Darr married Margaretta Schneider, at Cannelton, Ind., in March, 1856. She was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., and was a daughter of Charles Schneider. Mr. and Mrs. Darr have had six sons and seven daughters, five daughters living—Mary H., Emma, Margaretta, Julia, Nora. Mrs. Darr is a member of the Catholic church, and Mr. Darr is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Darr is a member of the Knights of Honor, and was formerly a member of the Harigari Lodge. In politics he is a Republican.

Benjamin T. Dawson, Justice of the Peace, and one of the leading farmers of Masonville Precinct, was born in this precinct Aug. 26, 1836, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth (Miller) Dawson. His father was born in Fayette County, Ky., and when a young man, in 1834, came to Daviess County and soon after was married. His wife was born in Shelby County, Ky. They settled in Masonville Precinct where he died in February, 1868. She is still living. She is a member of Sugar Grove Baptist church, and with her husband were charter members of this church. They had a family of eleven children. Benjamin F. was the eldest. He remained on the old homestead farm of his father until his marriage to Nancy I. Conyers, April 15, 1858. She was born in Oldham County, Ky., the daughter of John and Margaret C. (Speer) Conyers. After his marriage he settled on a farm and in 1861 settled on his present farm, two miles north of Masonville. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are both members of the Sugar Grove Baptist church. They have had six children, five living—Charles E., who married Mattie B. Lee; Minnie K., wife of John Camp; Joseph C., William P., and Ada C., reside on their father's farm. The three eldest children are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Dawson was elected Justice of the Peace of Masonville Precinct in May, 1875, and was reelected in August, 1878. He is a Mason, and Treasurer of John J. Daviess Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a Deacon of the Sugar Grove Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Ellis Dawson, born Aug. 26, 1838, on his grandfather's farm in Henry County, Ky., is a son of Joseph McCann, and Elizabeth (Miller) Dawson, natives of Fayette and Shelby Counties, Ky., respectively. His grandfather, Benjamin Dawson, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Fayette County, Ky., about 1800. Joseph Dawson came to Daviess County in 1833, and was married here in 1835. At the death of his father, December, 1849, he sold his farm here and moved on to his father's farm in Henry County. In March, 1852, he sold the farm and returned to Daviess County, buying a farm near Masonville, where he lived till his death, in 1868. He served as magistrate of Masonville one term. His wife still lives on the homestead. They had a family of eleven children—Benjamin T., James E., William H., Joseph P. and Sarah J. (deceased); Mary K. and Martha P. (twins); Emma J., Ira W., Bettie A., Lula (deceased). James Ellis Dawson was married May 22, 1865, to Kate, daughter of John S. Ford. When sixteen years old he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it in connection with farming till 1865; since then has worked exclusively at his trade. In 1867 he came to Owensboro. In 1877 he formed a partnership with L. I. and A. R. Yeiser, in the lumber business, near Masonville, under the firm name of Yeiser & Co. He bought some land near there, and in 1879 built a house and resided there till Nov. 29, 1881, when he came back to Owensboro to take charge of the lumber-yard and planing-mill in the city, still keeping his farm. He ran the mill eleven months for the company, and then retired from it. In 1870-'1, 1872-'3, and 1875-'6 he served on the City Council. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have four children—Alverda J., Eben F., Arthur H. and Abbie E. They are members of the Fourth Street Baptist Church. Mr. Dawson is a very prominent contractor, and has built many fine buildings in Daviess and adjoining counties.

Silas M. Deane, born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 25, 1839, was a son of Summers and Elizabeth (Moorman) Dean. His father was born near Culpeper Court-House, in May, 1800, and died in Breckenridge County, Ky., Jan. 31, 1882. His mother was a native of Breckenridge County, and died there in 1851. They had a family of seven sons and one daughter, Silas M. being their fourth child. He remained on the farm till 1855, when he came to Owensboro to attend school, after which he returned home and remained on the farm till the breaking out of the war. He formed a partnership in the drug business with J. Conway and J. W. Coleman, and continued with them about three years, when Mr. Conway sold his interest, and the firm was changed to J. W. Coleman & Co. Oct. 2, 1866, Mr. Dean married Sally L., daughter of S. Mercer and Sarah (Talbot) Moorman, who was born June 5, 1848. They have four children—Guy M., born Jan. 5, 1870; Allan, Dec. 13, 1871; Anna Belle, Nov. 25, 1873; and Edward, May 9, 1876. Mr. Dean owns a fine farm of 400 acres, the greater part being under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic order, Stephen F. Ogden Lodge, No. 356.

John G. Delker, born Dec. 9, 1842, in Henderson, Ky., is a son of John and Doratha (Hubner) Delker, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Pennsylvania when they were children. His mother's family removed to Vanderburg County, Ind. His father died in 1870. His mother still lives in Henderson County. They had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter, John G. being their youngest son. Sept. 1, 1863, he came to Owensboro, and engaged in the retail furniture business till November, 1881. He was married Oct. 22, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Reinhardt. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Delker are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities.

J. F. De Vylder, son of Dominick and Nellie (De Brouwer) De Vylder, was born Sept. 26, 1845, in Lokeren, Belgium. In 1869 he emigrated to America, stopping first in Bardstown, Ky., a year, then moved to Daviess County. He worked at different occupations until 1876, when he started a grocery in West Louisville, Daviess Co., Ky.; remained there till 1881, when he removed to Owensboro, and opened a saloon and restaurant. He is located on Frederica street, between River and Main. He was married in 1874 to Harriet Rena Murphy, of Daviess County. They have four children—Beatrice, Mary Alice, Maria Justina, and Paul Isadore. They are members of the Catholic church.

Robert Dunlop, Jr., born Jan. 8, 1833, in Petersburg, Va., is a son of David Dunlop, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1812, when eighteen years of age. David Dunlop's uncle, James Dunlop, was the first man to export tobacco from the United States to Europe (1780-'90). He put up the first tobacco house in Petersburg, and carried on a large business for several years. David Dunlop was also a large tobacco exporter in Virginia. He married Anna Mercer Minge, whose mother was a sister of President Harrison. She died in 1864, and Mr. Dunlop a week later. They left three children, all now living. Robert Dunlop lived in Petersburg till fifteen years of age, when he went to Scotland, and attended school three years. He then returned to Virginia, and in 1852 came to Owensboro, but went back to Virginia soon after. His father had a half interest in the tobacco house of John A. Dunlop, and in 1852 gave half his interest to Robert. He remained in Virginia engaged in the tobacco business till 1868, when he came again to Owensboro, at the death of his uncle, John A. Dunlop, and with his brother James bought the entire interest in the house. They continued together till 1875 when, at the death of his brother, who resided in Virginia, Mr. Dunlop bought the whole business. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army in a private company of cavalry, from Petersburg. It was of short life, as at the "Crater battle" around Petersburg, all of the company except Mr. Dunlop were killed or taken prisoners, he being absent at the time. He served two years, and was discharged in 1864, on account of disability. He was married in 1857 to Mary C. Robertson, a native of Munroe County, W. Va., born in 1838. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

Anthony Eger, manufacturer and dealer in stoves, tinware, castings, grates, mantels, etc., on Main street, between Daviess and Lewis, established his present business in May, 1869. He started with a small capital, but by honest dealing and close application to business has succeeded in his business. He has a complete stock of imported and domestic goods valued at $4,000. He owns and occupies a building two stories high, 115 feet deep and twenty feet wide; sixty-five feet front for store and sample room and fifty for shop and warehouse. Mr. Eger is a native of Germany and was born in Wurtemberg, Oct. 21, 1843, son of Simon Eger, who was a stone mason in Germany, and at present insurance agent in Troy, Ind. He and wife had two sons and one daughter. Anthony was the eldest son. In 1846 or 1847 he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he attended school until ten, when he moved with his parents on a farm near Troy, Ind.; remained there until 1864 when he went to Rockport, Ind., where he engaged in the tinner's business with his brother-in-law, Henry Deshler, for two years. Mr. Eger then sold his interest and came to Owensboro, Ky., and established his present business. Mr. Eger was married in Rockport, Ind., April 2, 1866, to Rachel Fleshinger, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Mathias Fleshinger, a miller of Lockport, Ind. Mr. Eger and wife have seven children, five living—Simon P., born in Rockport, July 9, 1867, engaged in business with his father; George H., born in Owensboro, Oct. 20, 1869; A. M. Kate, born in Owensboro, Sept. 25, 1871; Elizabeth, born in Owensboro, Dec. 11, 1873; Edward W., born Oct. 8, 1876; Anna M., born Nov. 16, 1878, died July 5, 1880; Lena, born Oct. 12, 1882, died Oct. 14, 1882. The mother died Nov. 4, 1882. She was a member of the St. Joseph Catholic Church. Mr. Eger is a member of the Catholic Knights, Branch No. 18, Owensboro, and also a member of the St. Joseph Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Was elected a member of the City Council in 1877 and re-elected in 1882.

Frank P. English, the gentlemanly and accommodating clerk of the Planters Hotel, Owensboro, is entitled to a sketch in our history. He was born at Cecilian Junction, Hardin Co., Ky., March 29, 1863, son of Robert B. and Susan R. (Cecil) English; his mother died December, 1870; his father is still residing on the old homestead farm, in Hardin County, near Elizabethtown. They had a family of five sons and two daughters, four sons and two daughters living—Jennie, residing at home with her father; Charles C., managing the farm for his father; Frank P., subject of our sketch; Thomas G., Emma, and William D. residing on old homestead farm with their father. Frank P. was educated at Cecilian College, remaining at home until eighteen years of age; then accepted a position as clerk in a general store, at Bethlehem Station. In April, 1882, he came to Ownsboro and was employed in one of the leading stores, until October, 1882, when he accepted his present position. He is a member of the church, and a most honest and trustworthy young man, entitled to the respect and confidence of all. In politics he is a Democrat.

Robert J. Frayser, born in Cumberland County, Va., June 22, 1840, was a son of William A. and Judith (Bransford) Frayser. He was the youngest of four sons and four daughters. He lived at home till eighteen years of age, assisting on the farm and attending school, when he came to Owensboro and was employed by his uncle, Benjamin Bransford, a tobacconist, as receiving clerk and buyer. At the expiration of five years he was taken as a partner in the business. Four years later he withdrew from the firm and established himself in business alone. He remained alone three years, and then he and his brothers, W. H. and T. H., formed a partnership, and bought out their uncle in the Bransford factory. This firm continued eight years, when W. H. retired and the firm became as it is at present, Frayser & Bro. Mr. Frayser was married Jan. 9, 1862, to L. J. Allen, daughter of John and Mildred Allen, who was born in February, 1840. They have two children—Ada M., born in May, 1865, and Allen, born in January, 1868. Mr. Frayser is a member of the Fourth Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife of the Fourth Street Presbyterian. Mr. Frayser met with a sad accident while he and his brother were out hunting. He received a charge of shot in the breast, and, scattering, it struck his left eye, destroying the sight and clouding the sight of the right. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John C. Frederick was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., July 31, 1851. He is a son of Henry and Kunigunda (Friedlein) Frederick, natives of Germany. His father died when he was about a year old. When he was four years old his mother moved to Evansville. When he was fourteen he came to Owensboro. He served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade; worked at it seven years and then entered the firm of Wm. Lossie & Co. as a partner. Mr. Frederick has full charge of the store and salesroom. He was married Sept. 7, 1880, to Kattie D., daughter of Charles Green. They have one daughter—Karan, born July 18, 1881. Mr. Frederick is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Robert Frey, attorney, Owensboro, born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1851, is a son of W. H. and Martha A. (Campbell) Frey, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, now residents of Owensboro. They have had a family of three sons and four daughters. His father is engaged in the real estate and livery business. Robert attended school until 1872. He then began the study of law with Ray & Walker and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in June, 1876. He began the practice of his profession in Owensboro, in partnership with C. K. Thorp. This partnership continued until November, 1879, when Mr. Thorp went to Washington, Ind. Since then Mr. Frey has been alone. He is at present one of the leading members of the Daviess County bar. Mr. Frey is a member of the First Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. His grandfather, Robert Campbell, was born in Scotland and came to the United States when a young man. He was in the war of 1812.

James H. Fisher, proprietor of Fisher's "Special Oyster House" and fine sample rooms, was born in Franklin County, Ky., June 18, 1841, and is the second of five children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Carroll) Fisher, natives of Kentucky, and members of the Christian church. He moved from Franklin County, Ky., to Scott County with his parents when nine years of age, and in fall of 1856 came with his father to Daviess County; engaged in farming until 1871, when he engaged in the livery business three or four years. He was then in the wholesale whisky trade in Owensboro two years, in a book and stationery store one year, and then established his present business, where he has the finest restaurant and sample rooms in the city. Mr. Fisher married Narcissa D. Fuqua, Jan. 29, 1871. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (Phelone) Fuqua. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have had six children—Mollie L., Elizabeth H., Nannie F., John S., James J. and Burr H. Mr. Fisher is a member of Brothers Lodge, No. 132, I, O. O. F., of Owensboro, and of the G. A. R. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry; was promoted First Sergeant; was wounded at the battle of Philadelphia, Tenn., by a musket ball which cut off the index finger of the left hand. At the close of the war he returned. In politics he is a Republican. He is of Scotch and Irish descent. His grandfather, William Fisher, was in the war of 1812.

Edwin S. Foote, born near Hardinsburg, Breckinridge Co., Ky., Feb. 27, 1858, is a son of Ludwell E. and Sue P. (Stuart) Foote. Edwin was the eldest of four sons and three daughters. He attended the district schools of Breckinridge County until eighteen, when he entered the Military Academy at Lexington, the State Agricultural College, where he remained until 1875, when he returned to Breckinridge County, Ky., and engaged in the tobacco business with his father until 1877, when he was elected Constable of Bewleyville District, Breckinridge Co., two years. In September, 1881, he accepted his present position as Cashier for Phillips Bros. & McAtee. Mr. Foote married Miss Anna Henderson, March 16, 1880. She was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., and is a daughter of Payton J. and Nannie (Moran) Henderson. Mrs. Foote is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Foote have one daughter—Grace P., born June 17, 1881. Mr. Foote is a member of the Good Templars Society.

Joseph A. Fuqua, born in Cumberland County, Va., July 3, 1849, is a son of Dr. William and Elizabeth L. (Leitch) Fuqua, natives of Buckingham County, Va., being the second of their fourteen children. Mr. Fuqua came to Owensboro in 1869, and engaged as clerk for Hugh, Kerr & Co., tobacconists; subsequently was clerk for Alfred T. Harris. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Major Smith, the firm name being Fuqua & Smith. He is also one of the Owensboro Distilling Company, and is secretary of the company. He has recently formed a partnership in the grocery business, the firm name being Fuqua, Reno & Stuart. He was married Dec. 29, 1874, to Helen R. Smith, daughter of J. H. Smith. They have three children—Wm. Hampton, Jean R. and Joseph A. Mr. Fuqua is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and K. of P.

Henry M. Gabel, master mechanic for the O. & N. Ry., was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 19, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Habig) Gabel, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany. He was a machinist in Cincinnati; was employed by the Miles Greenwood Works for thirty-two years and had charge for ten years. He died in 1879. He and wife had a family of four sons and one daughter, three sons and one daughter living. Henry M. was the second son and child. He was but eight years old when his mother died; his father then married Mary Hacks, and they had ten children, two sons and two daughters living. Henry M. served his time as a machinist with his father in Cincinnati until twenty-one, when he went to the Niles Tool Works at Hamilton, O., and worked three years; thence to C. H. & D. Ry. shop at Cincinnati, O., and remained eight months; then returned to the Bentel, Margedant & Co. Wood Working and Ry. Car Machinery Manufactory for two years; then worked for Cope & Maxwell, manufacturers of steam pumping machinery, etc., six months; then returned to Cincinnati and ran a steam elevator for J. L. Wayne & Son, wholesale hardware merchants, one year; then went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and took charge of the repair shops at the State's prison for the Perrin & Gaff Manufacturing Company two years; then was foreman of a gang in the machine shops of the L. & N. Ry. at Louisville, Ky., seven months when he was promoted foreman of their shops at Birmingham, Ala., and remained in that position until July, 1881, when he was appointed master mechanic of the O. &. N. Ry. at Owensboro. He married Frances J. Devon, at Hamilton, O., Aug. 14, 1874, and a daughter of Sam'l R. and Elizabeth (Birch) Devon. He was born in Hamilton, O., and his mother is the oldest lady in Hamilton, O. She went there when eighteen years of age, and is now in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Gabel are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had four children, three living—Mary E., born Sept. 16, 1875; William E., born Aug. 5, 1876; Thomas F., died; Cora N., born in March, 1882. Mr. Gabel has been an Odd Fellow since twenty-one years of age; is also a member of K. of P. lodge, Hamilton, O., and Knights of Honor, Yost Lodge, No. 2,525, Owensboro. He is of German descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Gans, son of Dr. George C. and Agnes (Calhoun) Gans, was born in Moundsville, Va., Aug. 5, 1844. He attended school in Moundsville, and was preparing to enter the medical school, but the outbreaking of the late civil war changed his arrangements. He enlisted in June, 1863, in Company I, Third Virginia Infantry, and served till August, 1864. His father was Medical Director in General Harris' Division, Cook's Corps. He died Oct. 4, 1864. After the war he entered Duff's Commercial Business College, at Pittsburg, where he graduated in December, 1864. In February, 1865, he was employed as clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio Railway office at Wheeling, Va. He held offices in different departments of this road (including that of ticket agent) till 1870, when he went to Junction City, Kas., and was employed in the freight and ticket office of the Kansas Pacific Road till June, 1871, when he was appointed Division Clerk for the Niosha Division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. In January, 1872, was given the Cherokee Division of the same road, with the charge of 360 miles. Owing to ill health, in September, 1882, he resigned and returned to Wheeling, and was afterward employed as freight and ticket agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Mannington, W. Va. In the spring of 1878 he joined a mining company, and located and bought mining property at the head of Blue River, Summit Co., Col. Mr. Gans was elected manager of the company, and remained there till October, 1880, when he returned to Wheeling. In March, 1881, he was appointed clerk in the controller's office of the L. & N. R. R. at Louisville, Ky., and in June, 1881, was appointed to his present position of Auditor and Treasurer of the O. & N. Ry., at Owensboro. In April, 1871, Mr. Gans married Mary R., daughter of William B. Quarrier, bookkeeper in the old Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling, Va. He died in April, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Gans have had five children, four living—William D., Mary T., Henry H., Hullihen Q. Mr. Gans is a Past Master in Masonry and Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor.

Frederick Gipe, son of George Jacob and Catharina (Wack) Gipe was born in Landau, Bavaria, Germany, June 16, 1837, and came to America in 1858, landing in New Orleans, where he remained four months, and then came to Louisville, Ky., and remained about two years, working at his trade, that of a shoemaker, the most of the time. He was married May 2, 1861, to Lucy A. Chandler, a native of Brownsboro, Ky., and a daughter of Little Wise Chandler. In the spring of 1862 he removed to McLean County and carried on a shop in Calhoon and Livermore, remaining in the county about ten years. In the fall of 1873 he came to

Owensboro, where he has paid special attention to his trade, and now has one of the largest and best establishments in the county. He is a workman of great skill, and makes a specialty of fine work. He also keeps in stock leather and shoe findings, and manufactures boot, shoe and gaiter uppers of all styles. Mr. Gipe believes in the advancement of all industries, and has won for himself a foremost place among the business men of Owensboro. He has been a member of the Christian church since the fall of 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Gipe have six children—James W., George J., Sarah E., Samuel Edward, Benjamin A. and Charles E. They lost five children in infancy. Mr. Gipe's parents came to America in 1868, and settled with their son in McLean County, where the father died in 1872. His mother died in Owensboro in November, 1880. They reared a family of three sons and two daughters, only two sons and one daughter now living—Charles, Frederick, and Therasia, wife of John Harat, of Allegheny, Pa. Charles is a resident of New Haven, Nelson Co., Ky.

Charles W. Gordon, born April 27, 1845, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of Jackson and Elizabeth (Haynes) Gordon. His father was born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1821, and was a son of William Gordon, a native of Virginia, who came to Shelby County, Ky., about 1820, and to Daviess County in 1830, settling in Masonville Precinct, where his son Jackson still lives. Jackson married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Haynes, an old settler of Daviess County, who died in 1849, leaving four children—Charles W., James M., Samuel P. and Cynthia F. (deceased). He then married Sarah A. Taylor, who died in the fall of 1878. They had ten children, seven now living—Thomas A., Susan E., Mary E., Artelia, Hettie J., Carrie C. and Myron. Henry T., Melissa and Sallie died in infancy. Mr. Gordon's present wife was Eliza A. (Taylor) Conyers. Charles W. Gordon lived on a farm in Masonville till twenty years of age. He then taught two years in Masonville, after which he moved on a farm in Murray Precinct, but taught school during the winter till 1874, when he moved to Owensboro, and the first year taught a school in the country, near the city. In 1875 he was elected County Surveyor, and held the office till 1880 when he resigned. In 1877 he opened a grocery on East First street, which he carried on three years. Since 1880 he has been employed as bookkeeper for Troutman, Rarrick & Co. He was married March 6, 1866, to Jennie Jasper, a native of Spencer County, Ky. They have two children—Hallie H. and

Elmer J. They lost one child, Clarence E., who died in December, 1868. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Walnut Street Baptist Church. Mr. Gordon's grandfather, William Gordon, died during the winter of 1851-'52, at the age of sixty-five years. His grandmother, Elizabeth S. (Miller) Gordon, died in 1865, aged eighty years. They had four children—Cynthia, Jackson, Payton and Andrew. Jackson and Andrew are the only ones living.

Michael D. Graves, manufacturer of fine boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., Court Row, south side square, was born in Newburg, Ind., Sept. 21, 1859, and was a son of D. W. and Mary A. (Dillman) Graves. His father died Aug. 8, 1878. His mother is still living and resides with her son. Michael D. was small when he moved with his parents to Grandville, Ind., and from thence to Dale, Ind. In 1867 the family came to Paradise, Muhlenburg Co., Ky., and to Owensboro in 1876. Michael D. worked at the boot and shoe trade with his father until his death; then worked in partnership with his brothers, George R. and David W., some eight or nine months; then David W. and Michael were in partnership until Aug. 19, 1882, when Michael purchased his brother's interest, and has since run the business alone. He carries a full and complete stock, and is prepared to do all kinds of boot and shoe making. He is one of the leading shoemakers of the city. His parents had a family of nine children, seven now living—George R., working in the shop with Michael; Dennis G., farmer of Muhlenburg County, Ky.; David W., shoemaker at Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky.; Michael, subject of our sketch; Ada, wife of Samuel J. Wallace, of Warrick County, Ind.; Mary and Katy, residing with their mother in Owensboro. The family are all members of the Methodist church.

Lynch Gray, born May 6, 1828, in Nelson County, Ky., was a son of Patrick L. and Mary (Howlet) Gray, natives of Baltimore, Md., who came to Kentucky in 1820. His father died in June, 1854, in his fifty-fifth year, and his mother in February, 1882, in her eighty-third year. When Mr. Gray was nineteen he went to Hardin County, Ky., and learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade. He worked at his trade in Hardin County three years, and in 1851 came to Daviess County and continued at his trade three years. He then bought a farm eight miles from Owensboro, and lived there twelve years, when he bought his present farm of 236 acres, known as the Frank Hall farm, paying $8,000 for it. Nov. 4, 1876, at the organization of the Farmers and Traders' Bank, Mr. Gray became its Vice-President. Since the death of the President, Dr. A. D. Hill, Dec. 21, 1878, he has been President. He has always been a Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for James H. Polk. He was married Oct. 24, 1854, to Louisa Shoemaker, daughter of Price Shoemaker. She died Oct. 2, 1876, leaving two daughters—Mary S., now Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, and Cynthia P., now Mrs. J. M. Haynes. Feb. 24, 1877, Mr. Gray married Mary F., daughter of Frank Haynes. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the United Baptist church. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1848. He deals quite extensively in real estate, owning considerable in the city.

Daniel M. Griffith, oldest son of William R. Griffith, who came to Daviess County in an early day, was identified closely with the county's development. At the organization of the county he was appointed to fill the office of County Clerk. Was admitted to the bar and practiced law successfully for many years, and dealt extensively in real estate. The Griffith family is of Welsh descent. The first to come to America was William Griffith, who arrived as early as 1655, settling in Maryland. The Griffiths came to Kentucky at the beginning of this century. Joshua Griffith came to Lewis Station in 1805, and in the following year built a cabin and moved his family there. The house is still standing, though somewhat remodeled, and is probably the oldest house in the county. Daniel M. Griffith was born Feb. 28, 1826. Receiving his primary education at Owensboro, he attended, successively, Centre College at Danville, and Transylvania University at Lexington, graduating from the latter institution in 1847. October, 1857, he was married to Virginia Shelby, daughter of the late Colonel Charles S. Todd, and granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby. Mr. Griffith is engaged in dealing in real estate.

J. T. Griffith, City Marshal, was born in Owensboro, April 1, 1860, the son of Daniel M. and Virginia Shelby (Todd) Griffith, and this city has always been his home. In 1879-'80 he was Deputy-Sheriff; in 1880, was day clerk in the Planters' Hotel, and in 1881 was elected City Marshal. For this office he was nominated by the Democratic convention several weeks before he was of age, and he was elected three days after he became of age,—the youngest man ever elected to office by the people in this county, possibly anywhere. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

William H. Guenther was born in Grand View, Ind., July 16, 1860. His father, W. A. Guenther, dealer in stoves and tinware, Owensboro, was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to America when a young man. He was married in Rockport, Ind., to Rachel Mann. They have had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. William H., better known as Harry, removed with his parents to Rockport, Ind., soon after his birth and remained there until fifteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Owensboro. He worked in his father's tin and stove store until the spring of 1881 when he made up his mind to start a machine shop. He first started with a foot lathe, doing repair work. The people finding that he could do good work, he soon had more work than he could do, and he purchased an engine and boiler and employed a machinist and blacksmith and established his present business. He now manufactures shifting pulleys, repairs machinery of all descriptions, and repairs boilers. He also does gas fitting and plumbing—from a foot-power he now has a ten horse-power engine, lathes, drill presses and other improved machinery, and three machinists, one engineer, two blacksmiths and two plumbers, and has all the work he can do, having to work at night to keep up. In November, 1882, Mr. Guenther built his present shop, 30 x 110, two stories high, corner of Main and Crittenden streets. Mr. Guenther is a wide-awake, practical man and deserves much credit for his success. He is a member of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church.

Frank T. Gunther, born April 1, 1836, in Bavaria, Germany, is a son of Nicholas and Sophia (Wien) Gunther. His parents came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Cincinnati. He was a professional wine-maker, and entered the house of Nicholas Longwith, the wine manufacturer in the West, and remained as foreman in his department for six years. In March, 1856, he came to Owensboro, and started a brewery. A year and a half later he moved into the country, and ran a vineyard with S. M. Wing, on his land, and in partnership with him, but shortly after sold his interest and moved to the city, where he has since lived a retired life. Frank T. Gunther, when he was thirteen years old, began life for himself. He was engaged as cabin boy, second clerk, etc., for nine years, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He came to Owensboro in September, 1856, and, with his brother, Louis Gunther, opened a grocery and confectionery store. They got $2,800 between them from their mother's estate in Germany. In 1857 they broke up in business, owing to the panic of that year, and came out about $4,300 in debt, which was after settled up by Mr. Gunther entirely satisfactory. He then went back on the river, and remained till 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, where he stayed about three or four months, when he returned to Owensboro, and went back on the river. In 1860 he settled in business in Owensboro, with $1,200 in groceries and confectionery. In 1880 Mr. Gunther, with John G. Weir, L. M. Lancaster, and M. P. Mattingly, started a distillery, as the firm of L. M. Lancaster & Co., with a capital of $6,000; distillery situated below town about a mile and a half. The distillery was destroyed by fire in September, 1880; partly covered by insurance. He then sold out his share to the balance of the company, and in February, 1881, incorporated the John Hanning Distillery Company, and built the distillery about a mile below town. He has a partner, G. W. Crutcher. Mr. Gunther has always been a Democrat. He was married in 1859 to Miss Sophia Stubenrauch, a native of Louisville. They have three children,—Frank T., Jr., Belle J., and Daisy. They lost a son in 1869, aged five years.

Jacob Gutapfel (Goodapple), born in Dearborn County, Ind., April 19, 1840, is a son of George and Mary Goodapple, natives of Alsace, France, of German descent. They came to America in 1833 and settled on a farm in Dearborn County, Ind. In 1838 they went to Cincinnati and engaged in the grocery business till his death, in 1848. In 1852 the family went to Lexington, Ky., where they lived till 1859, when they came to Owensboro. There was a family of five children, only two living. When the family moved from Lexington to Owensboro, Jacob went to Memphis, Tenn. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army in Colonel Martin's regiment, General Bowen's brigade. Sunday eve, April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, he was wounded, and the next morning taken from the field to Memphis where he had his leg amputated. He was in the hospital a month, and then taken to the residence of his friends in the suburbs, where he remained two months. In July, 1863, he came to Owensboro and opened a grocery store. In 1882 he erected a fine business block on Fourth street, between Center and Pearl, at a cost of $3,250. May 9, 1868, he married Sarah F. Jones, a native of Alabama. They have six children—George Lee, James Thomas, Charles Jacob, Louisa, Josephine, and Mamie. Mr. Goodapple was one of the charter members at the organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Owensboro, in 1874.

Charles J. Hager, of the firm of F. T. Gunther & Co., groceries and liquor dealers, Owensboro, was born in the city of Owensboro, July 18, 1850, son of Henry and Anna S. (Shune) Hager, natives of Bavaria, Germany, and Saxony. His father came to the United States when a young man and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he worked at the cooper's trade and was married. He came to Owensboro in 1843, and died Feb. 2, 1872. His wife is still living with her youngest son, J. F. Hager. They had a family of four sons and two daughters, three sons living—Henry F., of the firm of Hager & Moore, dairymen, and dealers in fine stock; Charles J., subject of this sketch, and John F. Hager, who graduated from the Evansville Commercial College, and is now bookkeeper for the firm of F. T. Gunther & Co. Charles J. attended school until seventeen when he graduated from the Commercial School and engaged in the grocery business, and in March, 1882, formed his present partnership. He married Bertha Spoerri, March 1, 1882. She was born in Highland, Ill., and is a daughter of John Spoerri, proprietor of Spoerri's Hotel in Owensboro. Mr. Hayes is a member of Star Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., Owensboro. In politics he is a Democrat.

Samuel H. Harrison, proprietor of Harrison's livery stable, and of the firm of Harrison, Milne & Todd, undertakers, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Dec. 14, 1834, and is a son of Samuel G. and Susan (Garner) Harrison. His father is still living in Boston Precinct. Samuel H. was the third son of a family of four sons and three daughters. He lived on a farm till October, 1869, when he moved to Owensboro and engaged in the livery business. In 1875 he added the undertaker's business. Jan. 17, 1860, he married Josephine Taylor, a native of Daviess County, Ky., and a daughter of Thomas R. and Mary (Shoemaker) Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the First Baptist Church. They have had a family of nine children, eight living—Elizabeth F., wife or J. D. Hayes; Flemming F., Robert H., Mary S., Walter G., Charles R., John T., James T. Anna D. died, aged two years. Mr. Harrison owns a fine farm of 319 acres in Upper Town Precinct.

Robert E. Haynes, manager clothing depot for Phillips Bros. & McAtee, was born in Whitesville, Daviess County, Oct. 2, 1856, son of F. W. and Cassandra (Miller) Haynes, natives of Ohio County, Ky. They had a family of six sons, five living, Robert being the fourth. He attended the private schools of Whitesville and Georgetown until twenty. He engaged in farming on his father's farm one year, the tobacco business one year, and traveled in Texas five months; then came to Owensboro and engaged in the tobacco business one year; then was employed by the clothing house of Abe Hirsch until October, 1881, when he accepted his present position with Phillips Bros. & McAtee. Mr. Haynes married Lizzie Troutman Nov. 16, 1882. She was born in Owensboro, the daughter of J. P. Troutman. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are members of the church—he of the Baptist and she of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Adolph Helmke is a native of Prussia, born near the city of Berlin, April 8, 1837. He is the third of eight children of Christopher Helmke, a miller in Germany. In 1859 he came alone to the United States and worked at the tobacco trade in Fort Wayne, Ind.; thence to Evansville, and in 1860 came to Owensboro and established the first tobacco manufactory in Owensboro. In May, 1862, married Mary Stoker, a native of Germany. She died in 1865, leaving one daughter—Lizzie, born Feb. 12, 1863. March 8, 1868, Mr. Helmke married Cary Seyfried, a native of Germany. They have two sons—George F., born Dec. 26, 1869, and Adolph L., born Jan. 1, 1871. The mother died Aug. 2, 1874. Mr. Helmke is a member of Harigari Lodge, Owensboro, and Lodge No. 2,525, K. of H., Owensboro. In politics he is a Republican.

James H. Hickman, M. D., tobacco merchant, was born in Bardstown, Ky., March 17, 1852, son of William A. Hickman, M. D., a leading physician at Springfield, Ill. He was about fourteen years of age when he moved with his parents to Daviess County. He attended the St. Joseph College in Bardstown, Ky., two years, then attended the University at Springfield, Ill., for one year. He then returned home to Daviess County, and began the study of medicine with his father, graduating at the Medical University at Louisville, Ky., in 1875. He practiced five years with his father, and then located in Owensboro and engaged in the drug business until 1880, when he engaged in tobacco business, forming his present partnership with F. J. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Hickman. They have one of the oldest and largest factories in the city. Dr. Hickman married Adele H. Jackson ,in Owensboro, Oct. 1, 1877. She was born near Masonville, Daviess Co., Ky., a daughter of James S. and Sue (Hawes) Jackson. Dr. and Mrs. Hickman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have two children—Virginia A., born May 28, 1878, and William Christopher Jackson, born April 18, 1881. Dr. Hickman is a member of Star Lodge No. 19, K. of P. He is Director in the First National Bank of Owensboro. In politics he is a Democrat.

R. A. Higdon, chief clerk for Joseph Rothchild, Owensboro, was born in the city of Owensboro, June 27, 1839. He attended school here until twenty when he commenced clerking for Solomon Kigel and remained with him one year. Then was with J. H. Millett and Taylor & Millett three years. He clerked for various parties until 1875, when he accepted his present position with Mr. Rothchild. Mr. Higdon married Miss Louella Mitchell Dec. 6, 1859. She was a daughter of J. B. Mitchell, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Higdon are members of the Catholic church. They have had six children, five living—Joseph P., Anna M., John T., Robert and Wirt J. Manuel died, aged three years and three months. Politically Mr. Higdon is a Democrat. He was the eldest son of the six children of Thomas H. and Catherine M. (Mattingly) Higdon, five of whom are living.

J. T. Higgins, born in Knottsville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Aug. 31, 1840, is a son of John B. and Eliza (Higdon) Higgins, His father was born at Greenbrier, Va., in 1812 and died in November, 1882. His mother was born in Nelson County, Ky., and is now living with her son in Owensboro aged sixty-one years. There were two children—J. T. and Henry, both residents of Owensboro. Mr. Higgins came to this city with his parents when small and was educated here and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Compton, now of Evansville, Ind. The next year he went into the drug store of S. J. Howard, to learn the trade of a druggist. He was there a year and then went to St. Joseph's College and remained a part of two years. He then returned to Owensboro and resumed the study of medicine with Drs. J. W. Compton and J. F. Kimbley, with the intention of becoming a physician. He remained with them a year and a half when the war broke out, and he went with Dr. Kimbley, as a medical cadet, in the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the regiment and served until October, 1864, when he was discharged at Bowling Green, Ky. After his return to Owensboro he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, under J. G. Harrison, and held that office a year. In 1866 he went into the sewing-machine business, having four counties under his supervision. In 1874 he formed a partnership with V. P. Wells in the drug business, under the firm name of Wells & Higgins. At the end of the year Mr. Wells retired, J. W. Carter taking his place and changing the name to Carter & Higgins. Feb. 1, 1876 they sold the business to J. C. Schrader. In August, 1876, Mr. Higgins opened a store in Knottsville, but only remained there till October, 1877. Jan. 3, 1878, he opened a store in Owensboro on Third street, where he remained two years and then removed to his present location, known as the Planters' House drug store. Dec. 20, 1865, he married Kate N., daughter of Richard S. and Mira (Riley) Windsor. She was born in Daviess County, and educated at Louisville, Ky., and St. Francis Academy, Owensboro. They have three children—Eloise, John K. and Robert P. Two children, Ida M. and Joseph, died in infancy. Mr. Higgins has been connected with the Catholic church from his infancy. Mrs. Higgins's father died in 1848 and her mother in 1858.

J. H. Hodgkins, born in Nelson County, Ky., April 15, 1821, was a son of James H. and Mary Elizabeth (Emerson) Hodgkins. His father was a farmer and came to Daviess County in 1832, settling in the upper part of the county, but afterward removed to the lower part, where he died in 1862. His mother died in 1869. J. H. was the second of seven children. He was educated in Bullitt County, Ky., and assisted his father on the farm till twenty-three years of age. He then farmed for himself a few years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, near Knottsville. He remained there three years, and has since been engaged in merchandising in different parts of the county. He conducted a merchant mill in this county four years. Mr. Hodgkins has served as Constable, and in 1863 was elected Justice of the Peace. He has held that office sixteen years, and is at present an incumbent. He was married July 2, 1844, to Margaret A. Adams. Seventeen children were born to them, seven now living—James A., John T., Joseph H., Rosetta A., Lou B., Marion A. and Henry. Mrs. Hodgkins died in 1876. Mr. Hodgkins is now living in Owensboro, and at the age of sixty-two is apparently in the prime of life, enjoying good health, and commanding the respect of all who know him. He is a member of the Catholic church, as was also his wife. Politically he is a Democrat.

W. H. Johnson, proprietor of Johnson & Palmer's sample room and billiard parlors, Owensboro, Ky., was born in Owensboro, Nov. 18, 1849, and was a son of W. J. and Eliza (Briston) Johnson, both natives of Kentucky. His father died in 1875, and his mother in 1880. She was a member of the Baptist church. They had a family of ten children, two sons and two daughters living—Henrietta, wife of J. C. Ashburne; Harriet, wife of Thomas

Palmer; George W. and W. H. W. H. worked with his brother-in-law, J. C. Ashby, in the hotel and saloon business, in Owensboro, until June, 1882, when he formed a partnership with Robert Bailey and opened Johnson's sample rooms, in Monarch building on Frederica street. In October, 1882, Thomas Palmer bought Mr. Bailey's interest. They are fitted up in first-class order. They have a first-class sample room and keep a full line of imported and domestic wines and liquors. They also have a fine billiard hall. Messrs. Johnson & Palmer pride themselves on keeping the best sample rooms in the city.

Samuel D. Kennady, the oldest male citizen born in the city now living, was born July 3, 1823. His father, Isaac Kennady, a native of Bullitt County, Ky., was one of the oldest merchants of the city, and a brother of Peter Kennady, of whom Collins gives an account in his "History of Kentucky," as being captured by the Indians and kept a prisoner ten years. He married Lydia Dyson, a native of Bullitt County, in 1821. Samuel D. is the oldes of their five children, three of whom are living. His father died Aug. 8, 1844. His mother is still living. He received his education in Owensboro. He was married Nov. 19, 1846, to Melvina, daughter of J. H. McFarland. To them have been born seven children, three now living. In the spring of 1856 he commenced in the mercantile business, at which he continued twenty years. Since 1876 he has been President of the Owensboro and Evansville Telegraph Co. Since the fall of 1878 he has been actively engaged in life insurance. Mr. Kennady was first Chairman of the Board of Trustees before the city was incorporated. He was Mayor of Owensboro six years. He was one of the first Directors of the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad; was President of the road a year, and associated with it six years. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church since 1848. Mr. Kennady has always been prominently and actively engaged in the business interests of the county.

Major W. E. Kilgore, United States Gauger, Owensboro, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Scott County, July 20, 1847. His father, Charles G. Kilgore, was born in Scott County, Va., where he was married to Elizabeth Bevins, daughter of Captain James Bevins, a Representative to the Virginia Legislature a number of years. Charles G. Kilgore was a practicing physician for twenty years. In 1849 he removed to Lawrence County, Ohio, and settled near Irontown, where he practiced until his death, which occurred April, 1865. His wife died in 1857. Major W. E. Kilgore was the second son and third child of their eight children. He was but three years old when he removed with his parents from Virginia to Lawrence County, Ohio. He remained on his father's farm, attending school until fifteen, when on June 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry; served as private in the company until 1862, when he re-enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry Volunteers, as First or Orderly Major; and in July, 1864, was commissioned Sergeant; remained in this company and regiment actively in the field until Aug. 9, 1864, when he was wounded with a musket ball in the right knee at the battle of Burning Springs, Magoffin County, Ky. He was then in the general hospital at Ashland and Covington, Ky., until June 12, 1865. He was in the battles of Buchanan, Gauly Bridge, Cheat River, Horse Shoe Bend, Saltville, Hazel Green, Lexington, and Burning Springs, Ky., and several others. At the close of the war he returned to Lawrence County, Ohio, and finished up his academic course and read law until March, 1874, when he began to read law with the Hon. E. W. Bagby, at Paducah, Ky., and was admitted to the bar soon after; formed a partnership with him and Judge Marshall and engaged in the practice of law until January, 1881, when he was appointed United States Gauger at Owensboro. He is at present Commander of James S. Jackson Post, No. 3, G. A. R., headquarters at Owensboro. Major Kilgore married Mary E. Collier, Dec. 8, 1876. She was born in Mc Cracken County, Ky., and was educated and reared in Paducah. Her father was C. C. Collier, for many years a wholesale merchant of Paducah, Ky. Major Kilgore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and his wife of the Christian church. They have three children—Mousie, born Feb. 24, 1877; Zola and Blaine. In politics he is a Republican. He is of Scotch and English descent.

George A. Kollenberg, manufacturer and dealer in stoves and tinware, corner of Second and Triplett streets, was born in Evansville, Ind., Aug. 26, 1846, and is a son of August and Christina (Schultze) Kollenberg, natives of Germany, who came with their parents to America when children. They are both living at Owensboro, and have had a family of eight children—three sons. George A. was the eldest. He remained in Evansville, Ind., until three years of age, when he came with his parents to Owensboro. When about sixteen years of age he went to San Antonio, Texas, and remained till 1865, when he returned to Owensboro, and learned the tinner's trade. Jan. 16, 1868, he married Lotta E. Brown, a native of Owensboro, and a daughter of Preston H. and Matilda (Leaman) Brown. After his marriage Mr. Kollenberg opened a grocery store, and engaged in that business eighteen months; then opened a tin and stove store in Morganfield, Union Co., Ky., where he remained until 1876, when he and his brother-in-law, George Brown, took a tour down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Memphis, Tenn. Thence to Little Rock, Ark., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo., Keokuk, Ia., and Edwardsville, Ill., where Mr. Kollenberg worked seven months; then traveled for a wholesale tin, stove, and house-furnishing house, through Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana, until November, 1882, when he established his present business in Owensboro. He occupies a building 70 x 20 feet, and carries a complete stock of stoves and tinware. Mr. and Mrs. Kollenberg have four children—Frederic G., born Feb. 20, 1869; Samuel A., born Jan. 6, 1872, died Sept. 26, 1874; Artie M., born Nov. 9, 1875; Harry P., born Dec. 10, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Kollenberg are members of the M. E. church. He invented the little family "apple cutter" which he patented and still owns. He was quite a sportsman in base-ball circles, and received the prize as thrower in left field, and various other prizes as a base ball player.

Charles K. Lehrberg, son of Kaufman and Celia (Rosenfeld) Lehrberg, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 27, 1852. At sixteen years of age he graduated at the Albany Academy, and then entered the mercantile business in his native city, and subsequently was with Stern Bros., of New York City, and at other points. October, 1876, he removed to Owensboro, where his parents had preceded him. Here he formed a partnership with his brother in the clothing business, under the firm name of C. & S. Lehrberg. They dissolved in 1879, since which date Mr. Lehrberg has been managing the gents' furnishing and hat business for J. Wily, corner of Main and Frederica streets. Mr. Lehrberg was married Oct. 17, 1876, to Miss Bertha Wily, of Vinton, Iowa. They have one child—Edna, born Oct. 8, 1877. He and wife are members of the Congregation Adath Israel. He has passed the chairs in the order of K. of P.; is a member of the Independent Order of Workingmen, and of the B'nai Brith, a Jewish organization.

S. W. Long was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., in 1839. His father was Rev. William C. Long, a clergyman in the Cumberland

Presbyterian church. He was a native of North Carolina. In the war of 1812 Wm. Long fought under General Andrew Jackson. He moved to Kentucky in an early day and settled in Breckinridge County, where he died in 1834. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Crutcher, a native of Jessamine County, Ky. After the death of her husband Mrs. Long moved from Breckinridge County to Louisville. At this time S. W. Long was but seven years of age. It was here he spent his boyhood days and was reared to maturity, or to the age of about twenty. During the war Mr. Long served in the Confederate service under General John H. Morgan. He served until the close of the war, and was one of the escort who accompanied President Davis and his cabinet from Charlotte, N. C., to Washington, Ga. Mr. Long was married Jan. 23, 1866, to Annie A. Weeks, at Louisville, Ky., and in 1877, in company with Mrs. Long, went to Grahamtown, Ky., and engaged as machinist and engineer at the cotton factory there, remaining three and a half years, when, in 1872, they moved to Owensboro, where he bought the interest of J. A. Castlen in the Owensboro City Foundry and Machine Shops, in which he continued under the firm name of Guthrie & Long until Mr. Bransford was taken in as partner, the style of the firm now being Guthrie, Long & Bransford. Mr. and Mrs. Long have five children, who were born in the order given—Effie Lee, William Foree, Courtney Austin, Bessie Christman, Herbert Steele. In his religious convictions Mr. Long worships in the faith of his father, and is now an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in Owensboro.

Wm. Lossie & Co.—This house was opened by Wm. Lossie in April, 1863. The following year his step-father took a partnership with him, the firm name being H. Alms & Co. In 1865 Mr. Alms sold out to Mr. Lossie, who remained alone till Sept. 1, 1872, when a partnership was formed between Wm. Lossie, J. C. Frederick and A. J. Alms, under the firm name of Wm. Lossie & Co. Their store is located on Main street, between St. Ann and Allen; size of store, 22 x 90, two stories high; yearly sales of 1881, nearly $40,000. It is the oldest hardware house in the city. Previous to 1880 the stock consisted of stoves and tinware. In the fall of 1880 they fitted up copper works and did a large amount of distillery work. In the spring of 1882 they added a stock of hardware and agricultural implements. William Lossie, born in Germany, June 16, 1842, was a son of Henry and Johanna (Holtz) Lossie. He came to America with his mother in 1846 and located in Vanderburg County. She lived on a farm four or five years and then moved to Evansville. In 1848 she married Henry Alms, a native of Germany. They had four sons, two of whom grew to maturity. In the spring of 1863 they came to Owensboro and lived till the spring of 1866; then returned to Evansville where his mother died in 1873. William Lossie commenced to learn the tinner's trade with Cratz & Heilman, of Evansville, when about thirteen years of age. He worked for various parties till April, 1862, when he came to Owensboro, in the meantime spending six months in New Orleans. The first nine months he was here he worked for Charles Cook, and Jan. 26, 1863, went into business for himself. Mr. Lossie was married in 1864 to Eva, daughter of Henry Frederick. They have had eight children, six now living.

George D. Mattingly, born Oct. 26, 1851, in Green County, Ky., is a son of James M. and Lucretia (Stinnett) Mattingly, natives of Kentucky. His father died Oct. 15, 1876, aged fifty-one years, and his mother in June, 1880, aged fifty years. George D. was reared on a farm, and when sixteen went to St Mary's College. Two years later he returned home and went into business with his father at Grissom's Landing. He was married April 30, 1874, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Taylor) Miller. She was born May 11, 1856, in Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., but came to Daviess County when two years old. He built a residence in 1875 at a cost of $3,000, and it was destroyed by fire in 1876. He at first was very successful in business but afterward met with reverses that resulted in a failure. In 1878 he came to Owensboro, and by the help of friends bought a half interest in the Washington Hotel, the firm being Washburn & Mattingly. After a year he bought Mr. Washburn's interest, and continued alone doing a very successful business till June, 1882, when he bought the Planters' House and associated Alex. Moreland with him as a partner. In May, 1881, he opened a wholesale liquor house. In October, 1881, M. V. Monarch took a half interest in the business, the firm name being Geo. D. Mattingly & Co. Jan. 1, 1882, F. J. Monarch entered the company as a partner, the firm remaining the same. The capital stock is from $40,000 to $50,000, doing an annual business of $175,000 to $200,000. In September, 1881, he and Mr. Washburn leased the bar of the steamer Robert E. Lee for a year, paying $5,500 in advance. They had a successful year and the following September re-leased it. In less than a month the steamer was destroyed by fire, Washburn & Mattingly losing $2,500.

Geo L. Mattingly

When Mr. Mattingly failed he was owing between $4,000 and $5,000 to friends who had endorsed for him, but has since that time paid the entire indebtedness. Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly have two children—Herbert Estill, born May 7, 1875, and Pauline, born June 19, 1877.

J. C. Mattingly, born near Hardinsburg, Breckinridge Co., Ky., Jan. 6, 1847, is a son of James and Martha (Berch) Mattingly natives of Kentucky. They have a family of seven sons and four daughters, five sons and three daughters living, J. C. being the sixth son and seventh child. Feb. 4, 1872, he married Sue Wootton, a native of Nelson County, Ky., and a daughter of William and Rosalia (Combs) Wootton. After his marriage he located on Frederica street, one mile south of town, and farmed and traded in stock. In 1879 he opened a saloon on Fredrica street, and six months later bought the grocery now owned by W. H. Hite. In five months he sold out and established a general junk business, traveling over Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee for three years; then began clerking in the grocery store of W. H. Hite and remained with him until Feb. 1, 1883, when he accepted his present position with Charles Denser. Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly are both members of the Catholic church. They have four children—James W., Joseph C., Mary A. and Anna G. Mr. Mattingly is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and in politics is a Greenbacker.

Miles P. Mattingly, son of George and Catharine (Miles) Mattingly, was born Sept. 20, 1841, in Nelson County. He has been connected with the farming interests from his boyhood; latterly has been interested to a large extent in live-stock. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Mr. Lancaster in the distillery, and in a short time bought out his interest. He was married in June, 1874, to Ruth Hogan, daughter of Sylvester and Rachel M. (Daveiss) Hogan, and a native of this county. They have two children—Philip O., born Feb. 13, 1877, and C. Anna. They lost two children in infancy.

T. W. McAtee, born Nov. 19, 1850, in Bardstown, Ky., is a son of Benjamin L. and Margaret (Wilson) McAtee. He graduated from the St. Louis University in June, 1870. The next seven years he was employed in the business house of J. B. Carlisle. He then entered as a partner in opposition to the business house of Phillips Bros. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Phillips Bros., and came to Owensboro. He was married in 1878 to Sallie, daughter of R. H. Rowntree, of Lebanon, Ky. They have one daughter—Margaret R. Mr. McAtee is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Robert P. McJohnston, born in Vanderburg County, Ind., June 23, 1842, is a son of Kinlock and Mary Ann (McCutcheon) McJohnston. He was reared and educated in Evansville. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in August, 1862, in Company H, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He enlisted as private and was promoted to Second and First Lieutenant, and then Captain of his company, commissions all signed by Oliver P. Morton. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Evansville. In November, 1868, he came to Owensboro and opened a retail grocery. In 1877 he formed a partnership with his brother in the wholesale business, under the firm name of McJohnston Bros. This name was afterward changed to J. & R. McJohnston, then to McJohnston & Reinhardt. Mr. McJohnston then withdrew and opened in his present business house on Main street, between Crittenden and Lewis streets, as R. McJohnston & Co. His yearly sales are from $350,000 to $375,000. He was married in April, 1874, to Julia, daughter of S. K. Morris.

W. Y. McPherson, of the firm of McPherson & Drabbelle, dealers in shelf and heavy hardware, plow, wagon and buggy material, plumbing, steam and gas-fitting supplies, grates, mantles, chandeliers, betting guns, pistols, etc., Main street, between St. Ann and Allen, was born in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 7, 1858, and was connected with the banking business there until October, 1880, when he removed to Owensboro, and in partnership with Mr. Drabbelle engaged in the business which he now so successfully conducts. He was married Feb. 15, 1882, to Miss Katie Roy Binford, of Richmond, Va. Both are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Owensboro. His father is an old settler of Louisville, Ky., and is now engaged in the manufacture of plows and wagons, being President of the Louisville Agricultural Works, and White Oak Wagon Company of Holly Springs, Miss.; also financial manager of B. F. Avery & Co.'s Plow Works of Louisville. He was born in Edinburg, Scotland, about 1833; came to America when ten years old, settling in Louisville, where he has since lived. He is one of the substantial business men of the city, and a man commanding the respect and confidence of all.

Absalom B. Miller, born Jan. 13, 1832, in Daviess County, was a son of Flemming and Sally (Crawford) Miller, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. His mother was a daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Hicks) Crawford. Mr. Miller lived on a farm till 1875, when he was appointed Collector of State and county revenue. In 1881 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of E. C. Davis, resigned. In August, 1882, he was elected Sheriff of Daviess County. Prior to this he had served as Constable four years. He married Mary A., daughter of Payton and Jane (Foster) Simpson, of Todd County, Ky. They had six children—William P., born Jan. 2, 1858; Carrie V., now Mrs. T. B. Demaree, born Dec. 19, 1860; Sally B., born June 29, 1862; James Emmett, born March 4, 1864; Charles B., born Feb. 24, 1866; Matilda E., July 6, 1868. Mrs. Miller died Sept. 7, 1877. Oct. 15, 1878, Mr. Miller married Mrs. Alice (Talbott) Murphy, daughter of James Talbott. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

John A. Miller, born Jan. 31, 1846, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of P. J. and Julia Ann Miller. He was principally educated in Daviess County. He lived at home till nearly twenty-six years of age, when he went to farming, at the same time putting up tobacco in the winter and spring, for his father. Sept. 30, 1880, he came to Owensboro, and has since been engaged in the tobacco business. He was married Sept. 21, 1871, to Sallie E., daughter of George Ray, deceased. They have two children—Leila Pearl and Altha Attrice. One child, Dora Mortimer, died Aug. 16, 1878, aged about one year. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church sixteen years.

Pleasant J. Miller, born May 11, 1820, in Spencer County, Ky., is a son of Flemming and Elizabeth Allen (Alley) Miller, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky soon after their marriage, and settled in Shelby County; remained there four years and then moved to Spencer County, and three years later to Daviess County, and located on the banks of the North Panther Creek, where he had a farm of 160 acres. His wife died in 1822, leaving four children—David Allen, William Jefferson, Mary Ann, and Pleasant J., all dead but the latter. In 1825 Mr. Miller married Rosa Bossel, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Shelby County, Ky., who died in 1827. In 1828 he married Sallie Crawford, a native of North Carolina, residing in Daviess County. She died in 1842, leaving five children—James C., Absalom B., Nancy H., Henry C., and Elizabeth, now deceased. In 1844 Mr. Miller married Elizabeth Coplin, a native of Illinois, who is still living. Mr. Miller died June 29, 1860. He was born in 1791, and had been a successful farmer. Pleasant J. lived at home till he was twenty-one years of age. The next year he raised a crop on his father's farm; then worked out by the day, buying his ax on credit. In his twenty-fourth year he raised a crop on Joseph Dawson's farm, with whom he was living. Nov. 14, 1844, he married Julia Ann Miller, a cousin. He then bought a piece of land of his father on credit. He lived on it a year and then sold it back to his father and bought a farm of 120 acres on the Litchfield road on credit. He lived there twenty-nine years, having made five additions and owning 700 acres when he left it. His products were general farming, hogs, cattle and tobacco. When he first bought the farm it was in a poor condition, but he made it one of the finest farms in the county. He lived in a log house twelve years and then built a fine brick residence. In 1865 he put up a tobacco house and turned a great deal of his attention to raising and buying tobacco and preparing for shipment. Sept. 18, 1875, he moved to Owensboro, where he still lives. While living on the farm he put up tobacco in Selvin County, Ind., a year. In 1876 he put up his large tobacco house on Sixth street, which he still occupies. He has been a careful business manager, and his work has been very successful. Like many other men, Mr. Miller has met with severe losses during his business career. During the war he lost several slaves, amounting to $6,000. Before he built his factory on the farm, he had a barn that was filled with tobacco to cure, destroyed by fire; loss, $3,000. At one time he bought a lot of tobacco at a high price in Louisville, and after keeping it some time sold it at a loss of $3,000, owing to the decline in tobacco. Mr. Miller's wife died June 13 1875. She was born Feb. 12, 1828. They had a family of nine children—John Allen, born Jan. 31, 1846; James Thomas, born Jan. 7, 1848; William Edwin, born Aug. 6, 1850; George Washington, born May 18, 1854, died in June, 1880; Philmore Jackson, born Sept. 11, 1856; Robert Crittenden, born Aug. 13, 1859; Amos Chamberlain, twin brother of Robert Crittenden, died Sept. 22, 1859; David Crockett, born Feb. 5, 1862, and Mary Elizabeth, born Nov. 24, 1864. April 10, 1876, Mr. Miller married P. Whitehead, a native of Hodgensville, La Rue Co., Ky., born Sept. 15, 1845. They had one son who died in infancy. Aug. 26, 1880, Mr. Miller's house, barn and their contents were destroyed by fire; loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000. While attempting to rescue his horses, Mr. Miller was caught in the flames and very badly burned; had not assistance come to him he would have burned to death. He was laid up about a year from the effects of it, and has never fully recovered. In 1881 he built his present fine residence on the site of his former home on Fourth street at a cost of $5,000. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since 1837.

Edwin P. Millett, the youngest son of Maurice and Honorah (Maher) Millett, was born in Vincennes, Ind., May 20, 1856. His parents dying when he was an infant, he was brought to Kentucky and resided with relatives in Henderson, until 1869. Circumstances rendering it necessary that he should earn his own livelihood, his opportunities for securing an education were very meager, and after two years at school he left Henderson, going on the river in the capacity of clerk. He was employed on different boats plying the Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. In 1875 he left the river to accept the position of bookkeeper in a mercantile house at Henderson where he remained till 1877 when he came to Owensboro and became associated with M. V. and Richard Monarch, the well-known distillers, in the wholesale liquor business under the firm name of Monarch Bros.& Millett. In 1878 M. V. Monarch withdrew and the remaining partners continued the business. In 1880 the firm of E. P. Millett & Co., distillers, consisting of Mr. Millett, R. Monarch and W. H. Monarch, was established. The property of this firm is located one mile east of Owensboro, on the Ohio River, and is one of the most complete distilleries in the State. The brand of this firm known to the trade as the "Millett" is sold in nearly every State in the Union. The financial and general management of both the above firms has been entirely in the hands of Mr. Millett. Nov. 19, 1878, Mr. Millett was married to Susan C. Spalding, fifth daughter of Robert A. and Ellen (Lancaster) Spalding, of Union County, Ky., who died at Owensboro, March 17, 1882, and was buried at the Catholic cemetery at Saint Vincent, Union Co., Ky. Mrs. Millett left two children—Mary Honorah, born Oct. 4, 1879, and Robert Ignatius Spalding, born June 27, 1881. Mr. Millett is a Roman Catholic as were all of his ancestors. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights of America and was selected by the State Convention of that order held at Louisville in April, 1882, as one of two delegates to represent the State of Kentucky at the National Council of the order held at St. Louis, May 5, 1883.

Colin R. Milne, of the firm of Harrison, Milne & Todd, undertakers, Owensboro, was born in Murrayshire, Scotland, in March, 1816, and was a son of Alexander and Jane (Smith) Milne, who had a family of three sons and two daughters, Colin R. being the second son and third child. He learned the book-binder's and lithographer's trades in Scotland, and, when eighteen years of age, came alone to the United States. He landed in New York City, and worked at 104 Broadway, at the lithographer's trade, some five months, when he went to Baltimore, Md., and established the first lithographer's studio in that city; remained there two and a half years. In the summer of 1836 he located in Louisville, Ky., and established the first lithographer's business in that city. Mr. Milne discovered the first lithographic stone in Kentucky, about 1845, in a cliff near Frankfort. It is as good as the regular Bavarian stone, but it is not brought into market on account of labor being higher here than in Europe. For the first map of Kentucky, published at Louisville many years ago, Mr. Milne furnished some good work, done on this stone. He is one of the oldest lithographers in the country, and is the author and maker of Colton's Map of Kentucky. Mr. Milne sold the copyright to Mr. Colton. One of the first things he printed was a caricature of Jackson removing the deposit from the United States Bank. In 1860 he came to Owensboro, and followed farming, and had charge of the Elmwood Cemetery until 1878, when he formed a partnership with H. W. Miller, in the undertaker's business. In February, 1882, he formed his present partnership with Harrison and Todd in the undertaker's business. In 1845 Mr. Milne married Mary Fulton, a native of Louisville, Ky., and a daughter of William and Mary (Lewis) Fulton. Mr. Fulton was the first baker to run a bread wagon in Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Milne had a family of seven children, three living—Thomas C., married Miss Leibfried; Mattie W., and George M. Mr. Milne is a member of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, South. He is also a Mason, and a Knight Templar. Mrs. Milne died in 1863. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her grandmother was a niece of General Wayne, of Revolutionary fame. Politically Mr. Milne is a Democrat.

Charles B. Mitchell, born in New Albany, Floyd Co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1838, is a son of John and Sarah Ann (Smith) Mitchell, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. Nov. 1, 1849, the family came to Owensboro. Mrs. Mitchell died March 14, 1857.

There was a family of eight children, six now living. Charles B. received his education in Salem, Ind., and the schools of Owensboro. When fourteen years old he learned the sign-painter's trade, working also at carriage painting. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Kentucky Federal Cavalry, and served over three years, being mustered out Sept. 7, 1865. He enlisted as private, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and Oct. 25, 1864, received the commission of Second Lieutenant. During a skirmish at Fair Gardens, East Tenn., he was wounded from a pistol shot, and disabled four months. He was in several hard battles and skirmishes, one of the hardest being at Philadelphia, East Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863, where the Union forces were surrounded by the enemy and were obliged to cut their way out, meeting with a severe loss. After the close of the war he went to Paris, Ill., where his father had moved, and remained till 1868, when he returned to Owensboro, where he worked at his trade, with a slight exception, till Feb. 1, 1880, since which he has served in the capacity of Assistant Postmaster. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a prime mover in the temperance cause, having joined the Good Templars in 1855. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1852. Soon after serving his apprenticeship, Mr. Mitchell spent something over a year in Keokuk, Iowa.

Richard Monarch, son of Thomas and Susan (Davis) Monarch, was born in Daviess County, Ky., June 2, 1838. His father was a native of Maryland, where he followed farming; after coming to Kentucky engaged in the distilling business. His mother was a native of Marion County, Ky. Richard was the fifth of ten children. He was educated in the schools of Daviess County. After he was twenty-one, he worked on a farm for himself till 1864, when he went to Paducah and manufactured tobacco till 1867. He then came back to Daviess County, and handled leaf tobacco one season. In the summer of 1869, in partnership with his brother Daniel, he built the distillery on Fifth street, a mile west of Owensboro, the firm name being D. Monarch & Bro. In the spring of 1875 Daniel died and Richard assumed control and carried on the business alone till 1878, under the name of R. Monarch, distiller. In 1878, having a good customer in Galveston, Tex., he formed a partnership with him, under the name of Monarch, Magale & Burnham. In 1880 Mr. Burnham withdrew, and the firm was changed to R. Monarch & Co. Mr. Monarch was married Dec.

3, 1873, to Miss Bettie England, daughter of W. B. England, a merchant of Lebanon, Ky. They have no children. Mrs. Monarch is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Monarch was reared in the Catholic faith. Politically he is a Democrat. His office is on Fredrica street, between Second and Third streets. Postoffice, Owensboro.

Thomas J. Monarch, sixth of a family of ten children, was born eight miles east of Owensboro, April 26, 1836. The Monarchs are descended from the French. In the last century we find them living in St. Mary's County, Md. His father, Thomas Monarch, was born in Maryland in 1801, and was three weeks old when his parents moved to Kentucky. In 1827 Thomas Monarch was married to Susan Davis, and in 1834 they moved to Daviess County, and settled on the Henderson road, east of Owensboro, where T. J. Monarch was born and reared to manhood. At the age of twenty-three our subject, following in the footsteps of his ancestors for many generations, engaged in the distilling business. Mr. Monarch has been engaged in this business continually since 1859, and has been eminently successful, ranking to-day among the leading men in this business in Kentucky. Having fallen to him by natural inheritance, Mr. Monarch, by his ability and business integrity, has made the distillery business one of the chief industries of Daviess County. On July 10, 1865, Mr. Monarch was united in marriage to Eliza J. Mattingly, daughter ot George Mattingly, of Boston Precinct, whose ancestors were from Maryland, emigrating to Kentucky at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch are the parents of three children.

William H. Moore, born Dec. 6, 1845, in Christian County, Ky.,is a son of James W. and Mary (Harrison) Moore, natives of Virginia and Tennessee. He was educated and lived in Christian County till twenty-one years of age. In the fall of 1866 he went to California, and remained nearly five years. In 1872 he went to Louisville, and in 1873 came to Owensboro. In August, 1877, he was employed as Cashier of the Farmers and Traders' Bank, and is now devoting his entire time to his business, having entire charge of the bank. Since August, 1882, he has been interested somewhat in the breeding of Jersey cattle, and now has twenty-eight head. Feb. 1, 1874, he married Lucy C. Colgan, a native of Lebanon County, Ky., and a daughter of Rev. D. S. Colgan, now a resident of Daviess County. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. In 1872 Mr. Moore joined the First Baptist Church, Church Hill, Christian County, and in 1873 transferred his membership to the Owensboro church.

John Moorman was born Aug. 5, 1836, in Breckinridge County, Ky. His father, Andrew C. Moorman, was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky when small, living in Breckinridge County a number of years. He was Sheriff of the county, and a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1852. His mother, Ann E. (Owen) Moorman, was a daughter of Thomas Owen, a native of North Carolina, but a prominent citizen of Breckinridge County, and a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Moorman came to Owensboro in 1852, and bought J. D. Morton's wharf-boat. He ran it nine months, when it sank in a storm. He then went to Keytesville, Mo., and engaged in merchandising with his brother. April 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Brigade, Missouri State Guards; was with them twelve months, and then transferred to the Confederate service, at Memphis. He went from there to Columbus, Miss., in the ordnance department, under Colonel W. H. Hunt; remained there about a year, when he went to Selma, Ala., Mobile, and Marietta. Afte leaving Marietta, he was on sick furlough, and stayed on a farm, in Todd County, Ky. He was ordered by his physician to the salts wells of St. Catharine, Ontario, Canada; remained there twelve months, and then went to Cincinnati, and traveled for a large wholesale clothing house ten years. In 1878 he came to Owensboro, and formed a partnership with James Weir, in the manufacture of spokes. He was married Nov. 24, 1869, to Jennie A., daughter of Thomas H. Pointer, of Owensboro.

Robert B. Nunn was born in what is now Mercer County, Ky., July 6, 1832, and was a son of Richard O. and Catherine (Carlton) Nunn, natives of King and Queen County, Va., where they were married. They settled in Mercer County, Ky., in about 1825. Robert B. was the youngest of four sons and is the only one living. His mother died when he was but eighteen months old. His father then married Miss Figg, of Danville, Ky., and they had three daughters, all dead. The mother died in 1840. His father married for his third wife, Miranda Stuteville. They had one daughter, Kate, widow of James Harrel, now residing at Newburg, Ind. Robert B. Nunn moved with his parents to Hannibal, Mo., in 1834, and in 1843, came with his step-mother to Daviess County. He worked in the Bon Harbor coal mine until twenty-one when he went alone to California, and worked in the gold mines until the fall of 1855, clearing $7,000. He then returned to Daviess County, and bought a farm in Oakford Precinct, on Green River, and farmed this until 1865, when he sold his farm and moved into Owensboro and established his present grocery on Frederica, near the river, and remained there until Feb. 2, 1880, when he located on Frederica, between Second and Third streets. He occupies a two-story brick, 115 x 20 feet, and carries a stock of $10,000. Mr. Nunn married Elizabeth Winstead in 1828. She was born in Daviess County, and was a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Barnett) Winstead. Mrs. Nunn died May 28, 1860. Mr. Nunn was married to Lydia Chatham Nov. 13, 1862. She was born near Perryville, Boyle Co., Ky., and was a daughter of William H. and Amanda C. (Gates) Chatham, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Nunn is a member of the First Baptist Church in Owensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Nunn have had three sons and one daughter, two sons living—Benjamin C., born Sept. 18, 1865, and Henry C., born Jan. 20, 1868. In politics Mr. Nunn is a Democrat. He is of English descent. His father was in the war of 1812, and in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and his grandfather was in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Nunn's father, W. H. Chatham, owned the farm on which the battle of Perryville, Ky., was fought.

Marcus L. Ogden, bookkeeper for Ogden Mills, Owensboro, was born near Princeton, Caldwell Co., Ky., Aug. 23, 1835. His father, Dr. Stephen F. Ogden, born in Nelson County, married Miss Sallie Daveiss, also a native of Nelson County, April 21, 1822. She was a daughter of General John Daveiss, who was one of the commissioners that located Yellow Banks, now Owensboro City. Marcus L., subject of our sketch, attended the private schools of Owensboro until sixteen when he was appointed Deputy Postmaster under his father, and held that position five years. During this time he clerked in the drug store of his brother, and from 1857 to 1859 was his bookkeeper. In 1859 Marcus L. was elected County Clerk and held that office until September, 1862, since which time he has been bookkeeper of the Ogden Mills. In 1868 he was appointed Circuit Clerk by Judge Williams and held that office until September, 1868. Mr. Ogden married Miss Jenet Robertson Aug. 23, 1866. She was born in Scotland, Feb. 3, 1845, a daughter of Robert and Helen (Steele) Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden have two children—Sallie H., born Sept. 19, 1867, and Marcus L. Ogden, Jr., born Oct. 11, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of the first scholars that attended the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at Owensboro. Mr. Ogden's grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Ogden, was the first Methodist Episcopal preacher of Kentucky, coming to this State in 1785. He was given the whole State as a field for his labors. Benjamin Haw was Presiding Elder. He was in the war of the Revolution. The Ogden family came from England in 1660, and settled in east New Jersey and Maryland. One of the family, Sir John Ogden, was granted a coat of arms by Charles the Second. On the coat of arms was engraved, "For services rendered my father," meaning Charles the First.

John R. Osborne was born March 21, 1828, in Scotland. His parents both died when he was very young, and he made his home with his sisters. He was the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters. His early education was received in Glasgow. At an early age he displayed a natural taste for machinery. When nearly twenty-one years old he emigrated to America alone, locating first in Rhode Island. He remained there but one year, removing to Cincinnati, where he followed his chosen vocation of machinist. About the year 1852 he went to Ironton, O., and engaged as foreman of the railroad machine shops. He spent several years in that place, and completed several important undertakings, putting the machinery into the rolling mills and the nail works at Ironton, and a number of the large blast furnaces in the Hanging Rock region. He returned to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in several of the machine shops. He put in the second and third set of coal-oil works in this country for the manufacture of oil from Kennel coal, in Greenup County, and at Ashland, Ky. At the breaking out of the civil war he was at Cincinnati. He joined a volunteer regiment raised there to prevent Kirby Smith from entering the city, which he threatened to do, and toward which he was marching with a large force. A United States gunboat lay in the harbor, upon which iron turrets were being erected, and Mr. Osborne had been engaged on this job. The sliding doors to cover the portholes were yet to be adjusted, and as the danger of an invasion became imminent, orders were received from Washington to have the work at once completed, that the boat might put out into the river. Mr. Osborne and one other workman were detailed to do this, and as soon as finished the boat slipped her moorings and ran up and down the river several times. When the fact became known to the Confederate commander that a gunboat was on the river he withdrew his forces and abandoned the project of taking Cincinnati; but only Mr. Osborne and perhaps a dozen others knew at that time that there was not a cannon or a gun of any description on the boat! Two Dahlgren guns, intended for the turrets, were on the shore ready to be placed in position, but no time could be spared at that critical period to put them on board, and hence the ruse of the unarmed boat, which had the desired effect. Mr. Osborne made the machinery and assisted in rifling out the 30,000 Belgium flint-lock muskets purchased for the United States by John C. Fremont at the breaking out of the war. In 1865 he was employed by the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad Co. (Eastern Division) as master mechanic to build its shops and remodel the road. After this he returned to Ironton, after which he removed in the summer of 1869 to Owensboro, Ky. He was employed as master mechanic of the Owensboro & Russellville (now Owensboro & Nashville) Railroad, and on the 31st day of December, 1870, ran the first engine (the Jo Daveiss) out of this city. He subsequently built and fitted up the company's machine shops in Owensboro. He remained with the company until they went into bankruptcy. In 1875 he built and fitted up his planing-mill on Seventh and Railroad streets. The firm is now John R. Osborne & Son. Mr. Osborne was married in Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1852, to Miss Mary L. Calhoon. She was born in Paisley, Scotland, and is a granddaughter of Mary Lochead, the heroine of Tanneyhill's famous poem, "Bonnie Woods of Craggy Lee." They have had ten children, seven of whom are now living—William D., Robert A., Agnes G., George T., A. Maggie, Sarah E. and Edmund J. William D. was married Feb. 25, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Green, of Owensboro. They have two children—John C. and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne are members of the Presbyterian church. His life has been an active one, and his many warm friends attest to his sterling qualities as a business man and neighbor.

Thomas Palmer, son of William and Melinda (Henderson) Palmer, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Nov. 27, 1834. When a small boy he removed with his parents to Spencer County, Ind., where his father followed farming. After he attained his majority he took up farming for himself, which he followed till 1877, when he came to Owensboro and followed the butcher business two years. Five years ago he bought out the Ashbee House, changed the name to the Palmer House, and has made and is now keeping a first-class hotel. It contains about twenty rooms. Mr. Palmer was married Oct. 16, 1874, to Jennie Johnson, of Daviess County. He has five children, one by a former marriage. Their names are as follows: Thomas, Arthur, Lizzie, Mamie and Robert.

James H. Parrish, son of Isaac N. and Elizabeth (Givens) Parrish, was born in Mt. Washington, Bullitt Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1855. His parents came to Owensboro in 1865. In 1870 he commenced to learn the printer's trade; served an apprenticeship with T. S. Pettit, proprietor of the *Monitor*, five years; then worked on the *Examiner*, published by L. Lumpkin, till September, 1877. He then became associated with T. S. Anderson in the Owensboro Savings Bank, accepting the position of errand boy, and was advanced from time to time till now he is Cashier. He was married June 13, 1881, to Jessie, daughter of S. Mercer and Sarah S. Moorman. Mr. Moorman was an old settler of Daviess County and died in the latter part of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish have one daughter—Nora B. They are members of the First Baptist Church, and Mr. Parrish is serving as Deacon.

John W. Porter, son of Andrew and Fannie M. (Watts) Porter, was born Aug. 9, 1849. He was the youngest of four children, the others being Alex., Mollie E., and Thomas. His sister married N. M. Booth, of Evansville, and his brothers are deceased. His father died when he was small. In 1867 his mother married J. C. Matthews, of Shelby County. John W. attended school there one year and then came to Owensboro. He learned telegraphy here and was employed in an office until the summer of 1872. He was then with the Ohio River Telegraph Company until 1879, when the line was abandoned. In 1875 he helped organize the Owensboro & Evansville Telegraph Company, and is its manager. He now owns nearly the entire stock. He also organized the Electric Light & Power Company, Oct. 9, 1882. Mr. Porter was married Dec. 14, 1875, to Anna E. Lindsay, daughter of Alex. and Mary (Cannon) Lindsay. They have two children—Joseph William, born July 14, 1877, and Fannie May, born Sept. 22, 1881. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Robert B. Pottinger, son of Robert L. and Ellen (Scott) Pottinger, was born in Nelson County, Ky., March 19, 1840. Robert B. was the fourth of eight children. He was married Aug. 11, 1874, to Mary A., daughter of Henry and Catherine (Weaver) Rennart. They have three sons—Francis X., born June 19, 1875; Vincent, May 18, 1877; Bernard, Nov. 25, 1881. Mr. Pottinger started in business with his brother in 1871. After four years they dissolved partnership and R. B. moved part of the stock and has since been doing business alone. He commenced the erection of a new place of business in August, 1882, and Oct. 17, 1882, moved into it. It is a two-story brick building, 26 x 62, with neat and convenient furnishings, and is one of the best arranged stores in the city. He has a large stock of general groceries. He is an active member of St. Stephens Catholic Church, and also of the Catholic Knights.

W. F. Reinhardt & Brother, grocers, coffee-roasters and spice-grinders, Owensboro, occupy a two-story brick ninety feet deep by twenty-two wide, corner of Main and Allen streets, and carry a full and complete stock of imported and domestic goods. They use a four horse-power Otto gas engine in the roasting and spice-grinding establishment, and a Burns patent roaster. The Reinhardt Bros. are natives of Owensboro, Ky. W. F. was born Nov. 7, 1850. He married Minnie Green, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Green, May 21, 1874. They have two children—J. Louis and Mary. L. H. Reinhardt was born Dec. 29, 1852. He married Emma R. Ambrose Oct. 20, 1880, in Owensboro. She was a daughter of Isaac and Nancy Ambrose. They have had one daughter, Kismet, died in infancy. Mrs. L. H. Reinhardt is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. W. F. Reinhardt is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Owensboro. The parents of W. F. and L. H. Reinhardt were William and Mary (Stroeber) Reinhardt, natives of Germany, he of Prussia and she of Bavaria. They had a family of nine children, three sons and two daughters living. Reinhardt Brothers are among the leading business men of Owensboro, where they have been identified all their lives. In politics they are Democrats.

Lawson Reno, Postmaster, Owensboro, was born Feb. 25, 1849, in Greenville, Ky. His parents, Lawson R. and Eliza (Campbell) Reno, are natives of Virginia, but came to Kentucky when young, and are now living in Greenville; his father is aged nearly eighty years. They reared seven children, only two now living—Lawson, and Cordelia, wife of J. G. Ellison. In 1869 Mr. Reno came to Owensboro and entered the internal revenue office under his brother, John R. Reno. At his death his brother, Jesse H. Reno, succeeded him, and Lawson was made chief deputy. After three years Jesse Reno was succeeded by W. A. Stuart, Lawson still retaining his position. In February, 1879, he resigned to take the office of

Postmaster. He was married June 22, 1873, to Mary F., daughter of W. H. Frey. They have two children—Cordelia and William. Mr. Reno is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Bernhardt Rosenthal, proprietor of the Main street bottling works, Owensboro, and agent for the Main street brewery, of Louisville, Ky., was born in the city of Stolp, Pomerania, Prussia, Germany, June 22, 1851, the eldest of five children of Julius and Mary (Simon) Rosenthal. He was but eight years of age when he came with his parents to the United States; landed in New York, and located in Scranton, Pa., two years; then moved to St. Louis, and remained during the war. In 1865 they moved to Jackson, Tenn., and Bernhardt worked for his father in his bottling works. Dec. 31, 1877, they moved to Paducah, Ky. Bernhardt remained there until May, 1881, when he came to Owensboro and established his present business. He has a capacity for bottling 4,800 bottles of beer, 4,800 or 4,900 of soda, also bottles cider and ginger-ale. Mr. Rosenthal married Mary Leon in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3, 1876. She was born in Lorraine, France, and is a daughter of Joseph Leon. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal have two children—Gertie and Lulu. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal are members of the Jewish church, Adath Israel. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a Republican. His father is Captain of the tug Waif. His parents are living at Paducah, Ky.

John C. Ross, dealer in grain, Owensboro, is one of the largest grain dealers in the State. He has handled 500,000 bushels of corn alone; also deals in barley, malt, rye, oats, and wheat. He was born in Jefferson, six miles south from Louisville, Dec. 27, 1849. His father, Dr. Madison Ross, was born at Warsaw, Gallatin Co., Ky., Dec. 20, 1816, where he was reared. He followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi, between Cincinnati and New Orleans. At thirty he located at Louisville, and began the practice of medicine; was married to Martha A. Beeler, also a native of Jefferson County, Ky. Soon after his marriage, he settled on his farm, near Louisville, where he is still engaged in the practice of medicine, in his sixty-seventh year. He and wife were both members of the Presbyterian church. She died in March, 1864. They had three sons and three daughters, three sons living—Presley and Richard A. are farming in Jefferson County, Ky., and John C., subject of this sketch, who remained on the farm in Jefferson County, attending private schools at Jeffersontown until eighteen; then went to Louisville, and engaged in the grain business, and traveled for R. H. Robinson six years; then traveled for Verhoeff & Strater, grain merchants, five years. In May, 1880, Mr. Ross came to Owensboro, and engaged in business for himself, establishing his present business. He started with a small capital of his own, and has been successful through his own efforts. He ships corn to Cincinnati, New Orleans, and intermediate points, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and is recognized as one of the leading grain merchants in this country. Mr. Ross married Florence Poor, at Russellville, Ky., Dec. 22, 1875. She was born in Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., and was a daughter of D. W. Poor. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have had one son—Robert W., born March 8, 1877, died July 4, 1877. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Ross, in politics, is a Democrat.

Joseph Rothchild, son of Solomon and Sophia Rothchild, was born in Nancy, France, Aug. 3, 1843. In 1858 he came to America, locating in Louisville, Ky., where he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry-goods house and remained three years. In 1861 he went into business for himself, and remained there till the spring of 1865, when he came to Owensboro and located on Main street. After two or three years he moved his stock to Buford, and combined dealing in tobacco with merchandise. In 1873 he returned to Owensboro and went into business with his cousin, the firm being J. & J. Rothchild. His cousin dying in June, 1881, Mr. Rothchild bought his interest of his wife and has since been in business alone. He has a large stock of general merchandise, making a specialty of his wholesale trade. His annual sales amount to over $100,000. His store is 165 feet deep. When he commenced his business life he was without capital, but by hard work and untiring energy he has increased his business to its present dimensions. He was married March 5, 1865, to Fannie Rothchild, a cousin. His wife died Feb. 7, 1882, leaving three children—Solomon, aged sixteen; Simon, aged thirteen, and Estella, aged eight years. His residence is on the corner of Fifth and Lewis streets, a two-story brick, which he owns. He also owns his business property.

James C. Rudd, born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3, 1833, is a son of James Rudd, a native of Maryland, but an old and prominent citizen of Louisville. His early education was received at Louisville, and his later at Bardstown, Ky. In March, 1857, he came to Daviess County, and the first nine years engaged in farming.

He then came to Owensboro and opened a real estate office, and some years after combined insurance with real estate. After a time he formed a partnership with Judge Baker, the firm being Rudd & Baker. In a year or two Mr. Rudd went to St. Louis and engaged in the real estate business there two and a half years. Returning to Owensboro, he resumed insurance under the firm name of Rudd, More & Hays. Two years later he bought his partners out, and in November, 1879, consolidated with T. S. Anderson, the firm being Anderson, Rudd & Co. They represent fifteen of the best companies, including fire, life and marine insurance, and have the largest business of any like firm in the city. Mr. Rudd was one of the organizers of the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad, and was one of the Directors. He organized the Owensboro & Vincennes Railroad, and was its Vice-President. He was one of the principal owners of the mail line of steamboats running from Louisville to Henderson, but sold out in 1882. Mr. Rudd has untiring energy, and is always interested in anything that will benefit Owensboro. He owns the square where the postoffice stands, and considerable other city property. He was married Jan. 29, 1856, to Colegate Moore, a native of Southeastern Texas, but educated in New York and Baltimore. To them have been born eight children, only six living—five sons and a daughter. Mr. Rudd is a member of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Charles Rudy was born in Calhoon, McLean Co., Ky., Nov. 10, 1853. He is a son of Jacob A. Rudy, who was born in Jefferson County, and when a boy moved with his parents to Henderson County. He was married to Miss Mary J. Wright in McLean County, then Daviess County. They then settled in McLean County, where Mr. Rudy still resides. Mrs. Rudy died June 27, 1880. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Jacob A. Rudy has held various offices of trust in McLean County; was Sheriff of the county two terms. He and wife had three sons and one daughter, Charles, subject of this sketch, being the youngest. He attended schools in McLean County until fifteen, when he entered the Henderson schools, remaining here until eighteen; then was selected as a delegate to Center College at Danville, Ky. A short time after returning home he came to Curdsville, Daviess Co., and remained one year engaged in the tobacco business; then returned to Beach Grove and clerked in his brother's store some five months; then traveled over the South with patent medicines about four months; then went to Lake Village, Chicot Co., Ark., and clerked in a store until Oct. 1, 1880, when he accepted his present position as salesman in the house of Joseph Rothchild. Mr. Rudy married Olive Lostutter, at Owensboro, May 12, 1881. She was born in Dearborn County, Ind., and is a daughter of John Lostutter. Mrs. Rudy is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Rudy is, politically, a Democrat.

James Sawyer, son of John and Maria (James) Sawyer, was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Aug. 10, 1827. He came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Owensboro. He was employed as overseer in the tobacco house of J. A: Dunlop, five years, and was then manager of the business eleven years. In 1867 he rented a house and went into business for himself. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Robert Brodie, and they built their large tobacco house where they are still doing a good business. He was married in 1864 to Sallie W., daughter of William Evans. They have a family of five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. Sawyer has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church eight years.

Eugene Schwab, dealer in produce, feed, hides and junk, on Frederica street, was born in Lorraine, France, Aug. 15, 1849. He attended school until 16, when he came with his brother Arthur to the United States; landed in New York City, and went to Louisville, Ky., and clerked in dry-goods stores. In 1869 Eugene came to Owensboro and traveled for his brother-in-law, T. Leser, dealer in hides and furs, for nineteen months; then went to Paducah, Ky., and clerked in a dry goods store until 1871, when he returned to Owensboro, and formed a partnership with G. M. Arnold and opened a bar-room and toy store under the firm name of Arnold & Schwab. This partnership continued until November, 1876, when he opened a saloon and restaurant on St. Ann street. In 1877 he sold out to his brother, Myrthel Schwab. Eugene then formed a partnership with his brother, Arthur Schwab, and soon after they took their brother Myrthel into partnership and opened a general store at Buford, Ohio Co., Ky. Eugene remained there until 1880, when he sold out and went to Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind., and opened a feed and fur store. In the fall of 1881 he came to Owensboro and established his present business. He married Minnie Godshaw, July 9, 1874. She was born in Louisville, Ky., and was a daughter of J. A. Godshaw. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab have four children—Maximillian, Estella, Gertie and Joseph A. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab are both members of the

Jewish synagogue congregation, Adath Israel, Owensboro. Mr. Schwab is a demitted member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Kentucky Lodge, No. 4, of Louisville, and B'nai Brith, Asher Lodge, No. 227, and the Mutual Benevolent Lodge of Paducah, Ky. He is the founder of the Jewish choir of the Jewish church of Owensboro, and a charter member of Asher Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat.

Rev. Joseph S. Scobee, Presiding Elder of the Owensboro District, Louisville Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Clark County, on the Stone River, Jan. 9, 1824. He lived on a farm in Clark County until seven or eight years old, when he moved with his parents to Shelby County, Ky., locating seven miles northeast of Shelbyville, where he remained until grown. At the early age of eighteen he was licensed a local preacher, and when twenty-one entered the Transylvania Methodist Episcopal University at Lexington, Ky. In the fall of 1846 he joined the Louisville Conference at Hopkinsville. He has filled various circuits, stations and districts up to the present time, and has traveled over the principal part of Louisville Conference. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Scobee was appointed Presiding Elder for the Owensboro District, with headquarters at Owensboro, where he still remains. At the outbreaking of the late Rebellion he was instrumental in raising the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; went out first as Chaplain; was promoted to Major, and held the office of Chaplain and Major until the close of the war, when he returned home. Mr. Scobee married Fannie Covington, in 1850. She was born in Warren County, Ky., and was a daughter of Major Isaac and Martha (Hughes) Covington. They had two children, both dead. Mrs. Scobee died in the fall of 1859. Major Scobee married Mrs. Julia M. Smith, Dec. 12, 1876. She was the widow of T. J. Smith, by whom she had three children—Frank, George G. and Virtner Smith. Mrs. Scobee was a daughter of J. G. Mathers, of Louisville. Mrs. Scobee and all her sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Major Scobee is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Nelson Lodge, Lexington, Ky.; also a member of I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge, Louisville. He is a son of Stephen Scobee, a farmer by occupation, who was born in Loudoun County, Va., where he married Hannah McKee, a native of Virginia. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of five daughters and four sons, three daughters and one son living.

The father died aged ninety-five, and the mother aged seventy-five. He was in the war of 1812, and his father was in the Revolutionary war. In politics Major Scobee was first a Whig, but since the late war has been a supporter of the Democratic party. He is one of the oldest traveling preachers in Louisville Conference.

Joseph W. Slaughter, son of Wm. G. and Ann G. (Tapscott) Slaughter, was born March 20, 1838, in Daviess County. He was educated in this county, and was reared on a farm. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Daviess County, which office he held three years; then served eight and one half years as jailor of the county. May 1, 1879, he formed a partnership with John Thixton in the wholesale liquor business, locating on Main street, between Frederica and St. Ann. They are also members of the John Thixton Distilling Company, whose still is located about a half mile east of Owensboro. It has a capacity of twenty-five barrels a day. Mr. Slaughter was married Oct. 4, 1864, to Sallie G. McKee, of Frankfort, Ky. They had eight children, five living—Sue, Blanche, Emma, Joseph and Gustave. He is a Mason. Mrs. Slaughter is a member of the Episcopal church. Politically he is a Democrat.

George Smith, blacksmith and manufacturer of wagons, and general repairs, was born in Nassua, France (now Prussia, Germany), March 27, 1831, and is a son of George, Sr., and Catherine Smith. George was the second of three sons. June 12, 1847, the family came to America, landed in New York, and went to Charleston, Clarke Co., Ind. His father was a stone mason. In 1848 George Smith, Jr., went to Louisville, and worked at the blacksmith's trade four and a half years; then went to Seymour, Ind., and ran a shop of his own four months; then went to Charleston, Ind., and opened a shop, and remained until Nov. 23, 1859, when he came to Owensboro, Ky., and worked for Simon Kuntz until the spring of 1865, when he opened his present business. Mr. Smith married Margaret Smith, in Charleston, Ind., May 24, 1854. She was born in Germany, and was a daughter of Henry Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had eight children, six living—Kate, wife of George Towner; Susie, wife of Charles Rice, of Carmi, Ill.; Lizzie, wife of John Aull; George, Jr., Emma, and Setti. The mother died Dec. 1, 1873. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith married Amanda Fleming Dec. 29, 1878. She was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of John Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had one son, who died, aged thirteen months. Mr. Smith is G. B. of the State of Kentucky, for Harmonia Lodge, Harigari Order; was elected at Covington, Ky., August, 1882. He was elected City Councilman several times. In politics he is a Democrat, and a strong supporter of that party, having always voted that ticket.

Jacob Smith, proprietor of meat market on Frederica street, between Third and Fourth streets, also dealer in dried and pickled meats and produce, was born in Baden, Germany, May 1, 1839, son of Henry and Mary (Wygold) Smith. There was a family of two sons and one daughter, the daughter being now deceased. Jacob was but eight or nine when he came with his father and brother to America, in 1849; landed in New York and settled in Charleston, Ind. Jacob remained here and in Jeffersonville, farming and learning the baker's trade, until August, 1857; then came to Owensboro and worked with his brother in the butcher business and has been in this business ever since. In 1865 he established a shop of his own. Mr. Smith married Miss Clara Meisenhimer in Evansville, Ind., Feb. 4, 1868. She was born in Germany, daughter of John and Christina (Haunk) Meisenhimer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children, four living—Christina S., born Nov. 13, 1868; Susie L., born Dec. 17, 1870; Jacob, Jr., born April 14, 1873, and Minnie, born Dec. 11, 1878. Georgia and Clara W., twins, were born Jan. 6, 1877, and died June 26 and 27, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith is a member of I. O. O. F., Owensboro Lodge, No. 132, and Knights of Honor, No. 2,525, Owensboro. In politics he is independent.

John H. Smith, son of Peter F. and Mary I. (Turpin) Smith, natives of Virginia, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 1, 1810. His parents came to Owensboro in 1835, and his father engaged in buying and preparing tobacco for the English market, being the first to engage in that business in Owensboro. John H. came to Owensboro in 1837 and worked with his father in the factory. They had a large business, but were burnt out, losing $50,000, with no insurance. Their building was packed with tobacco, and contained between 600,000 and 700,000 pounds. His father never fully recovered from his losses. He died in 1844, and his wife in 1858. After the death of his father, Mr. Smith moved to Yelvington, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Haws. He remained there about a year and then returned to Owensboro, and worked for D. B. Harris and A. B. Barrett. He remained with them till about twenty. After their death he formed a partnership with John H. Barrett, of Henderson, and remained with him four years. He then withdrew from the firm and built a warehouse and carried on the business alone three years when he retired, turning the business over to his son, Peter S. Smith, and his son-in-law, Joseph Tuqua. In 1860 he took great interest in the organization of the Deposit Bank, being one of the stockholders and directors. Mr. Smith lost his first wife and then married Hettie Raphel, a native of Ireland. He has had a family of seven children, only three now living. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church, South, for a number of years.

Nicholas Smith, proprietor of one of the leading meat markets on Main, between St. Ann and Allen streets, carries a fine line of fresh and dried meats, tongues, pickled meats, vegetables, etc. He was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 10, 1833, son of Henry and Margaret (Wygold) Smith. Nicholas attended school until fourteen, and when sixteen came with his brother Jacob and father to America; landed in New York and went to Charleston, Ind., and followed coopering a couple of years. Then Nicholas went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and learned the butcher's trade. In March, 1857, he came to Owensboro and established his present business, and is the oldest butcher now in business at Owensboro. Mr. Smith married Dorathy Oehl at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1856. She was born in Germany, daughter of M. Oehl. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had a family of six children, five now living--Lizzie, wife of Charles Denser, grocer of Owensboro; Mary; Frank N., born Dec. 6, 1860; William J., born Dec. 7, 1862; Laura, born May, 1866; Julias H., the youngest, was born in 1868, died in 1869. Politically Mr. Smith is independent.

W. D. Stirman, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Daviess County, was born in December, 1820, in Washington County, Ky. His father, James H., a native of Virginia, was a Captain in the war of 1812, a merchant by occupation, and died in 1820, at Memphis, Tenn. He received three gun-shot wounds at the battle of the Thames, and fell within twenty-six or thirty-six feet of where Tecumseh fell. His mother, Elizabeth L., *nee* Doswell, also a native of Virginia, came of an old English family long settled in that State. While the subject of this sketch was a boy the family moved to Hopkinsville, then to Alabama, Memphis (where his father died), and then back to Washington County. By this time he was eight or ten years of age. Here and at St. Louis (Mo.)

University he received a good education, and at the latter institution graduated in medicine in 1844. After practicing medicine a short time at Calhoon, whither his mother had removed, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the St. Louis University, which position he held for several years. During the summer months he practiced his profession at Calhoon. In 1849 he resigned the above position, and the next year he came to Owensboro, where he has since resided, practicing medicine, except 1857–'61, when he was Professor of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. In 1849 Dr. Stirman married Miss Rachel Wall, daughter of Banister and Sallie (Thompson) Wall, and their children are—Fannie C., wife of Mr. Athy, and residing in Sedalia, Mo.; Dr. Wilbur F., now in partnership with his father in the practice of medicine in Owensboro; M. G., attorney at law and School Commissioner of Daviess County; Joseph S., and Frederick Victor, now attending the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he will graduate next year. The Doctor's only brother, O. F. Stirman, became a lawyer of distinction, and died at Louisville in 1871. Dr. Stirman has been a successful physician, accumulating considerable property, and has the finest residence in Owensboro.

Joseph H. Stout was born in Lower Town Precinct, Ky., May 19, 1856. His parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lea) Stout, are now living on a farm in Sorghotown Precinct. They had a family of six sons and three daughters, Joseph being the third child and second son. He remained at home till nineteen, since which he has been at work for himself. In politics he is a Democrat. His grandfather, Simpson Stout, was one of the pioneers of Daviess County, and was well known at an early day.

J. H. Taylor was born in Danberry Township, Grafton Co., N. H., Sept. 4, 1836. Joseph R. and Louisa J. (Haman) Taylor were his parents. Both were natives of New Hampshire. The early life of J. H. Taylor was passed among his native hills, until he had reached the age of twenty, when, in 1856, he removed to Elizabethtown, Ky., and there studied dentistry for two years under the tutelage of Dr. Baldwin. In 1858 Dr. Taylor went to Hancock County, Ky., and in 1864 came to Owensboro, where he at once engaged in the practice of dentistry in company with Dr. G. E. Stowers. After a three years' partnership with Dr. Stowers, he continued his practice alone until 1882, when he formed a partnership with a former student, Dr. W. B. Armendt.

The present firm of Taylor & Armendt do an extensive practice, and are classed among the prominent dentists of this section of the State. Dec. 20, 1864, Dr. Taylor was married to Mary E. Stone, of Hawsville, Ky. The parents of Miss Stone were pioneers in Kentucky. Mr. Stone was prominent in the early history of Hancock County; was for about forty successive years Clerk of the Court, and was one of the first school-teachers of that section, and was well known over a large portion of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of seven children, all living. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church of Owensboro.

Joshua C. Terrill was born Dec. 1, 1840, in Boone County, Ky. His father, John Terrill, was a native of Virginia, but came to Boone County, Ky., when a child, and lived there till his death, in 1877. He married Nancy Watson, a native and still a resident of Boone County. To them were born nine children, only four now living—Elizabeth, George W., W. H., and Joshua C. Park, Robert, James, John, and Simeon are deceased. Joshua C. lived in Boone County till the late war, when he enlisted in General Buckner's command, but was transferred to Morgan's command. He was taken prisoner by Hobson's cavalry in July, 1863, after Morgan had crossed the river into Ohio, and was taken to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and from there to Camp Douglas, Chicago. On the night of Oct. 25, 1863, he made his escape, and came to Kentucky, but soon after went to Canada, and remained till the close of the war. He was married Nov. 3, 1865, to Mary F. (Osborne) Sharp, of Masonville, Ky., she going to Canada to marry him. After the close of the war he returned to Boone County, Ky., and remained till 1869, when he came to Daviess County, and bought a farm five miles east of Owensboro. In the fall of 1875 he moved to Owensboro, still keeping his farm. He built his flouring mill in 1874, and moved into it in 1875. He has been a member of the Christian church since he was sixteen, and has been an Elder of the Owensboro church since 1860, being elected with two others when the church was built. Mr. and Mrs. Terrill are the parents of eight children, six living—Simeon L., Selina A., Ida M., Artelia H., Nannie R. and James R. Charles O. and John W. are deceased.

James K. Tharp, Mayor of Owensboro, Ky., was born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 18, 1845. His father, Moses Tharp, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Louisville at an early date. He died in 1853. His mother, Eveline (Monin) Tharp, was of French descent, and was born and reared in Chillicothe, Ohio. She died in 1860. After the death of his father, James K. earned his own living, and supported his mother till her death. In 1860 he came to Owensboro, and worked on a farm near the city five years. He then bought a team and worked in Owensboro. In 1873 he sold his team and bought "Stonewall's saloon." April 6, 1874, he married Johanna Hollis, and then added a hotel to his saloon, which he ran six years. In 1877 he was elected a member of the City Council, and served a year. In 1878 he ran for Mayor, but was defeated by John Thixton. In 1879 he was re-elected to the City Council, and in 1880 again ran for Mayor, defeating J. B. Scott, a strong candidate, by 178 votes; was re-elected in 1882, having 175 votes more than B. Baer. July 16, 1880, he opened a wholesale and retail grocery and liquor store on Main street. May 18, 1880, his wife died, leaving one son—Clarence Gilmore, born Oct. 13, 1876.

Charles G. Thixton, chief bookkeeper for Thixton & Slaughter, wholesale liquor dealers, born in Daviess County, Ky., July 22, 1858, and is a son of John and Mary E. (Murphy) Thixton. His mother died in October, 1876. Charles G. is the eldest of eleven children. When six years of age he moved with his parents into Owensboro. He attended the private and public schools of Owensboro until 1872, when he entered St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky., where he graduated in 1874. He then returned to Owensboro and engaged in the grocery business until 1881, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Thixton married Nellie Elder, in Owensboro, Jan. 25, 1881. She was born in Owensboro, and is a daughter of Lafayette and Ellen Elder. Mr. and Mrs. Thixton are both members of the St. Stevens' Catholic Church. They have one son—Norbert C., born Nov. 2, 1881. Mr. Thixton is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, Owensboro Branch, No. 13. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Thixton, son of John and Jane (Kell) Thixton, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 17, 1834. His father was a native of Maryland, and came to Kentucky when a boy. He was a resident of Jefferson County fifty years. In 1849 he moved to Daviess County and resided here till his death, March 12, 1852, aged sixty-two. His wife was a native of Jefferson County, and died in August, 1849. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter, four sons now living. After his father's death Mr.

Thixton attended school till he was twenty, and then traveled five or six months selling tombstones. From August, 1854, to the end of the year he taught school. Jan. 15, 1855, he married Mary E., daughter of Daniel Murphy, and went to farming. In 1865 he sold his farm and moved to Owensboro and engaged in the grocery and liquor business. In January, 1881, he sold out his grocery to give his whole attention to the liquor business. Sept. 4, 1876, Mrs. Thixton died, leaving seven children, three sons and two daughters now living. April 27, 1882, Mr. Thixton married Fannie Dickinson, a native of Louisville. Mr. Thixton has served either on the School Board or City Council ten years. In 1878 he was elected Mayor of the city, serving one term.

George Napier Thomson was born in Montrose, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1848. He was educated in Scotland, and came to Richmond, Va., in 1873, where he engaged in the tobacco business for five years. In 1879 he moved to Owensboro, Ky., where he has been extensively engaged in the same business. He was married in the fall of 1878 to Jerminah Dickson, a native of Scotland. They have two children, a son and daughter. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Owensboro.

Beverly H. Todd, of the firm of Harrison, Milne & Todd, undertakers, Owensboro, was born in Daviess County, May 24, 1853, and is a son of David F. and Jane H. (Hicks) Todd, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of six sons and one daughter, B. H. being their second son and child. He remained on his father's farm in Lower Town Precinct until twelve years of age, when his father moved into Owensboro, and retired from farming. He held the office of County Commissioner for a number of years. He died in 1878. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, South. His wife is still living, with her son B. H. Todd. B. H. attended school in Owensboro until sixteen years of age, when he began to clerk in the hardware business, and in 1878 formed his present partnership with Mr. Harrison in the undertaker's business. Sept. 30, 1873, he married Mary Moorman, a native of Owensboro, and a daughter of R. G. Moorman. He was a dry-goods and tobacco merchant in Owensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Todd are members of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Alexander C. Tompkins was born in Charlottesville, Va., on the 28th day of February, 1840. Mr. Tompkins sprang from that hardy, vigorous, Scotch-Irish race and has inherited many of the characteristics of his ancestry, being strong physically and mentally. The Tompkinses for many generations have lived in Virginia. Alexander's father was William W. Tompkins, and his grandfather, Dr. John Tompkins, and further back in the line of ancestors was his great-uncle, Daniel D. Tompkins, who was chosen to fill the exalted station of Vice-President of the United States. Many of Mr. Tompkins' people were preachers in the Christian church and he was named in honor of the celebrated Alexander Campbell, the founder of that church. Mr. Tompkins' mother was Frances Samualla Pendleton, a daughter of Henry Pendleton, a Virginian. Our subject left the State of his nativity in 1858, going to Henderson County. He remained here, however, but about three years, when at the breaking out of the war he returned to Virginia, and in the fall of that year enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry as a private. After the battle of Antietam he was transferred to the Second Virginia Cavalry, Company K, and was assigned to General Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, in which he served until the surrender of Lee's army which closed the war. He came out of the army with the rank of Second Lieutenant. After peace was restored between the North and the South, Mr. Tompkins again went to Henderson County and engaged in farming, and in the fall of 1865 removed to Daviess County. He here engaged in mining and farming on the Bonharbor farm; in which he is still interested. In 1873 he began to operate in tobacco, and now (1883) is doing one of the heaviest tobacco trades in Daviess County, handling as high as 1,000,000 pounds in a single year. In addition to his agricultural interests and his large tobacco business, Mr. Tompkins, in 1880, became a member of the Owensboro Distilling Company, and is now actively engaged in the distilling business. June 10, 1868, Mr. Tompkins was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Venable, at Owensboro. She is a daughter of Samuel and Virginia Venable. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have had two children, one living, a son, born in July, 1873. Himself and wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Tompkins was elected member of the Common Council of the city of Owensboro, in April, 1882.

Captain John H. Triplett, Captain of the H. M. Sweetser, packet between Owensboro and Rockport, Ind., is a native of Kentucky, and was born near Owensboro, May 18, 1838. At the early age of sixteen he began as third clerk on board a packet between Louisville and Henderson; remained on this line until 1860, when he ran on Red River until February, 1861. He then returned home, and he and Jack Thompson raised the Dixie Guards, which became Company G, Color Company of the First Kentucky Infantry Volunteers. Captain Triplett was elected Captain of this company, and remained such until the disbandment, when he was transferred to the Tennessee army and was appointed Captain of a company and ordered back to Kentucky; was captured on the way, and spent fourteen months on Johnson's Island when he was paroled. After the close of the war he opened a coal yard for the Cairo City Coal Company. After six months he began as first clerk on the Jonas Powell and Tennessee, on the Tennessee River; was there one year, then went on the David White, running between New Orleans and Louisville. Feb. 17, 1867, she was blown up at Columbia, Ark. In June, 1867, he was Captain of the Leonora, Steamer No. 2, Pioneer Packet, running between Evansville and Cincinnati, and had charge of her until October, 1867, when he took charge of the Tahlequah for the same line of packets and ran her between Cincinnati and Fort Smith, Ark., until 1868, when he took charge of Petrolia, No. 2, running between Cannelton and Evansville. In October, 1869, he ran on the Charmer between Evansville and Cincinnati. In the spring of 1870 he took charge of the Palestine. In summer of 1871 he took charge of steamer Morning Star, in the Louisville and Henderson trade. April 15, 1872, he was married at Louisville to Lotta Gerding, a daughter of Geo. F. and Eliza (Lowe) Gerding. In July, 1872, Captain Triplett quit the river and bought an interest in the wharf boat at Owensboro and engaged in this until 1875, when he and his brother, R. S. Triplett, bought the R. S. Triplett and ran on the Upper St. Francis River from Wittsburg to Luster Landing, Ark., seven months, when he brought her home and sold her. Owing to bad health and over-work he went to the mountains of Tennessee, and remained until 1880. He returned to Owensboro and was engaged in the commission business until July, 1882, when he bought an interest in the Letcher and put on the H. M. Sweetser in November, 1882, which he still runs. Captain Triplett is a son of Judge George W. and Permellia A. (Head) Triplett, who had a family of eight children. John H. was the third of four sons. He and wife have three children—Pamie, Robert S. and Lillie. Captain Triplett is a member of the K. of P., Owensboro Lodge, No. 19. In politics he is a Democrat.

John H. Triplett, Jr., general ticket agent, and special agent for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Ry., and all connections, was born in the city of Louisville, Nov. 14, 1861; son of Robert S. and Louisa (Vest) Triplett, now residents of Owensboro. There was a family of four sons and one daughter, four sons living—George V., editor *Saturday Post*, of Owensboro; Robert S., Jr., bookkeeper for the Southern Wheel and Handle Company, Owensboro; John H., Jr., and Graham, day clerk of the upper wharf-boat. John H., Jr., subject of our sketch, removed with his parents to Owensboro soon after his birth. He attended the private schools of Owensboro until 1878, when he entered the Central University, Richmond, Va., where he remained until 1879, then entered the Evansville (Ind.) Business College, where he graduated. He then returned to Owensboro, and worked as clerk for his father on the upper wharf-boat until March, 1882, when he was appointed special soliciting agent on the Lower Ohio River for the Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line Company, and in November, 1882, received his present position. Politically he is a Democrat.

James P. Troutman, born in Bullitt County, Ky., June 9, 1835, is a son of Upton and Mary Ann (Hagan) Troutman, both natives of Kentucky. His mother died in Nelson County, and in 1859 his father came to Daviess County, where he resided till his death. There was a family of four children, two now living. James P. lived in Bullitt and Nelson counties till twenty-three years of age. In the fall of 1858 he came to Daviess County and settled nine miles south of Owensboro, on Panther Creek, and opened a blacksmith's shop. In February, 1863, he came to Owensboro. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Peter Rarrick, and carried on a general repair shop, blacksmithing and the manufacturing of wagons and plows. April 1, 1881, M. V. Monarch entered the firm as a partner, and the business was enlarged to its present dimensions. Mr. Troutman was married in 1859 to Mary E. McMurtry, a native of Washington County, Ky., and a daughter of Lewis McMurtry. She died in 1870, leaving five children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are now living—Edgar, born Oct. 1, 1860; Lizzie, March 29, 1862; Annie, May 14, 1864; Louis, Dec. 19, 1867; and Gertrude, April 14, 1870. Oct. 24, 1871, he married Mrs. Mary E. Childers, daughter of David Stone and widow of Samuel Childers. They have had two children—Effie, born Oct. 27, 1872, and Johnnie, July 15, 1877, now deceased. Mr. Troutman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. B. Tyler, deceased, was born in Prince William County, Va., Jan. 1, 1819. His father died when he was three years old. His mother then moved to Meade County, Ky., where he lived until 1847, when he came to Daviess County, Ky., and engaged in the mercantile trade, continuing in that business until 1860. He then became Cashier of the Deposit Bank, continuing as such until his death, which occurred Nov. 23, 1877. He obtained an education in what was called in that day "Old field schools," and finished his education with old "Bob Smith" (as he was called), in Jefferson County, Ky., not many miles from Louisville. He married Miss Eliza N. Hawes, a native of Hancock County, and the daughter of Hon. Edwin Hawes, Senator of Daviess County, in 1850. Mr. Tyler was a man of the strictest honor and integrity, firm in his business character, but a mild and liberal man in his intercourse with his fellow men; ever ready to help anyone in trouble, and fully alive in matters relative to the prosperity of the community in which he resided. For many years previous to his death he was an active and consistent member of the Baptist church, and his death caused a void in the church and in our community very difficult to be filled. He and wife had a family of five sons and six daughters, four sons and five daughters living—Edwin H., now a practicing physician at San Antonio, Texas; Carrie A., wife of S. L. McAdams, a tobacco merchant at Hawesville, Ky.; Charles R., a graduate of West Point and a Lieutenant in the U. S. army; Heartly M., wife of Edwin H. Clarke, tobacco merchant of Owensboro; Cecelia C., residing at home with her mother; Gustavus B., tobacco merchant of Owensboro; Clara H., Margaret H., and George T. reside at home with their mother, on the corner of Fourth and St. Ann streets, Owensboro.

S. V. Walden, born in Halifax County, Va., May 28, 1845, was a son of Samuel B. and Ann (McCutcheon) Walden, natives of Virginia and Tennessee. His father died June 4, 1859, and his mother July 2, 1864. S. V. Walden was reared in Virginia; partly educated there and partly in La Fayette, Christian Co., Ky. In February, 1862, he entered the Confederate service under General Joe E. Johnston, in Parris's battery, Manley's battalion, Hokes' division, Hardee's corps. He surrendered April 26, 1865, under Johnston to Major-General W. T. Sherman; the following May returned home. In January, 1866, he came to Christian County, Ky., and lived with his brother two years. In 1868 he went to Louisville, and was employed as manager and superintendent of the tobacco house of Robert Dunlop, Jr.; remained there till February, 1871, when he came to Owensboro, being still in Mr. Dunlop's employment; remained with him till January, 1878. He then took the management of the tobacco house of A. G. Harris, Jr., which position he still retains. He was married in Owensboro, Dec. 22, 1874, to Maggie D. Moorland, daughter of Jesse P. Moorland. They have two children, a son and daughter.

John Wandling, son of Peter and Sarah Jane (Creveland) Wandling, was born in Washington, Warren Co., N. J., July 10, 1836. His great-grandfather was of German birth. The family name was formerly spelled Vendling. He was the second of eight children. He received his education in the common schools and academy of his native county. When sixteen years of age he was employed as clerk in the mercantile house of A. W. Creveling. He remained there some time, when he went into business with his father, the firm name being P. Wandling & Son. In 1857 he started for the West, intending to go to Kansas. At Philadelphia he met J. F. Hunter, a resident of Owensboro, who induced him to buy his ticket via Louisville. While stopping at the old Messmore House he was taken sick. During his convalescence he was invited to teach the Hampton District school. He taught a successful three months' term, and then taught in the Forks of Panther Creek District. March 9, 1859, he married P. J. Evins, daughter of William and Susan Marshall (Hall) Evins. The same year he went back to New Jersey, and worked for his old employer, A. W. Creveling, four years. At the death of Mr. Evins, in 1864, he returned with his wife to Owensboro, and after a visit to New Jersey to settle up his business, he made this city his home. During the first two years of his residence here he was employed as clerk for Wing & Peters. He then entered into partnership with H. M. C. Simmons, buying out B. Bransford. This partnership continued five years, when Mr. Wandling established himself in the carpet business—the first store of the kind in the city. About the same time he was asked by Mr. Tyler to accept a clerkship in the Deposit Bank, and a short time after was elected Assistant-Cashier. At the death of Mr. Tyler he was elected Cashier, which position he still retains. He is also in the general insurance business, the firm being Wandling, Buckner & Co., Jacob C. Wandling being the third partner. Mr. and Mrs. Wandling have seven children—Josephine, born July 15, 1860; Luella, May 4, 1862; George Bryan, Sept. 23, 1864; Charles Melvin, Jan. 3, 1867; Edna, February, 1869; Roberta, April 3, 1871; John Ware, Feb. 11, 1878. Mr. Wandling is Elder, Trustee and Treasurer of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the First Baptist Church. He is also a leading member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar.

Phil. Thompson Watkins, son of Thomas W. and Susan B. (Thompson) Watkins, was born in Owensboro, June 4, 1846. His father was a native of Maryland and came to this county with a brother and two sisters in 1842. His mother was a native of Owensboro, and a daughter of Philip Thompson. They were married in May, 1845. His mother died Dec. 26, 1852, aged thirty and his father July 29, 1855, aged thirty-seven. After his father's death, he and his two sisters went to live with their uncle, Major Thompson. In 1859-'60 he was employed in the Circuit Clerk's office, his uncle being Circuit Clerk of the county. When the war broke out his uncle raised a company for the Southern army and was appointed Major. During the greater part of the year 1863 Mr. Watkins was Deputy in the Circuit Clerk's office at Henderson. From 1866-'70 he was Deputy Circuit Clerk, after which he was appointed Master Commissioner of Daviess County Circuit Court. He resigned his office to accept the position of Cashier in the Planters' Bank of Kentucky, now First National Bank of Owensboro. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Owensboro Gas Light Company since 1871. He has been a Mason since 1868 and has served as Treasurer of the chapter and commandery for several years. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Anna C., daughter of Dr. W. C. Woolford. They have lost one daughter and have two sons and five daughters living.

Martin H. Weber, upholsterer and foreman of Phillips Bros. & McAtee's carpet department, Owensboro, was born in Owensboro, Nov. 26, 1852. His father, John Weber, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1806. When fourteen years of age he came alone to the United States; landed in New York City, where he was a tailor's apprentice six years; then went to Louisville, Ky., and worked there and at Jerseyville until 1845, when he came to Owensboro and engaged in the clothing trade and merchant tailoring. He died in October, 1881. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was married to Dorothea Hager, at Jeffersonville, Ky. She was born in Bavaria, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Weber had four sons and two daughters, two sons and one daughter living—William S., a merchant tailor and cutter, of

Owensboro; Mary E., residing in Owensboro, and Martin H., subject of this sketch, who was the third son and child. He attended the private schools of Owensboro until sixteeen when he began to learn the trade of upholsterer; worked in Owensboro eighteen months; then went to Louisville, Ky.; remained there four and a half years then returned to Owensboro and worked at his trade, and October, 1881, accepted his present position with Phillips Bros. & McAtee. Mr. Weber married Joeletsy Long, March 3, 1877. She was born in Owensboro, the daughter of John G. and Marietta (Newbolt) Long. Mr. and Mrs. Weber are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Weber is a member of Star Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., Owensboro. In politics he is a Democrat.

Ernest Weill, son of Leon and Matilda (Herman) Weill, was born March 26, 1848, in Rosieres aux Salines, Dept. of Meurthe, France. He attended school in his native country, and finished his education by a three years' term of school in London. From this latter place he emigrated to America, in 1868, locating in Owensboro, where he has since lived. His father died in 1862, and he left his mother in the old country. On arriving in Owensboro he engaged in clerking over a year, and then, in partnership with Mr. Hirsch, opened a clothing store and continued five years. The partnership was then dissolved, and in 1876 Mr. Weill took a trip across the water to visit his native land. When he returned, he resumed business at the corner of Main and Allen streets, the present site of the savings bank. From there he removed to his present location on Main street, between Frederica and St. Ann. He has a large clothing establishment, and does a good manufacturing business. He was married in 1878 to Henrietta Neicam, a native of Daviess County. They have three children—Leon L., Joseph and Henry. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Postoffice, Owensboro.

John G. Weir, son of James Weir, was born in Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 13, 1849. He was educated at Princeton, N. J., and graduated from the college there in June, 1871. He immediately began reading law in his father's office, and in the spring of 1872 was admitted to the bar, and commenced practicing with his father under the firm name of James Weir & Son. In February, 1880, C. J. Walker was admitted, and the present law firm of Weir, Weir & Walker established. April 30, 1874, Mr. Weir married Elizabeth S., daughter of Clinton Griffith, of this city. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Politically Mr. Weir is a Democrat.

James M. Whitehead, born March 8, 1833, in La Rue County, Ky., is a son of Stout and Catharine (Stout) Whitehead, natives of Virginia, who came to Kentucky when young. His mother died in March, 1843, aged forty-three, and his father in 1864, aged sixty-six. They had a family of five children—James M., Susan A., John S., William A. (deceased), and Martha E. James M. received his education in the country schools of his neighborhood. He lived on a farm, and his time for attending school was limited. Jan. 8, 1861, he married Eliza E., daughter of John Elliott, of Nelson County, Ky., and went to housekeeping on the homestead. When he was nineteen he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it at times till after his father's death. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel J. S. Jackson. He served about a year, and was discharged in September, 1862, on account of physical disability, when he returned home and resumed farming. After the death of his father the family was broken up, and he and his brother John went to Posey County, Ind., and remained till the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Owensboro, where he has since resided, working at his trade and contracting, having built some of the finest buildings in the city and county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a regular attendant at its meetings. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church since coming to Owensboro. He has a family of three children—James S., John W. and Nannah Bell.

Sol. Wile & Sons.—Solomon Wile, born June 11, 1829, in Baden, Germany, was a son of Baruch and Fannie (Heilbron) Wile. His father died in Germany, in 1854, and his mother in Owensboro, in 1868. Solomon Wile was educated in Germany, and when twenty six years old came to the United States; landed in New York in July, 1855, and located in Breckinridge County, Ky. He, not having any great means, began business by peddling in Breckinridge and Ohio counties, with good success; after three years he opened a store in Ohio County, on the Hartford road, about seven miles from Hartford. He continued in business there four years, and when the war broke out, came to Owensboro, and located on Main street, in the east end, where he remained three years. In 1865 he built his present business block, on Main street. He bought the lot for $800, and put up a brick block on it, thirty-four-foot store-room, with partitions through it, living in the rear of the store and on the second floor. His business increasing all the time, he was compelled to take out one partition after another, build additions in the rear, and move his family into a private residence. Having laid the foundation of a large trade, which was increasing all the time, Mr. Wile, in June, 1881, tore down the old building and put up entirely new his present block, at a cost of between $6,000 and $7,000. He opened in the new store Sept. 26, 1881, with a new stock of goods. He has the finest and largest stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc., in the city. His residence on Fourth street was finished in 1878, at a cost of $10,000. As a merchant, Mr. Wile has been successful in life, and by honest and fair dealings has increased his business to its present dimensions. He was married Aug. 13, 1855, to Carolina Rothchild, a daughter of Simon Rothchild. They have a family of seven children—Benjamin, Joseph, Henry, Jennie, Leon, Minnie, and Cora. Mr. Wile's sons are with him in the store, and greatly assist in the management and control of its business.

P. O. Willkie, Road and Bridge-Master for the O. & N. Ry., was born on the Catawba River, in Catawba County, N. C., Jan. 10, 1848, and is a son of George J. and Anna (Whitener) Willkie, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina respectively. They had a family of thirteen children, P. O. being the youngest son. He remained on the farm until nearly sixteen, when he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth North Carolina Confederate Cavalry, and remained in the service until close of the war. At the close of the war returned home, remained a short time, and was on the W., N. & C. Ry. three months; then went to York, Fairfield Co., S. C., and served an apprenticeship as carpenter to John Pope two years. He then worked at his trade in various places until 1868, when he went to Atlanta, Ga., and built bridges on the Western & Atlantic Railway for A. L. Maxwell; worked for him on different roads until 1872, when he began to work for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and worked for them until 1878; then came to Owensboro, Ky., and accepted his present position for the O. & N. Ry. Mr. Willkie was married Feb. 13, 1878, to Ellen Brennan, at McEwen's Station, Tenn. She was born in Nashville, Tenn., and was a daughter of M. Brennan. They had one daughter, Anna, born Dec. 25, 1878. She died in February, 1879. Mr. Willkie is a member of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 2,525, Owensboro. In politics he is a Democrat.

Aaron Wolf, son of Lippman and Yetta (Straus) Wolf, was born Oct. 24, 1851, in Braunsbach, Germany. He was educated in his native country. In 1869, in company with his sister, he emigrated to America, and located first in Louisville, remaining there two years in business with an uncle. He then removed to Owensboro and engaged in the produce business a little over two years, with L. Leser. Then went to Henderson and clerked for Hermann & Co., clothiers and dry-goods merchants. Returned and formed a partnership with Sol Wile & Sons, under the firm name of Wile, Wolf & Co., dealer in clothing, hats, caps, etc. This partnership was dissolved in 1875, and Mr. Wolf started a business for himself, locating first on Main and Allan streets; he has since removed to Main, between Frederica and St. Ann. He carries a stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, and millinery and notions. He was married Jan. 2, 1877, to Fanny Rieser, of Evansville, Ind. They have two children—Clementine and Joseph. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are active members of the Jewish church. Politically he is a Democrat. P. O., Owensboro.

Joel F. Yager was born in Jefferson, near the line of Oldham County, Ky., Dec. 28, 1832. His father, Joel Yager, was a native of Louisa County, Va., and when a young man settled in Jefferson County, Ky. He married Polly Yewell, who was reared on Bullskin Creek, Ky. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Mr. Yager, Sr., died in 1844, and his wife in 1880. Joel F. was reared in Jefferson County. In 1859 he moved to Henderson County and remained there ten years, being engaged the greater part of the time in the livery business. He then went to Evansville, Ind., and remained about a year, coming to Owensboro in the latter part of 1870. He lived here three years, speculating in horses, and June 24, 1873, went to Hartford, Ohio County, and again engaged in the livery business. April 15, 1880, he returned to Owensboro and opened the livery stable where he is still engaged. He was married in 1856 to Rebecca Close, a native of Oldham County, and a daughter of Joseph Close. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Philip Yeiser, born in Murray Precinct, Daviess County, Nov. 1, 1856, was a son of Thomas and Irene (Johnson) Yeiser, both natives of Daviess County. There was a family of six children, five living—Philip, James, John, Nannie and Catherine. His mother died July 3, 1873. When twenty years of age Mr. Yeiser went to McLean County and worked on a farm a year; soon after went to Texas and remained four months; returned to Kentucky and attended the Muhlenburg College till 1881; then returned to

Owensboro and carried on a saw-mill two years. He then formed his present partnership with Mr. Lea in a livery stable. Jan. 25, 1882, Mr. Yeiser married Lula Stout, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lea) Stout. They have one daughter—Irena. Mrs. Yeiser is a member of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Yeiser is a Democrat.

Philip R. Zulauf, City Clerk, and the leading watch-maker and jeweler of Owensboro, is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 19, 1844; son of Conrad and Hannatte (Schneider) Zulauf. Philip was the fourth child of six sons and one daughter. When seven years of age he came with his parents to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and locating in Louisville, Ky. The father was a large manufacturer of boots and shoes, and was compelled to leave Germany on account of his political views as a Republican. He died in April, 1876. His wife died June 27, 1882. Philip learned his trade in the city of New Albany, Floyd Co., Ind. In April, 1863, he came to Owensboro. He worked for Albert Stillman until 1864, when he opened a jewelry and watch-making establishment of his own, remaining in business until 1871; then associated himself with J. H. Taylor; remained with him until 1877, when Mr. Buckner bought out Mr. Taylor; J. A. Steman succeeded in 1879, and Thomas P. Scott succeeded Mr. Steman in 1880. Mr. Zulauf has been with this house since 1871, and is known as the best workman in the city. He has been elected City Clerk of Owensboro, and is the present incumbent. He is a Mason, and member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 130. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Brothers Lodge, No. 132, and charter member of Star Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and present Grand Prelate of the State; also member of the K. of H., Yost Lodge, No. 2,525. In politics he is a decided Democrat, and cast his first vote for George B. McClellan for President of the United States. Mr. Zulauf married Eliza Taylor at Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., Oct. 17, 1866. She was born in Fleming County, Ky., a daughter of George H. and Harriet (Fleming) Taylor. Mrs. Zulauf is a member of the Third Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Zulauf have had nine children, five living—Philip A., Hattie T., George T., Nettie and Tyler. Mr. Zulauf resides on Louis street, near Fifth.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BOSTON PRECINCT.

This precinct by law is thus bounded: Beginning at Knottsville Precinct at corner on Ohio County line, thence down North Panther Creek to bridge on Litchfield road, thence with the State road to the Miller's Mill road, thence with Miller's Mill road to South Panther Creek, thence with said Creek, Deserter's Fork and Ohio County line to the beginning.

A large portion of the land in this precinct was surveyed and sold by Robert Triplett. The farm lines are generally straight, but are at an angle of ten degrees from the cardinal points of the compass.

The land in this precinct will average about second and third rate in quality. Very little of it is subject to overflow. It is generally undulating, some of it hilly, and there are some very high hills, in which there is considerable coal and fine building stone. There is also a large quantity of lithographic stone in this part of Daviess County, but at present it is rather inaccessible.

In the spring of 1882 a petition was drawn up by James F. Hite and was signed by the citizens in this community and sent to Hon. H. W. Scott, County Judge, who changed the voting precinct, which was formerly held at Boston, to Whitesville, where the polls are now held; therefore it is generally known as Whitesville Precinct, though the official name is still Boston Precinct, as recorded in the poll books at the County Clerk's office in Owensboro.

About the first settler in Boston Precinct was Bassett Burton, father of Horace Burton. He came from Adams' Fork, near Harrodsburg, Ky., about 1810, bringing help with him to raise a log cabin. The nearest settlement was five or six miles distant. Other early settlers were Elisha Burton, Cornelius Westerfield, William Haynes, John Ward and John Cooper. The two latter came in the fall of 1811, and settled near Mr. Burton. George Jackson settled where James Milton now lives, in the southwestern part of the precinct. Mr. Karn (whose given name may have been Josiah) settled in the western part. William Holmark settled where Mrs. Hinton now lives, William Sinnett where George Mattingly now

C. Hale M. D.

lives, Joseph Hale on a place now owned by Thomas J. Monarch, James Mathes where Joe Haynes now lives, and Jabe Luallen where Thomas Ware now lives. A man named French settled here at an early date. When the first settlements were made, others came in and took up the land, and cleared the forests, and began improvements. William P. Ellis, from Shelby County, came and settled in 1829, in the extreme eastern part of the precinct.

The first physician who settled in the precinct was Dr. Richard Lockhart, who lived here five or six years, and then moved into Knottsville Precinct, although doing a large practice in this part of the country for a number of years.

Bassett Burton was the first Magistrate who served in the neighborhood, which was before it was organized as a precinct. After Mr. Burton's death, his son, Creed Burton, was chosen to fill the office. One of the first sheriffs who served was Simpson Stout. Under the new constitution in 1851, the first Magistrates were Benjamin F. Ramsey and John B. Hinton. The Sheriff was Thos. Landrum, and the Constable, W. W. Church.

The oldest man now living in the precinct is Robert Ragsdale, at the age of eighty-nine years, a native of Nelson County, Ky. Nancy Williams, widow of Alexander Williams, is about of the same age.

The first school-house erected was in 1825, on the farm of Bassett Burton; and the first school-teacher was an Irishman named William Maxwell, a well-educated man. The next one was James Jones.

In 1822 Bassett Burton built a horse-mill on his farm, for the purpose of grinding corn and wheat. People from a distance of fifteen miles came here to have their grain ground. The mill was run by the family after Mr. Burton's death, and by Horace Burton after he came in possession of the farm, till the beginning of the war. With four horses hitched to the mill it would convert a bushel of corn into the finest meal within six minutes.

A postoffice was kept at Boston until about 1859 or '60, and was then removed to Whitesville. During the war, owing to the supposed disloyalty of the postmaster, it was again established at Boston, but remained only a short time, when it was returned to Whitesville.

The Magistrate's Court is held the fourth Monday and third Friday in March, June, September and December. The present

Magistrates are Horace A. Burton and Chris. Watkins; and the Constable is Granville Karn.

WHITESVILLE VILLAGE.

Whitesville is situated in the eastern part ofBoston Precinct and is the second town of importance in the county. Its population is in the neighborhood of 400 inhabitants, and is a good business center for a large extentof country for a number of miles in all directions. The village received its name from Dr. Wm. Lee White. It was laid out in 1844.

The first house built was by Dr. White and Ben. F. Ramsey, and used as a store. They did business some two or three years. The first wagon-maker was Wm. Miller. Afterward Martin Shanker was here a few years and then moved to Texas. Wm. Miller remained here till his death. His son, Wm. L. Miller, is now working at the business.

Among the first settlers in the village was Wm. Dillahay, the first blacksmith, who used to carry his coal in his leather apron from Ford's Knob to his shop. An apron full would last him a week or thereabout. He did all the blacksmithing in the neighborhood. Another early settler was John T. Kelley, who put up a log house, which is still standing. Thomas and Joe Burkhead, and Charles Brand, a German, all blacksmiths, came in an early day. The first shoemaker was John T. Kelley, commonly known as Terry Kelley, who carried on a shop in his house, remaining here a few years.

The first school-house was put up by Isaac E. Day, in 1853 or'4. The land was given by James Eddy, and comprised two lots: one was purchased for $15, for a church, and the other he donated for a school-house. It was the only school-house in this neighborhood. The first school-teacher was Upton W. Hawkins, who taught a six months' school. After him, James Nall, Mason Haynes and Geo. Bagott were teachers. The school building stood some five or six years, when the Templars of Honor removed it and substituted a new building. They occupied the upper part of the building for their lodge, and the lower part was taken in charge by a stock company and used as a school-room. It was used for this purpose until the present Baptist church building was put up, when school was held in the old church. The present number of pupils is in the neighborhood of forty, and frequently many more; present school-teacher, F. P. Purcell.

The first physician who settled in the place was Dr. Wm. Lee White, who came from the upper part of the State, and remained for a few years. He is now a resident of Washington, D. C. Other physicians were two brothers, Dozier B. and Mars Lewis, who lived here a number of years. Dozier Lewis died here during the war, and his brother remained here a short time after that, and then went back to Nelson County, where they came from, and died there.

The first hotel here was built by James L. Stinnett, who kept it as a tavern a few years, when it was converted into a store-room. The present hotel was built by Dr. John Gillaspy, who used it as a dwelling-house; it was afterward converted into a hotel, and is now run by Joseph G. McCarty.

The first postoffice was established in Boston, which used to receive mail once a week, via Owensboro. As Whitesville grew into popularity, business being centered here, the postoffice was transferred to Whitesville, where mail is now received three times a week. The present postmaster is Thomas C. Floyd. The place now contains five dry-goods and grocery stores, one drug store, one saloon, three blacksmith shops, one shoemaker's shop, two churches (Baptist and Christian), two tobacco houses, four physicians, one Masonic lodge and one flouring mill.

Whitesville was incorporated in 1867, through the efforts of Richard C. Barrett and Camden Riley, when Joseph Veech was Representative in the Legislature and aided the adoption of the bill. In February, 1882, an amended charter was drawn up by Mr. Barrett and submitted to the Board of Trustees, who indorsed it. It was then sent to J. A. Munday, then a member of the Senate, who took charge of it until it was adopted by the Legislature.

The first Board of Trustees, elected April 6, 1867, were: B. P. Yewell, Chairman; Hardin Gregory, G. W. Mullen, A. D. Mattingly and W. Cate; J. E. Haynes, Clerk; John Lyons, Treasurer; and Henry Haynes, Marshal.

Present Board: C. Hale, Chairman; C. L. Haynes, G. W. Mullen, A. D. Mattingly and A. P. Brooks; J. W. Haynes, Clerk; T. C. Floyd, Treasurer; R. C. Barrett, Police Justice; J. F. Stockton, Marshal.

BUSINESS.

P. H. Haffey's Tobacco House was built in 1854, or '5, by Taylor & White, who occupied the house a number of years. About 1861 or '62 it was purchased by Wm. S. McMahon, who put up tobacco a part of the time and then it was rented by several other parties. At his death, March 11, 1878, it passed into the hands of James L. Stinnett, who occupied it about five years. In December, 1882, it was purchased by P. H. Haffey. Size of the house, 50 x 70 feet; capacity, 150,000 pounds.

James L. Stinnett's Tobacco House was built in 1867 by M. D. Wells, who occupied it about seven years and died. After his death it was purchased by Neal & Mattingly, who ran it six or seven years, and then sold to J. C. Ashby, of Owensboro. He ran the house one year, and in December, 1882, it was purchased by James L. Stinnett, who now occupies the house. Size, 40 x 100; capacity, 20,000 pounds.

Geo. W. Mullin's Flouring Mill was built in 1868 by Jesse Haynes; probable cost, complete, about $7,000; used by him as a flouring mill. In addition to it was a wool-carding machine which cost in itself about $1,500, although included in the whole amount. Mr. Haynes ran the mill about two years, when it was rented by Mr. Mullin and Geo. F. Brack. These gentlemen ran the mill about eighteen months, when it was rented by J. Q. Haynes and B. R. Kelley. They ran the mill about one year, when it was sold to Geo. W. Spurrior for $5,000. He carried on the business till 1877, when it was purchased by Geo. W. Mullen, the present proprietor. The mill was wanting repairs, and Mr. Mullen put in $2,000 for repairs and machinery. In the fall of 1882 he again put in new machinery, to the amount of $1,800, and the mill is now in good order, and one of the important business factors of Whitesville.

While under Mr. Mullin's management it has proved a success, and is run on the average five days in the week. The mill is capable of grinding 150 bushels each of wheat and corn in ten hours. It is run by a steam engine of fifty horse-power. Coal to run the machinery is taken from a mine close to the mill: a vein of coal ranging from twenty-two to twenty-six inches in thickness, and thirty feet below the surface. A shaft is sunk and the mine is worked most of the time. It also supplies a portion of the coal used in the village. Shaft twenty feet from furnace.

A. P. Brooks & Bro., dealers in dry-goods, groceries, saddlery, harness, queen's-ware and general merchandise; manufacturers of saddles and harness of all kinds. House started in 1877 by A. P. Brooks, who continued by himself till the winter of 1881, when D.

F. Brooks went in as a partner, under the present style of the firm.

The mercantile house of *Thos. C. Floyd* was opened in the fall of 1880, and has a good stock of dry-goods, groceries, queen's-ware, hardware and farming implements; doing a good business. Mr. Floyd being the Postmaster of Whitesville, draws a large additional trade. He is a good business man, and is well liked by all. He carries a capital stock of $1,500. Store situated on north side of Main street.

J. F. Hite's Drug Store.—One of the most attractive business houses of Whitesville is that of J. F. Hite, the popular druggist. Mr. Hite started in business here in August, 1877, and has a drug store equal to any outside of a large city. It is kept in a most attractive manner, everything arranged in accordance with the good management of the proprietor. He has a complete stock of drugs, stationery, notions and holiday goods generally. He has a fine prescription department in connection with the store, which makes it the headquarters of the physicians of the place. Mr. Hite carries a capital stock of about $4,000. He first began business in a house on Main street, just below the hotel, where he continued for two years, and in 1879 moved to his present quarters.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school that was taught before the town was laid off was by Dr. Wm. Lee White, who was there temporarily. During this time he bought a lot for the purpose of building a store-house, and with his cousin, Ben. F. Ramsey, built a store-house in 1844, which was the first house erected in the place. The house was opened on Christmas eve of that year, and the first yard of ribbon cut off and sold was by Mr. Ramsey. This was the beginning of the town, and from that on other settlers came in who made other improvements. The place was first called "Cross Roads," and shortly after was given the name of "Whitesville," in honor of its founder, Dr. Wm. Lee White. After the school-house was put up by Isaac E. Day, teachers in rotation were as follows: Upton W. Hawkins, J. G. Nall, Mason Haynes, George Bagott.

A school-house was erected on the farm now occupied by Joseph Ellis, in 1830, and was taught by his brother, Powhattan Ellis, for about three years, teaching a three months' school at a time. There are now nine school-houses in the precinct, located at different places, known as follows: Walnut Grove, situated on the Litchfield road, between J. McCarty's and T. Floyd's; Whitesville, Horace Burton's school-house; Grandview, situated in Litchfield, about four miles below Whitesville; Little Hickory, situated on the Rumsey road, three miles south of Boston; Smith's, situated on Miller's Mill road, five miles south of Whitesville; Hogan's, two miles south of Whitesville; Bartlett's, two miles north of Whitesville; and Moseley's, three miles southwest of Whitesville.

Whitesville Academy.—This institution flourished after the war, under the principalship of Prof. J. E. Haynes. Music was taught by Jennie S. Haynes. The trustees were B. F. Ramsey, R. A. Bartlett and Dr. J. R. Gillaspy.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the precinct were by the Methodists on Walter Ward's farm, then owned by his father, John Ward, in 1829, and Johnnie Pinckston and Joe Miller were the first preachers. Services were held in various houses for a number of years before any established church was built. There are now three churches in the precinct: Baptist, erected in 1854, and the Christian in 1855, both in the village of Whitesville, and the Catholic church about 1860.

Baptist Church.—In 1853, when not even a school-house could be had in which to hold worship, the first religious meetings of this church were held in the log-cabin residence of William Bartlett. This cabin was of the most primitive kind, described elsewhere in this volume. Here a protracted meeting was held, which resulted in the addition of many to the church, among them thirteen heads of families. They first united with the church at Panther Creek; but subsequently, in 1854, they organized a church at Whitesville, with forty-six members, under the ministration of J. P. Ellis and K. G. Hay.

The first officers of this church were: J. P. Ellis, Pastor and Moderator; S. C. Arrington, Clerk; and Horace Burton and J. S. Taylor, Deacons. Mr. Taylor served from the date of organization until May, 1856, when he was ordained to the ministry, and M. D. Wells was chosen in April, 1858, to fill the vacancy. J. C. Miller and F. W. Haynes were chosen Deacons in July, 1860, at which time the four Deacons were ordained, the first two having served up to this time before ordination. In April, 1874, G. W. Mullen, G. T. Brack and J. L. Stinnett were chosen and ordained. The present Deacons are: J. C. H. Burton, G. W. Mullen, J. L. Stinnett, A. P. Brooks and Wallace Haynes, the latter two elected March 8, 1879.

The pastors of the church, have been : Elder J. P. Ellis, who was chosen at the organization and served till November, 1859, when he resigned, to serve the Daviess County Association as missionary a year; Elder J. B. Haynes accepted the care of the church, and preached till Mr. Ellis's time as missionary had expired. Mr. Ellis resumed as pastor and preached till October, 1870, when he resigned. Elder J. M. Dawson accepted the pastorate and preached till April, 1873, and resigned. In June, J. P. Ellis was called again and served till March, 1876, when, in consequence of continued ill health, he resigned. Elder J. D. Arnold was called in April, 1876, and died in June, 1881, while serving as pastor. R. S. Fleming was called to fill Rev. Arnold's unexpired time and served from June, 1881, till April, 1882. At this date F. P. Purcell, the present pastor, was chosen.

Moderators: F. W. Haynes, from organization to June, 1873; H. J. Hunter, to March, 1877; J. P. Ellis, to date (March, 1883). Clerks: S. C. Arrington, from organization to November, 1856; J. C. Miller, to March, 1877; R. E. Haynes, to April, 1878; J. F. Hite, to April, 1879; Wallace Haynes, to the present.

The first church building was erected in 1854. It was 30 x 40 feet, two stories high, and was put up by the Baptists and Freemasons together, on a two-acre lot. The Masons held their lodges in the upper part and Baptists their meetings on the ground floor. The Baptists occupied this building till 1878, when the present brick house was completed, and Rev. J. S. Colman, D. D., dedicated it on the second Sunday in July. Size of new house, 36 x 56; cost, about $3,000. It was on account of a large revival service held in the neighborhood that gave rise to the building of the first church, in 1854. Just preceding the organization of the church, thirteen men who were heads of families, together with a number of women and children, professed religion and joined neighboring churches.

Shortly after the organization of the church a special revival service was held in a school-house on the farm of J. P. Ellis in the fall of 1854. During the continuance of this meeting there were thirty-one additions to the church. A number of different meetings have been held, almost annually, in different parts of the territory with marked success.

The present condition of the church is prosperous, the members numbering nearly 200. A Sunday-school has been in existence for many years, holding the school all the time with the exception of a few months in the winter on account of bad weather. For the past few years school has been held the entire year, having strength enough in town to support it.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—This religious denomination is one of the oldest in this part of the country, that at Knottsville being the oldest in the county. As early as 1830 or 1832 services were held in this precinct, at the residence of Thomas C. Hogan. When the congregation was first organized it comprised six or seven families, and, as their meetings continued, their numbers increased. The first church structure was erected in 1845. The land, donated by R. W. Barrett, consisted of two acres, and was intended for church and school purposes, although no school was held for some time after.

Until within a few years priests from the Knottsville church supplied the pulpit, it being an outgrowth of that church, holding services once, and sometimes twice, a month.

The first preaching was by Father John Wathen. The ones who followed him in rotation were Fathers Joseph Adams, Michael Caughlan, O'Calahan, Vaulk and Egermont.

In 1879 Father K. W. King, the present priest, was given charge of the congregation, and from this date they have had a permanent pastor, holding services each Sunday.

The present building, erected in 1862 or 1863, is a good substantial frame building, however at present not large enough to accommodate the congregation, which now numbers over 100 families. The church is located one mile and a half south of Whitesville.

Christian Church.—The first religious service of the denomination was held in 1833, at the house of Spencer Ford, in the northeastern part of the precinct, close to the Ohio County line. The first members who constituted the congregation were James Milton and wife, Sallie Milton, William Crawford and wife, Minor Ford and wife, Nancy Ford, Spencer and Sallie Ford, his wife, and Sarah Ford. These constituted the congregation in May, 1833. They held their meeting at the school and private houses till they were strong enough to build a church. The first church building was a hewed log house, 24 x 36 feet, erected at Boston. The first preaching was before the church was built, by William Ford and Samuel Helm. The dedication sermon was preached by Isaac Mulkey, a traveling evangelist.

The first preacher in the church was Minor Ford, who had charge of the congregation for six years. S. G. Marshall was the next preacher, who continued about seven years. When he first took charge of the congregation it had a membership of 150. The first Elders in church were William Crawford and Cornelius Westerfield. The first Deacons were James Milton and Minor Ford. Samuel Greer was the first clerk after the church was dedicated. The church remained at Boston till 1855, when it was moved to Whitesville. The church at Boston was known as the "Antioch Church." The first church building erected at Whitesville was in 1855. It was a frame building, 30 x 40 feet. The moving of the church to Whitesville occurred during Marshall's administration. There was a change made in the offices. James Milton still continued Elder, and the others were Joseph Sinnett, Robert Roby and John Helm. The Deacons were L. C. Anderson and Hayden Westerfield. L. C. Anderson acted as Clerk. The present building was erected in 1872-'3. The building committee were B. F. Ramsey, James A. Bartlett and Dr. Bedford.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Stone, of Illinois, who spent two weeks here holding revival meetings. The preacher in charge at that time was H. C. Ford. Size of the present building, 30 x 50. The present pastor of the church is John L. Bremer, who took charge of the congregation in November, 1882. The present Deacons are J. S. Helm, S. W. Bartlett and J. T. Bartlett. The Treasurer is S. W. Bartlett, and the Clerk, Isham Wells.

Bible Lodge, W. D. granted April 26, 1854. Organized June 22 1854. Officers:—Henry Whitely, W. M.; Felix G. Bannon, Sr. W.; Jacob Cooper, Jr. W.; Creed Burton, Sec.; Henry J. Cooper, Treas.; Edmund F. Smith, Sr. D.; Michael D. Wells, Jr. D.; Hardin Gregory, S. & T.; organized by John J. Daveiss and *Stephen F. Ogden*, *proxies for* the G. M. Chartered by the G. L. Aug. 31, 1854. Organized as Hodges' Lodge, No. 297, Sept. 23, 1854. Officers as above. Changed to A. G. Hodges' Lodge in October, 1874.

Present Officers:—J. W. Barrett, M.; Rev. F. P. Purcell, Sr. W.; B. F. Ramsey, Jr. W.; I. F. Wells, Treas.; J. W. Haynes, Sec.; D. T. Hays, Sr. D.; L. B. Wells, Jr. D.; J. M. Colyer, S. & T.

Whitesville Enterprise.—This interesting little sheet was issued in March, 1883, edited by one of Whitesville's enterprising citizens, J. W. Haynes. It is designed as a monthly paper, four pages of four columns each, and devoted to the interests of the people with whom it circulates.

Its first issue has been received with a great degree of pleasure.

ELECTIONS.

For politics of the parties, see Lower Town.

1840, Nov. 2: President—Harrison, 73; Van Buren, 36.

1848, Aug. 7: Governor—John J. Crittenden, 81; S. W. Powell, 58. Senator---George W. Triplett, 74; Cornelius Burnett, 69. Representative to Legislature—John Mc Farland, 71; W. H. Haws, 76. For Constitutional Convention, 107. For School Tax (two cents on $100), 90; against, 47.

1856, Aug. 4: Circuit Judge—Jesse W. Kincheloe, 30; James Stuart, 131. Commonwealth Attorney—B. H. Helm, 118. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 62; J. P. Thompson, 131. Sheriff—J. G. McFarland, 72; J. G. Harrison, 137.

1856, Nov. 4: President—Buchanan, 79; Fillmore, 131.

1857, Aug. 3: State Treasurer, J. H. Garrard, 87; T. L. Jones, 92. Congressman—J. L. Johnson, 106; S. O. Peyton; 100. Senator—W. B. Wall, 113; A. D. Cosby, 94. Representative to Legislature—T. J. Mc Lean, 103; F. M. Daily, 100.

1858, Aug. 2: Appellate Clerk—R. R. Revill, 67; G. R. McKee, 111. Commonwealth Attorney—Jesse Taylor, 64; C. C. Maxwell, 137. County Judge—L. D. Shepherd, 26; A. G. Botts, 118. County Clerk—S. Mc Clarty, 116; J. B. Watkins, 86. Sheriff—Jo. Veach, 89; John Locke, 144. County Attorney—J. Mc Henry, 94; H. E. Smith, 66. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 98. Surveyor—H. Scott, 126. Coroner—W. C. Norris, 105. For additional tax, 30; against, 135.

1859, Aug. 1: Governor—Beriah Magoffin, 96; J. F. Bell, 128. Congressman—S. O. Peyton, 97; James Jackson, 130. Representative to Legislature—G. Mc Farland, 109; Thomas Landrum, 127.

1860, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—Clinton Mc Clarty, 60; Leslie Combs, 66; R. R. Bolling, 3. Sheriff—Henry W. Scott, 79; John Locke, 152. County Attorney—J. R. Claybrook, 63; John H. Mc Henry, 45. Colonel—R. L. Boyd, 23; C. S. Throckmorton. Lieutenant-Colonel—J. P. Thompson, 54. For school tax, 126; against, 108. Constable—Ashby, 116; Glover, 37.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, 36; J. S. Jackson, 100.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 12; J. H. Garrard, 95: Senator—J. B. Vance, 66; Wm. Anthony, 139. Representative to Legislature—C. Y. Noel, 61; G. H. Yeaman, 145. Constable—J. S. Ashby, 93; A. N. Glover, 43.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 58. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 12; H. B. Wall, 114. Commonwealth Attorney, John Chapeze, 40; J. J. Harrison, 133. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 22; A. G. Botts, 86. Circuit Judge—Joseph Thomas, 101. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 97. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 133. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 87. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 22; V. L. Moseley, 85. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 89. Coroner—Joshua Hinds, 98.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeamans, 88; Edward R. Weir, 1.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 73.

1863, May 2: Justices—R. C. Barrett, 58; J. L. B. Shiveley, 78. Constable—J. S. Ashby, 41; Wm. E. Miller, 41.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—Thos. E. Bramlette, 111. Congressman--G. H. Yeaman, 110; J. H. McHenry, 56. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 122.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—A. J. McAtee, 8; J. G. Harrison, 51. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 34. Constable—A. N. Glover, 17; Terrell, 28.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 96; A. Lincoln, none.

1865, May 6: Constable—John R. Thompson, 26; Simon Crisp, 31.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman, Geo. H. Yeaman, 40; B. C. Ritter, 93. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 3; J. H. Garrard, 14. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 30. Representative to Legislature—Josiah Veach, 31; T. Maddux, 29. Coroner—A. M. Mayo, 11.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 75; A. Duval, 128. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 20; J. S. McFarland, 75; G. W. Triplett, 114. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 80; J. M. Hughes, 2; B. Duncan, 14; T. C. Jones, 99. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 95; E. A. Hathaway, 52. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 112; Thos. Crutcher, 28. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 158; J. J. Talbott, 3; J. Y. Moseley, 2.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 24; against, 117.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, 104. B. C. Ritter, 4; S. E. Smith, 4. Justices—R. C. Barrett, 119; J. Milton, 105; S. McClarty, 51. Constable—J. H. Boarman, 82; W. Purcell, 57.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—J. L. Helm, 99; W. B. Kinkead 34. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 71; J. L. Johnson, 78. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 51; L. P. Little, 47. Representative to Legislature—J. Veach, 53; J. W. Moseley, 106; H. C. McPherson, 31. Constable—J. W. Bowman, 122. D. H. Sebree, 90.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 182. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 171. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 125; M. S. Ogden, 105. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, 97; R. Y. Bush, 10; G. W. Swoope, 104. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 194. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 83; Wilfred Carico, 54.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 193; U. S. Grant, 15. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 190; Samuel Langley, 10.

1869, May 1: Constable—H. H. Burton, 93; J. W. Barrett, 87.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 101; E. R. Wing, 10. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 108. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 119; J. W. Gabbert, 9. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 100. For school tax, 5; against, 117.

1870, Aug 1: Appellate Judge—W. M. Lindsay, 159; R. K. Williams, 9. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 158. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 174; A. G. Botts, 8. County Clerk—F. Jones, 170; J. K. P. Moore, 8. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 168; S. H. Haynes, 8. Sheriff—W. H. Scott 170; T. Maddux, 8. Surveyor—J .W. Sutherland, 161; A. W. Mayo, 8. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 179; R. J. Wootton, 8. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 157; W. J. Littell, 9. Constable—J. W. Barrett, 93; Pius Howard, 48.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 66; M. J. Rook, 5.

1871, May 6: Justices—James C. Miller, 41; James Milton, 111; R. C. Barrett, 115. Constable—Pius Howard, 117.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 213; John M. Harlan, 31. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 55; S. H. Jesse, 194; F. H. Roberts, 17.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 82; J. G. McFarland, 153. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 155.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 109; U. S. Grant, 36; C. O'Conor, 1.

1873. May 3: Constable—W. Cate, 90; Solomon Conner, 73.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 98. Senator—E. Hawes, 66; G. W. Swoope, 129; G. W. Jolly, 6. Representative to Legislature—Ben Stout, 68; R. W. McFarland, 32; H. Megill, 20; H. T. Aud, 26. Justices—G. W. Litsey, 99; John L. Mattingly, 83.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 221. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 103; James Montgomery, 31; James Stuart, 92. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 116; Jo. Haycraft, 109. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 237. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 114; G. W. Jolly, 141. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 244. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 224. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 220. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 113. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 189. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 227.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 129; George Smith, 51. For license, 125; against, 59.

1875, May 5: Justices—H. A. Burton, 178; G. W. Litsey, 96 R. C. Barrett, 45; Wm. Harrison, 105; James Milton, 17. Constable—Webster Cate, 142; John Whelan, 78.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, 142; J. M. Harlan, 12. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 152; J. G. Ford, 123; A. J. Philpot, 36. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 130.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 93; J. A. Murray, 123. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 150; R. R. Coomes, 66. For road law, 10; against, 238. Constable—Ed. Brooks, 163; W. Cate, 79.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 215; R. B. Hayes, 25; G. C. Smith, 3. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 197; J. Z. Moore, 19.

1877, Aug. 6; State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 56; Isaac H. Trabue, 40. Senator—C. Griffith, 103; V. P. Stateler, 102. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 173; A. Craycroft, 169. Constable—J. W. Karn, 25; S. H. Norris, 92; W. Cate, 34; J. B. Whelan, 92.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hines, 196. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 141; Geo. W. Jolly, 133. County Attorney—John L. McFarland, 229. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 237. Sheriff—Ed. C. Davis, 209; E. S. Worthington, 5. Assessor—Gideon Allgood, 252; C. W. Thomas, 2. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 217. Coroner—J. W. Funk, 144. Justices—C. Watkins, 168; H. A. Burton, 197; W. G. Ragsdale, 110. Constable—J. B. Whelan, 192; W. H. Purcell, 50.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 66; Francis M. English, 7.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 125; C. W. Cook, 26; W. Evans, 7. Representative to Legislature—R. W. Mc Farland, 129; J. Rudy, 114; E. S. Worthington, 15; E. O'Flynn, 33. For Constitutional Convention, 29. For license, 43; against, 93.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—J. Stuart, 35; L. P. Little, 191. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe Noe, 105; Jo. Haycraft, 129. Circuit Clerk, F. F. Conway, 198. Sheriff--E. Davis, 198. Surveyor--E. Edwards, 194. Constable—Ellis Ragsdale, 211.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 173; J. A. Garfield, 18; J. B. Weaver, 14. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 160; C. W. Cook, 33.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 58. Senator—J. A. Munday, 63. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 91; G. V. Triplett, 60. Constable—J. W. Bartlett, 35. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 27. Coroner—J. B. Whelan, 51; P. W. Clark, 5.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 136. Appellate Clerk—T. J. Henry, 129; R. T. Jacob, 22. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 155. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 158. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 163. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 117; J. J. Christian, 32. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 144. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 140. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 169. For school-tax, 18; against, 142. Justices—A. Aud, 136; J. L. Mattingly, 91; Christopher Watkins, 106.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman--James F. Clay, 69; W. M. Fuqua, 2.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jeremiah Barnhill was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 15, 1818. His father, James Barnhill, was born in Virginia, and came to Woodford County, Ky., when a young man. He married Hannah Boone, who was born in the fort at Booneboro, Ky., and was a daughter of Josiah Boone. After Mr. and Mrs. James Barnhill were married they settled in Oldham County, Ky., and in the spring of 1824 came to Daviess County and settled on the farm now owned by their youngest son, Joseph Barnhill, in Boston Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill had a family of nine children. Jeremiah was the second son, and was but six years old when he came with his parents to Daviess County. In September, 1836, he married

Elizabeth A. Ware, a native of Shelby County, Ky., and a daughter of James and Anna (Garner) Ware. After his marriage he remained on the old homestead farm in Boston Precinct, until the spring of 1854, when he purchased his present farm in Boston Precinct. He and his wife have had four children, three living—James M., married Marian Harrison; Amadine A. A., married Joseph Taylor, who died in August, 1878, and she resides with her children in Masonville; Nicholas B., married Mary S. Harrison. Mrs. Barnhill died in 1848. Mr. Barnhill then married Mrs. Nancy M. Barnhill in April, 1849. She was the widow of James Barnhill, and by whom she had one daughter—Virginia A., wife of Elijah Lacklin. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill had three children—Malissa, married Phillip Lacklin; Louis D., and John W., a practicing physician at Newville. Mrs. Barnhill died in 1869. She was a member of the Baptist church, and her maiden name was Nancy Melvina Smizer. Mr. Barnhill married Mrs. Bettie Owen, Sept. 15, 1872. She was a native of Murray Precinct, born April 20, 1826, and a daughter of James and Nancy (Howard) Johnson. Mrs. Barnhill first married Richardson Owen, by whom she had one son—John J., who married Eliza Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Barnhill are both members of the Baptist church at Bethabra. He owns a fine farm of 170 acres, 110 under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Barnhill's grandfather, James Johnson, was also in the Revolutionary war. He lived to be 104 years old. Mr. Barnhill is of English and German descent.

Joseph Barnhill, born in Oldham County, Ky., June 29, 1821, was a son of James and Hannah (Boone) Barnhill. Joseph was the youngest son and seventh child of a family of nine children. He was about three years old when he came with his parents to Daviess County; he was but five years old when his father died. He then lived on the farm, with his mother. July 17, 1845, he married Siberi A. B. Martin, a native of Shelby County, Ky., born in 1825. She was a daughter of Mansfield and Susan (Cox) Martin, natives of Virginia. They came to Daviess County at an early day. He is still living, and although an old man is a good shot with a rifle to-day, and shoots squirrels out of the tallest trees and is pretty hard to beat at 100 yards. After his marriage Mr. Barnhill settled on the old homestead farm, where he still resides. He and wife have had a family of ten children—Menerva A., born June 16, 1846, married William A. Cook; Nancy, born

Oct. 23, 1847, died Sept. 8, 1865; Mary C., born Feb. 19, 1849, died in December, 1851; Drusilla, born May 19, 1851, married R. H. White; Susan H., born Oct. 28, 1852, died Feb. 10, 1873; Robert M., born Nov. 23, 1854, married Mary P. Harrison Nov. 16, 1882, a native of Daviess County, born Sept. 20, 1858 (he is a Mason and member of Joseph Branham Lodge, 436); Sarah E., born Aug. 21, 1857, married David Russell; Lucretia D., born Aug. 14, 1859; Malcena, born July 7, 1861, married J. V. Martin; Viola, born Nov. 7, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill and family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Barnhill owns a fine farm of 218 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English and German descent. He has held various local offices of trust and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Richard C. Barrett, born July 3, 1830, in Ohio County, Ky., is a son of Richard W. and Mary (Wedding) Barrett, natives of Maryland, who came to Ohio in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They had a family of eight children, three sons and two daughters now living. Mrs. Barrett died in June, 1844, and Mr. Barrett in October, 1859. When Richard C. was six years of age his parents moved to Daviess County and settled a mile and a quarter south of Whitesville. His educational advantages were limited, being confined to the early subscription schools. Nov. 15, 1855, he married Sarah A., daughter of Thomas H. Henton. After his marriage he worked on his father's farm about two years, and then, Feb. 14, 1858, moved to Whitesville. July 2, 1873, he went to Marshall County, Ky., returning to Whitesville, Feb. 22, 1874. In 1868 Mr. Barrett was admitted to the bar by Judge Martin H. Cofer, and has held a responsible position as legal adviser in this part of the county, having considerable practice in the Magistrates' Courts of Ohio and Daviess counties. Politically he was an early Whig, then affiliated a short time with the Know-Nothing party, and since that time has been a Democrat. In 1859 he was elected Magistrate of Daviess County, serving till 1873. In May, 1881, he was elected Police Judge of Whitesville, and was re-elected in August, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have had seven children, five now living—Searles D., Emmie D., Alaric, Sarah A. and Birchie. Their two eldest children died in infancy.

James A. Bartlett, son of William and Zilpha (Helm) Bartlett, was born May 9, 1832, in Shelby County, Ky. In 1842 his parents came to Daviess County and settled in Whitesville Precinct. His father died in 1850. His mother still lives with her son, James A., aged eighty-two years. There was a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Bartlett was previously married to Polly Helm, who died leaving a son and daughter. When fourteen years of age James A. went to Hardin County and lived with an uncle two years. Jan. 22, 1855, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Simmons, of Bullitt County. The first year after his marriage he rented a farm in Hardin County, and the following spring came to Daviess County. He remained here five or six years and then went to Shelby County and traded in stock a year. He then bought a farm in Ohio County and lived there six or eight years, when he traded it for a farm in Daviess County, which he sold in 1879 and bought the one where he now lives. He now owns 145 acres of fine land, under a good state of cultivation, about a half a mile west of Whitesville. Mr. Bartlett was reared a Baptist, and joined that church when a boy, but in 1857 severed his connection with it and joined the Christian church. Mrs. Bartlett was reared a Catholic, but joined the Christian church with her husband. They have had ten children, six of whom are now living--William L., Franklin W., Queen Ollie, Mary Magdalene, Ida and Orville A. William L. married Janie, daughter of Duncan Evans, and is a resident of this township. Politically Mr. Bartlett has always been a Democrat.

Samuel W. Bartlett, son of William and Zilpha (Helm) Bartlett, was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 5, 1829. His parents came to Daviess County when he was eleven years old. When he was eighteen years old he went to Hardin County and worked eight months at $8 per month. He then went to learn the saddler's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years with Silas Hart, and received $40 the first year, $50 the second, and $60 the third, together with his board. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he remained with Mr. Hart six months working for $20 per month. He then came to Whitesville and opened a shop, having a set of tools and $20 in money. In 1861 he bought a farm of sixty-two and a half acres, and two or three years after bought sixty-two and a half more, and again made an addition to it, till now he has 140 acres of good, well-improved land. He was married in 1854 to Catharine Harrison, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born May 20, 1835, and a daughter of William Harrison. Eleven children have been born to them, only seven now living—Julia A., born Oct. 23, 1858; Jane Lewis, born June 15, 1861; John R., born

Feb. 29, 1867; Mary B., born June 8, 1869; Samuel, born Aug. 6, 1873; Nora L., born Sept. 17, 1876; Waver, born Feb. 13, 1879. Franklin D., Richard A., Joseph W. and Cates are deceased. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Christian church.

Joseph F. Birkhead, son of Wesley and Nancy (Furman) Birkhead, was born in Daviess County, Ky., Dec. 18, 1833. When about two years of age his father died, leaving a family of six children. His mother afterward married James Lashbrook, by whom she had two daughters. She died in 1839. Left an orphan at the age of six, Joseph went to live with relatives, remaining with them till fifteen. He then commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade with Dr. William Duncan, working for him three years at $50 a year. In 1851 he came to Whitesville, and in partnership with Charles Brand opened a blacksmith shop. Two years later he sold out and built another shop, doing business alone till 1866 when he bought his farm, moving on it the first of March, though he still carried on his shop for three years. At the expiration of this time he sold out and devoted his entire time to farming. He now owns 194½ acres of fine land, with good improvements, two miles south of Whitesville. Feb. 8, 1861, he married Narcissa P. Moseley, a native of Daviess County, born Oct. 8, 1844. They have eight children—Catharine, wife of Silas Williams, born Feb. 18, 1862; Marietta, born May 21, 1864; Josey F., born Oct. 8, 1866; Nancy Ann, born May 8, 1869; Hetta L., born March 15, 1871; B. E., born Oct. 1, 1873; Albert and Alberta (twins), born May 12, 1878.

George Brooks, son of Philip and Susan (Fletcher) Brooks, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 2, 1815. When he was a boy his parents moved to Prince William County, Va., on the Potomac River, and lived ten years. They then went to Charles City County, on the James River. In 1836 the family came to Kentucky, and settled near Haynesville, Ohio County, where his father bought 100 acres. His mother died in Virginia, and his father brought four sons, a daughter and a niece to Kentucky with him. He kept house till all the children but one son had married and left him. He then sold his farm, and returned to Prince William County, Va., where he died in 1846. George Brooks is now the only living representative of his father's family. Jan. 19, 1843, he married Elizabeth Haynes, a daughter of John B. Haynes, born March 8, 1814. After his marriage he bought a farm of 191 acres, on the borders of Ohio County, where he lived thirty years. March 1, 1874, he sold his farm, and bought property in Whitesville, where he has since resided. Mr. Brooks has been a hard-working man, and is an upright and well respected citizen. For the past ten years he has been unable to perform any manual labor, on account of rheumatism and an injury received by his horse running away. His wife is also an invalid from rheumatism, having been confined to her bed for the past six years. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have four children—Edwin M., of Owensboro; Estelle, wife of W. A. Johnson, of Terre Haute, Ind.; A. P. and D. F., twins, both in business in Whitesville. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been members of the Baptist church over forty years. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1854 he joined the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of A. G. Hodges' Lodge, No. 297, at Whitesville.

Horace Burton, born Jan. 9, 1815, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of Bassett and Polly (Carter) Burton, both natives of Virginia, his father born Feb. 24, 1787, and his mother Feb. 2, 1783. They were married in Ohio County, Ky., and settled on Adams Fork. They came to Daviess County in 1811, where Mr. Burton died Aug. 22, 1832, and his wife July 21, 1867. They had a family of eight children—Creed, Elisha, Lindsay, Horace, Addison, Almira, Satira and Catharine. Creed, Horace, Addison and Catharine are the only ones now living. Horace received a limited education, and resided at home till his majority. He then took charge of the farm. October, 1837, he married Mary Ann, daughter of James and Mary S. Miller, early settlers of the county. In 1840 he bought a piece of land about four miles from home, but only lived there about two years, as, at the death of one sister and the marriage of another, his mother wanted him to return home. The land was therefore divided, and Mr. Burton took possession of the homestead farm, where he still resides. He owns 260 acres in this tract, and forty-four and a half in the flats of Panther Creek. He has been an earnest worker in the Baptist church since 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have had five children, but one now living—Almarinda C., died Oct. 30, 1857, aged seventeen years, one month, and seventeen days; Mary Almedia, died May 26, 1857, aged thirteen years, nine months and twenty-six days; Allen Bird, died March 21, 1864, aged seven years, one month and twenty-nine days; Alice, wife of S. E. Haynes, died Feb. 28, 1880; James Bassett, born Aug. 26, 1851, married Mary Mobberly, and is living on the homestead farm. Aug. 22, 1867, Mr. Burton's house was destroyed by fire; loss, $3,000, but he immediately erected his present house, which is an improvement in some respects over the old one.

Charles Christian was born Feb. 8, 1827, in Daviess County. His father, James Christian, was born in Virginia, in June, 1800, and came to Kentucky when eleven years of age, with his father, and settled in Ohio County. When eighteen years of age he came to Daviess County. He was married in his twentieth year to Mary, daughter of Joseph Wilcher. She was a native of Virginia, born in September, 1800, and came to Kentucky when seventeen years of age. Mr. Christian died Jan. 1, 1850, and Mrs. Christian in October, 1874. They had a family of seven children—Lawson, Joseph, Mildred Levina, Charles, Mary Ann, Drury and Elizabeth. Charles, Drury and Mary Ann are the only ones now living. The two former are residents of Daviess County, the latter of Illinois. Charles Christian was married May 10, 1849, to Clarissa Hendricks, a native of Daviess County, born Oct. 3, 1832. They have eleven children—James William, Joseph Powell, Mary Frances, Lewis Riley, Eliza Ellen, George Washington, Warner Crow, Armacinda, Harriet Jane, Charles Franklin and General Lafayette. They have lost two children—John Finley and an infant son. Mr. Christian has a fine farm of 276 acres, a portion of it part of the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Christian and three of their children are members of the Baptist church, at Bell's Run, Ohio County.

Henry J. Cooper was born in Daviess County, Ky., Dec. 14, 1821. His father, John Cooper, was born in South Carolina, in 1781. He married Elizabeth H. Jourdan, a native of Virginia, and in 1815 came to Kentucky, and settled in Breckinridge County, but in 1816 came to Daviess County, locating on a tract of 381 acres, where he lived till his death, May 29, 1852. Mrs. Cooper died in May, 1858. There was a family of seven children, four now living. Henry C. lived with his father till his marriage, Nov. 28, 1844, to Matilda Isabel, daughter of R. W. Barrett. He then went to farming for himself, having bought seventy-seven acres of the old Jonathan Ward farm, where he lived till 1858. His wife died Nov. 15, 1858, leaving five children—Mary E., wife of Henry Bray; John, married Sarah E. Barrett; JuliaAnn, Richard T. (deceased), and Matilda Isabel. After the death of his father Mr. Cooper bought 197 acres of the homestead, where he now lives. Feb. 22, 1859, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas C. Hagan. They have five children—Tabitha Jane, Sarah Ellen (wife of James Wimsett), Jacob Henry, Rachel Cyrilla and George Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and seven of their children are members of the Catholic church.

T. Crigler, M. D., was born Nov. 23, 1846, in Bullitt County, Ky. His father was James Crigler, a native of Virginia, who emigrated from that State to Bullitt County, Ky., with his parents when he was about twelve or fifteen years of age. He was married to Cynthia A. Duvall, of Nelson County, who lived but three or four years after their maraiage when she died, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter, one son having since died. Mr. Crigler was married again to Mrs. Eliza (Wilson) Shane, a widow, who died in 1850, leaving two children, of whom Dr. Crigler is the only one living. Mr. Crigler died November, 1879, in Bullitt County, Ky., where he has always made his home. Dr. Crigler was reared in Bullitt County, and lived with his father till he was twenty-five years old. He was educated in the common schools of his county, and at the Cecilian College in Hardin County, Ky. He began his medical studies in 1872 with Dr. J. E. Edelen, then of Bullitt County. In the winter of 1874-'5 he attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville, and again during the winter of 1875-'6, graduating from this institution March, 1876. In the spring of 1876 he located in Whitesville, Daviess County, and began the practice of medicine and is now one of the successful members of his profession. In November, 1882, he became a member of the Catholic church. He was married in 1875 to Louisa Henderson, daughter of David Henderson, of Bullitt County, Ky. They have one daughter—Jennie.

Francis M. Daly, M. D. (deceased), born Jan. 8, 1822, in Fayette County, Ky., is a son of Lawrence and Ann (Beard) Daly, both of Irish descent. He was the fifth of a family of ten children. His education was received in Lexington, where he lived till twenty-five years of age. In the fall of 1845 he came to Daviess County, and in 1847 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Haynes at Masonville. He attended his first medical lectures at Louisville Medical College during the session of 1848–'9, and again during 1849–'50, graduating in February, 1850. He began the practice of medicine in Masonville, and in February, 1851, located at Whitesville. In 1852 he bought a farm a mile and a half south of Whitesville, where he lived four years; then moved to a farm four miles from Owensboro, where he lived two years. During this time he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent the county in the State Legislature. On his return from Frankfort he sold his farm and moved to Masonville, and about eight months later moved back to Whitesville, where he remained four or five years. In March, 1861, he sold his property here and moved to Fayette County, where he practiced his profession and also carried on a blacksmith and wagon shop. In 1864 he returned to Whitesville, and in 1867 bought the farm below the village where he formerly lived. In December, 1870, he sold the place and moved to Louisiana. In February, 1872, returned and again bought his old farm, where he lived till his death, Nov. 20, 1872. Dr. Daly was a good physician, and always had a large practice. He was married May 6, 1846, to Narcissa P., daughter of Dr. Samuel Haynes. Their children are—Anna, wife of Richard Milton; Lawrence, deceased; Sarah E.; Eamilus C., married Narcissa P. Rhodes; Joseph A.; Mary B., wife of Lewis Yewell; Artie Marietta, Hamilton H. and Francis Mc. Mrs. Daly and family are living on the homestead farm.

Isaac E. Day, born Sept. 10, 1815, in Grayson County, Ky., is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Brooks) Day, natives of Virginia. His parents came to Kentucky with a family of six children, and settled first in what is now Hardin County, and two or three years later went to Grayson County, where his father died, at the age of eighty-four years, and his mother a few years later, at about the same age. There was a family of seventeen children, twelve sons and five daughters; two pairs of twins—two sons and two daughters. Isaac E. was next to the youngest and one of the twin sons. In the spring of 1839 he came to Daviess County and settled in Boston Precinct, first working a few months on the farm of Creed Burton, and then clerking in his store in Boston. During the summer of 1841 he went to Knottsville and assisted in opening a store there, returning to Boston in the fall. He was appointed Constable by the County Court, serving two years. He bought a farm of 105 acres in Boston Precinct, afterward increasing it to 130 acres, where he still lives. Jan. 13, 1842, he married Paulina T. Roseberry; a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and a daughter of Charles Roseberry. They have had three children—Eliza Ann, married Webster Cate and resides near Henderson, Ky.; a son died at the age of nineteen years, and one died in infancy. They have reared two adopted children, only one now living.

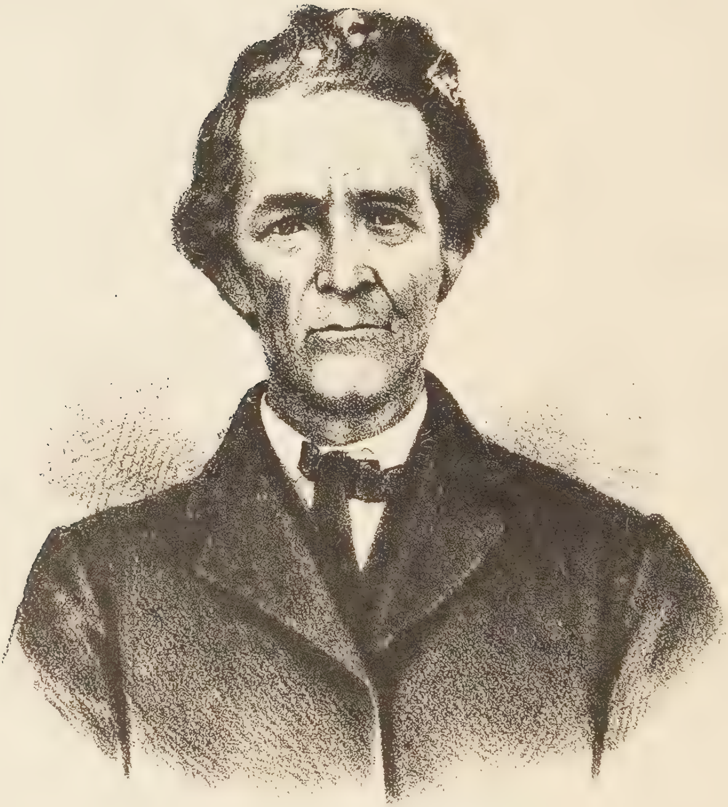
William N. Dunn is a son of William H. Dunn, who was born in King and Queen County, Va., near Rappahannock River, in 1801. He came from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Montgomery County, and there was married to Susan Ann Dunikee, who was a native of Kentucky. He remained there for several years, and opened in business in a small place called Ticktown. Here he opened a hotel and ran it a few years. He was born of wealthy parents, his father, Newbald Dunn, being a large planter in Virginia. William H. Dunn was well started in life, and on three different times received slaves from his father's plantation, being brought here from Virginia. Owing to misfortunes in life he died a poor man. In 1828 he moved to Daviess County and remained here about five years when he bought a farm in Ohio County, near the line of Hancock and Daviess counties, known as the John Shively farm. He lived here about ten years and then sold his farm and moved to Hancock County where he lived the remainder of his life. He died at his son-in-law's in Spencer County, Ind., in March, 1858. Mrs. Dunn died May 7, 1867, at her youngest son's, Francis M. Dunn, in Hancock County, and was buried in the cemetery at Hawesville. They reared nine children, five sons and four daughters. They also lost one son, who died in infancy. William N. Dunn, the eighth child of his father's family, was born in Daviess County, June 6, 1837, on a place then called the Alex. McDaniel farm, between Pellville and Knottsville. He was raised in the county and lived with his father till he was nearly twenty years of age. He was married Nov. 11, 1856, to Eliza Jane Stinnett, daughter of Joel Stinnett, an old settler of Daviess County. After he was married he rented a farm about two miles south of Pellville, Daviess County, and worked it for three years. He then moved six miles southwest of Pellville, on what is known as the Jack Stout farm, where he remained three years. In the fall of 1862 he purchased his present place and moved on to it April 4, 1863, where he has resided since. In October, 1877, Mr. Dunn, with his entire family, united with the Baptist church at Whitesville, J. D. Arnold pastor of the church at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have had sixteen children born to them, only three of whom are living—James Wesley, born Feb. 14, 1858; Mary Elizabeth, born May 26, 1861; John William, born Jan. 23, 1863. They have had the sad misfortune to lose thirteen of their children, the most of them dying in infancy, and two at the ages of ten and twelve years respectively.

Rev. Joseph P. Ellis, third son and fourth child of William and Rebecca Ellis, was born Oct. 18, 1811. His parents were born and reared in the city of Richmond and came to Kentucky early in the present century, buying a farm in Shelby County, near the old Dover Church. They had a family of six sons and six daughters. Old Dover Church was named by his parents and grandparents in honor of the church in Virginia from which they came. Joseph P.'s early education was obtained in the old log schoolhouse. He attended school seven years, twelve months in the year, beginning when seven years old, S. H. Maddux, an old Virginia Baptist, being the teacher. When in his fifteenth year, May 31, 1826, he lost his mother. Before her death she called him to her and made him promise to seek religion and meet her in heaven, but it was not till the 16th of July following that he finally yielded and felt that his sins were forgiven. At that time he was very desirous of uniting with the church, but not carrying out his desire, he grew weaker in the faith and finally abandoned the idea till he should grow older. His father married Miss Elizabeth Miller, a woman in every way adapted to perform the duties she had assumed, and in the fall of 1829, having sold his farm in Shelby County, removed to Daviess County, and settled in the dense forest, unbroken save by the Litchfield road from Owensboro, which was opened the spring before. They arrived here on Joseph's birthday. All hands went to work and in a short time had the ground ready to erect a building, and by calling help from the nearest neighbors soon after had a house to shelter them. The next season they managed to raise enough to live on, and by dint of hard work improved the land till they were able to live in comfort, Joseph remaining at home till he was twenty-two years of age. In the fall of 1833 he and a sister returned to their native county on a visit and he made arrangements to stay a year and attend to the business of an old acquaintance. In the summer of 1834 he went to work for Daniel Conley in the neighborhood of Buffalo Lick church, of which his employer was a member. In July the church at Bethel held a series of meetings for several days. His employer attended them and on his return would urge him to go, but he would put him off, telling him the wheat needed his attention. One Saturday about one o'clock his employer came riding up and found that the wheat was all in the shock, and the hands lying idle under the shade trees. He ordered them to get ready to go to church with him at four o'clock. When on his way for his horse the questions, Where are you going? and What are you going for? were constantly suggested to Joseph's mind till he was distressed, and he was so impressed with the necessity of prayer that he remembered nothing till he found himself riding up to the house and rejoicing aloud. The family rushed out to see what was the matter. He had no difficulty in telling them as he had had the same happy feelings eight years before. He told the Deacon all his previous experience, beginning with his promise to his dying mother, and that night presented himself for membership in the church and was baptized the next day. In 1840 he was licensed to preach. In 1842 he became the pastor of Bell's Run church, and not long after was called to the pastorate of Mt. Pleasant church, Ohio County, receiving a salary of about $20 per year. In 1844 he accepted the pastorate of Panther Creek church, remaining with them till 1857 and receiving an average salary of $18 a year. During this time the membership increased from 90 to 200. In 1873 he returned to this church and served them five years, with a salary of $100 a year. In 1849 he took charge of Bethabra church and was their pastor eight years, receiving $36 a year. At this time he was appointed by the Daviess County Mission Board, missionary in her field. From 1873-'75 he was pastor of the Bethabra church, retaining a salary of $240 a year. From 1867-'70 he was pastor of Zion Church. In 1854 he organized the church at Whitesville and was its pastor several years. During his pastorate of forty-five years he has baptized hundreds, and has seen new churches planted and grow where a few years ago it was a wilderness. Sixteen new churches have been built in the field of his labors and he has laid hands on sixteen young ministers. He was married in September, 1835, to Jane Taylor, of Ohio County. They have had two sons and five daughters. All grew to maturity, and became members of the Baptist church, Mr. Ellis baptizing his wife and the most of his children. His eldest daughter, Sallie M., died June 6, 1870. The rest of his children are married and settled near the old homestead. Mr. Ellis has seventeen grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Luther C. Ellis was born in Ohio County, Feb. 10, 1838, and is the second son of the Rev. J. P. Ellis. He attended the neighborhood schools during three months in a year, for a few years, and acquired a fair education, considering the advantages offered him. When he was twenty years old he went to Illinois, and remained ten months. He then returned to his home and stayed with his father till the war. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Johnson, mustered into service at Slaughterville, Webster Co., Ky., and attached to General Morgan's command. The principal engagements he was in were

Madisonville, Ky.; Uniontown, where 387 Union prisoners were taken; McMinnville, Tenn.; Snow's Hill, Tenn.; Liberty, Tenn.; Milton Tenn., together with several skirmishes. At Ashbysburg, Ky., in 1862, he, being in the town, was taken prisoner by a body of soldiers entering the town, and taken to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he was confined three months, when he was exchanged. He then rejoined his regiment and remained with it about eight months. While confined at Johnson's Island he was taken sick, and not recovering, after his exchange, he obtained an unlimited furlough and returned to Kentucky. He went to Hancock County, near Hawesville, where he remained till 1869. He was married Jan. 10, 1865, to Amanda Estes, who was born in Hancock County, daughter of John M. Estes. .In the fall of the same year he was married Mr. Estes purchased a farm in Hancock County, where he lived till 1869. His wife died Sept. 15, 1869, leaving one son, John P. Ellis. After the death of his wife, Mr. Ellis sold his farm and came to Daviess and purchased his present place of 150 acres, adjoining that of his father's. He was married again, Feb. 1, 1871, to Sarah E. Stinnett, daughter of Joel Stinn tt, of Daviess County. They have two children—Joel R,, born May 16, 1873, and Jessie B., born Dec. 15, 1879. In 1878. Mr. Ellis united with the Baptist church, at Whitesville, his wife also being a member of the same church.

Thomas C. Floyd, born in Marion County, Ky., May 8, 1849, was a son of Zachariah D. and Mary J. (Gregory) Floyd, of the same county. They moved to Daviess County in October, 1855, and located in Whitesville. His father was a mechanic by trade, and died Sept. 6, 1879. Mrs. Floyd is still living, in her fifty-third year. They had two sons—Thos. C. and Hardin L. Thos. Floyd came to Whitesville with his parents when he was six years old; was educated here, and began in business for himself March 1, 1877. He opened a confectionery store on the north side of Main street, and was appointed Postmaster of Whitesville at the same time. In the fall of 1880 he opened a general store, where he is now doing business. When he first started in business he had comparatively nothing, and has met with a decided success. He has always been attentive to business and has not lost a day since he began. He was married Sept. 19, 1878, to Miss Rosa Mattingly, daughter of J. L. Mattingly, of Whitesville. They have two children—Ada and Virgie.



Isaac E. Day

George W. Hagan, son of Thomas C. and Tabitha (Wedding) Hagan, was born Oct. 14, 1828, in Nelson County, Ky , and in the spring of 1829 his parents came to Daviess County and settled near Whitesville. His father was a Catholic and took an active part in the establishment of the first church in this precinct. He died in March, 1876, his wife preceding him in October, 1860. They had a family of nine children. George W. was married in February, 1851, to Lucinda Van Russelberg, a native of Daviess County, born Nov. 9, 1831, a daughter of P. J. Van Russelberg After his marriage he bought a farm in Ohio County where he lived five years, and then sold it and bought the one where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan have had fourteen children, eleven now living, seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Hagan is a member of the Catholic church.

Caleb Hale, M. D., born May 2, 1835, in Ohio County, Ky.; son of Caleb and Sallie (Huff) Hale. His father was born in Virginia, and settled in Ohio County, Ky., in 1806, where he was married, his wife being a daughter of Charles Huff, native of Mercer County, Ky. Both parents died in Ohio County, the father at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother at the age of sixty-seven years. They reared a family of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom two of the daughters afterward died; among the sons two of them have become practicing physicians--Josiah Hale, of Owensboro, and Caleb Hale, of Whitesville. Dr. Hale, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Ohio County. His education was commenced in the common district schools, but completed at Hartford, Ohio County, and Calhoon, McLean County, principally at the latter place. He began his medical studies in his sixteenth year, with his brother Josiah, who was then practicing in Ohio County. He took his first course of medical lectures at the Louisville University, in 1852, and graduated from this institution during the session of 1857-'8. He first began the practice of medicine in his twentieth year, at Fordsville, Ohio Co., Ky., before graduating. In 1859 he moved to Yelvington, Daviess County; remained there, however, only a short time, when he moved to Calhoon, McLean County, where he stayed one year. In 1861 he came to Whitesville, where he has been engaged in the active practice of medicine ever since. When he was in his seventeenth year he united with the Baptist church. In 1856 he became identified with the Masonic order, the Fordsville Lodge, Ohio County. He has been successful in his professional duties, and has had as large a practice as any man of his age in the county. He was married in 1856 to Sarah F. May, daughter of Isaac May, of Ohio County. They have had five children—Laura, deceased, wife of Rev. R. S. Fleming, who died leaving two little sons; Sue, Mattie, Sallie, and Virdie, who was drowned at the age of two years.

Meredith W. Hamilton, born Dec. 22, 1838, in Ohio County, Ky., is a son of Samuel and Louisa (Crow) Hamilton. He is the third of a family of nine children, six of whom are now living. His father died in 1852, and his mother is living with a daughter in Ohio County. His educational advantages were limited, being confined to the country schools. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Nashville, Fort Anderson, and numerous skirmishes, and was mustered out in August, 1864. In 1866 he married Dielan, daughter of George Stephens, and went to farming on the old homestead, remaining there till 1874, when he sold his farm, and bought one of ninety-nine acres in Daviess County. In February, 1883, he sold this place, and bought the farm where he now resides, of 112 acres, lying just outside of Whitesville. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have one daughter—Mary Margaret. They are members of the Catholic church.

Charles L. Haynes, born March 13, 1826, in Ohio County, Ky., is a son of John B. and Rhoda (Huff) Haynes. He was the youngest of a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. His mother died in 1845, and his father during the war. Charles L. lived at home till after the death of his mother, and then went to Grayson County and lived with a brother two years. In 1849 he married Arena McBroom, a native of Daviess County, and settled on a farm in Ohio County on the borders of Daviess. In 1874 he came to Whitesville. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, one of whom is deceased.

Henry R. Head, born in Knottsville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Aug. 31, 1833, is a son of William and Hannah (Adams) Head, natives of Nelson County, Ky. His father died in 1838, and his mother in 1858. They had a family of twelve children, ten now living. Henry was but five years old when his father died, and when sixteen he began life for himself by working on a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, General Morgan's command. He was captured in 1862 at Hawesville, Ky., and taken to Jeffersonville penitentiary, where he remained about a week, and was taken to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and kept two weeks. He was then taken to Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, and confined three months, and was then exchanged. He went to Cairo, and from there to Vicksburg, where he joined his command. From there he went to Mobile, then to Nashville, Tenn.; was in the engagement there. He was taken sick with the measles, and off duty two months. His next engagement was at McMinnville, Tenn.; thence to Snow Hill, Bowling Green, Ky., and Bardstown; was with Morgan in his raids in this part of the country. In 1863, when Morgan crossed the Ohio, Mr. Head went back and joined Bragg's forces, and after a month went to Louisville and surrendered to the Federal forces, and was released by taking the oath of allegiance, and giving a bond of $3,000. In 1867 he was married to Elizabeth Rhodes. They have one son—James E., born March 4, 1868. In 1868 he bought his farm near Whitesville, where he still resides. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is a member of the Whitesville church.

James F. Hite, son of J. R. and Elizabeth (Evans) Hite, was born Dec. 17, 1843, in Oldham County, Ky. His parents were both natives of Jefferson County. His father was born Jan. 31, 1824, and his mother April 25, 1825. They were married March 27, 1845, and removed to Oldham County, where they lived three years, and then came to Daviess County, landing in Owensboro Nov. 8, 1848. They located about seventeen miles east of Owensboro, where Mr. Hite bought a farm of 280 acres. Mrs. Hite died April 3, 1856, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter. In 1858 Mr. Hite married Dora, daughter of John Cabo They had four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Hite resided on his farm, with the exception of three years, till after the death of his second wife, in 1875. He now resides with his son, James F. When fourteen years of age James F. Hite left home to earn his own livelihood, and worked for his uncle, B. S. Allen, till 1863, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, in General Forrest's command. He was in actual service only two or three months, as he was captured by the Union forces in Butler County, Ky., the year he enlisted. He was in prison about four months, and was released by giving bonds for $5,000, and paying $1,000, his grandfather, Francis Evans, paying the ransom money. He was released on condition that he remain North till the close of the war, which he did, returning to Kentucky by permission ot

Governor Palmer, after Lee's surrender. He went to his uncle's, B. S. Allen's, remaining there till 1866, when he commenced going to school, and four years later commenced to teach a country school in Hancock County. In the latter part of 1876 he commenced business life, and, with W. Ford, opened a dry-goods and general store at Pleasant Ridge. While teaching school Mr. Hite spent leisure time in the study of pharmacy with Dr. J. W. Ellis, of Masonville, and at the end of a year in the dry-goods business he opened a drug store in Pleasant Ridge. In September, 1878, he bought the drug store of Mullen & Haynes, of Whitesville, and is now one of the enterprising and successful business men of the place. Mr. Hite is a member of the Baptist church, and Superintendent of the Whitesville Sunday-school. May 21, 1872, he married Sarah Mobberly, a native of Daviess County, and a daughter of Peyton Mobberly. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

Albert G. Howard was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 8, 1813. His parents were Edward and Frances (Adams) Howard, natives of Virginia. They have a family of eight children, Albert J. being the seventh. When four years old his father died. He then lived on the farm with his mother in Lawrence County, Ohio, until sixteen, when he went to Louisville, Ky., to his brother, Thomas J. Howard, who was running a bakery there. Albert G. learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1835, when some twenty-two years old, he went to New York City, and soon after shipped as a sailor on a surveyor's expedition to South America and remained one year, when, owing to ill health, he quit the sea. He went to Charleston, S. C., and worked four months at his trade. He then went to Columbia and remained four months, then to Nashville, Tenn., and remained two months, when he came on a visit to his brother, Thomas J. Howard, who had removed to Daviess County, Ky. He was persuaded by his brother to locate here. He remained with his brother one year. He married Sarah A. Shoemaker, June 12, 1845. After his marriage Mr. Howard settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct. Remained some twelve years, then settled on a farm in Upper Town Precinct, on the Litchfield road, eight miles east of Owensboro, and remained until February, 1877, when he settled on his present farm in Boston Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Baptist church. They have had a family of fifteen children, twelve living—Cynthia G., born June 6, 1846, is unmarried, and is teaching a school at Yelvington,

Yelvington Precinct; Martha N., born April 26, 1847, is the wife of the Rev. W. H. Dawson, Baptist minister, and resides in Yelvington; Emily L., born Nov. 20, 1850, is the wife of L. D. Florrence; Samuel W., born Aug. 17, 1852, is unmarried, and is a practicing physician at Utah, Utah Territory; Nancy M., born Aug. 1, 1854, died an infant; Mary U. and William R. (twins) were born Aug. 17, 1855 (Mary is the wife of Thomas L. Kirk, and resides in South Hampton, Upper Town Precinct. They have one son—Charles L., born April 10, 1878. William R. is unmarried, and resides on the old homestead with his parents); Sarah A., born Oct. 31, 1858, died June 15, 1877; Anna L., born Oct. 15, 1860, is unmarried and resides with her parents; Thomas M. and Price E. (twins) were born April 22, 1862 (Thomas M. is in Minneapolis, employed by the railroad company in repairing telegraph lines; Price E. is in the gold mines of Old Mexico); Eleanor, born Sept. 14, 1865; Gertrude, born Feb. 6, 1868, and James E., born April 30, 1869, all reside with their parents. Mr. Howard owns a fine farm of 100 acres, seventy under cultivation. He and wife are leading and representative members of the Baptist church. They joined the Bethabra church in 1843. Mr. Howard in politics was first a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its strongest supporters. He is a fair-minded, honest-hearted gentleman. He is of English descent. The first of the Howards came from England, and were among the first settlers of Virginia. Mrs. Howard was born in Shelby County, Va., Sept. 19, 1827, and was a daughter of Price E. and Cynthia (Patman) Shoemaker, natives of Virginia, who settled in Daviess County in 1828. They had a family of fourteen children.

Milton E. Jones was born Aug. 16, 1837, in Daviess County, about a mile from where he now resides. His father, William W. Jones, was a native of Virginia, born in 1814. His grandfather, Richard Jones, came to Kentucky at an early day and settled in Shelby County, and in 1832 came to Daviess County, locating in Masonville Precinct. William W. was the eldest of a family of seven children. He lived with his father till his marriage, in 1836, to Eleanor Bristow, a native of Shelby County, and a daughter of Jasper Bristow. After his marriage he settled on the farm where his son James R. now resides, and where he lived till his death. He died January, 1870, and his wife Jan. 12, 1876. They had a family of seven children, all now living except one daughter who died at the age of two years. Milton E. had very little opportunity of attending school. He was married May 12, 1859, to Cataline Persell, a native of Daviess County and a daughter of William Persell. In December, 1859, he bought a farm of 150 acres, where he still resides. In 1853 he united with the Bethabra Baptist church, and in 1880 transferred his membership to the Bell's Run Baptist church in Ohio County. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have ten children—Lucy E., wife of J. S. Martin; John W., married Mattie King; William R., married Belle Halstead; Beauregard D., James C., Jasper T., Reuben O., Lear A., Cora E. and Charles McC.

William H. Karn (deceased), born April 8, 1820, in Daviess County, was a son of Christopher and Leah (Boone) Karn. He was reared to manhood on the place, and was married Feb. 9, 1842, to Sallie Jackson. Mrs. Karn is a daughter of George Jackson, and was born in this county, and reared within five miles from where she now lives. After his marriage, by request of his father, William remained with him on the place till his death, which occurred in September, 1841. The estate was divided among the heirs, and the homestead place was left to William. During the war he was Captain of the State Guards, and served almost through the entire war. He was appointed by the Government Captain of the company; was in several skirmishes, and was wounded during one of the engagements at Slate Riffle, on Rough Creek, in Ohio County. A ball entered his body just under his left shoulder blade and lodged there, where it ever afterward remained. In consequence of this he always had poor health. He was a faithful man to his country, and never flinched from duty in the hour of peril. After the war closed he returned to his home and carried on the duties of the farm till the time of his death. He died April 9, 1882, after having lived sixty-two years on the place where he was born. The place is now in the possession of his widow, who with her only daughter is living there. Mrs. Karn is the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters—Almina, deceased wife of William Bristow, who died leaving two children; Nancy E., wife of Richard Luckett, and the mother of three children; Josiah, married Julia Massey; Granville, married Elizabeth Jackson; George, James and Thomas are single. William Karn was a highly respected citizen of the community, a strictly upright and honest man.

William R. Knox, M. D., was born Jan. 18, 1826, in Shelby County, Ky. His father, Samuel Knox, M. D., was born in Ireland, Dec. 5, 1799, and came to America in 1820. He was married March 10, 1820, just before starting for America, to Elizabeth Rogers, who was born July 28, 1794. He graduated from the medical college of London, England, in 1820, and was appointed to the position of surgeon in the British navy, resigning to come to the United States. He settled in Shelby County, Ky., where he practiced medicine till his death, March 6, 1855. His wife died July 20, 1859. William R. is the fourth of a family of ten children. He has a twin brother living in Lewisport. When twelve years of age he went to Shelbyville to attend school, and when nineteen commenced the study of medicine with his father. In 1847 he entered the Louisville Medical College, graduating in 1849. He commenced the practice of his profession in Chaplin, Ky., remaining there about a year and a half. In 1850 he went to Kansas City, Mo., and in the spring of 1851 came to Daviess County and settled in Whitesville where he now has a good practice. His brother, James B., came here with him and remained three years, when he went to Philadelphia to attend medical lectures. At that time Dr. Haynes, of Masonville, was the only physician in this part of the county. Dr. Knox was married Jan. 4, 1855, to Sallie A. Milton, daughter of James Milton, who was born opposite Dr. Knox's residence, April 15, 1839. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, James S., is a physician, having graduated from the Louisville Medical College in the spring of 1882. A brother, Marcus L., was a surgeon on the steamship Pemgrem, U. S. navy, during the late war and lost his hearing in the service. He died at the residence of Dr. Knox, May 20, 1873.

Geo. W. Litsey was born June 29, 1839, in Grayson County, Ky. His father was Davis Litsey, a native of the same county. His grandfather, John Litsey, was from Washington County, Ky., and settled in Grayson County at an early date, and in 1851 moved to Washington County, Iowa, where he lived till his death. Davis Litsey was a farmer in Grayson County. He married Rebecca Day, a native of Grayson County, daughter of Joseph Day. They had six children—James, George W., John T., Susan, Squire (deceased) and Mollie. Mrs. Litsey is still living in Hart County, Ky., with her daughter Mollie, wife of Henry Wheeler. Mr. Litsey died in the winter of 1863. Geo. W. Litsey was reared in Grayson County, and lived with his father till 1856. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1856 went to Bewleyville, Breckinridge Co., Ky., where he worked at his trade nearly two years. In October, 1858, he came to Daviess County and settled in Whitesville, and in 1863 bought the property where he now lives. In 1859 he began work at his trade with Birkhead & Ramsey. A short time after he bought Mr. Ramsey's interest and shortly after bought Mr. Birkhead's interest in the shop and carried on the business himself till 1877. In January of this year Mr. Litsey was stricken with a paralytic stroke which unfitted him for business, and the greater part of the time since he has been nearly helpless. Up to the time of his misfortune he has been a hard-working man. In 1877 he became a member of the Baptist church, and since then has been a strict adherent to his religious principles. He was married in July, 1863, to Luticia Gist, daughter of John A. Gist. Mrs. Litsey was born in Daviess County, Dec. 20, 1843. Seven children have been born to them—Richard L., born April 25, 1864, died Dec. 23, 1864; Junius, born Dec. 9, 1865; Alice, born Feb. 20, 1867, died May 20, 1867; Rosallie, born April 20, 1868; Ollie, born April 9, 1871, died Jan. 24, 1872; Ettie Delia, born Oct. 9, 1872; Fred Irwin, born Sept. 15, 1874.

Thomas H. Lloyd was born Sept. 1, 1827, in Rockingham County, N. C. His father, William Lloyd, was also born in the same county, in August, 1792. He was married in North Carolina, Sept. 4, 1818, to Mary King, who was born in Rockingham County, May 24, 1798. In 1832 he came to Kentucky, and settled in Breckinridge County, on a farm, where he resided about two years, when he moved across the line into Grayson County, where he died, near the falls of Rough Creek, May 10, 1853. His widow is still living in Breckinridge with one of her married daughters. They reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters to be grown, of whom all are living with the exception of the oldest and the fifth child. Thomas H. Lloyd was about five years old when his father moved to Kentucky. He received a common education of what could be had at that time, and lived with his father till he was twenty-two years of age. He was married in Ohio County, Dec. 23, 1851, to Missouri C. Roach, a second cousin of his, who was born in North Carolina, a daughter of James Roach, who settled from Rockingham County, N. C., in Ohio County, Ky. After his marriage he lived in Grayson County, where he purchased his father's old farm, and lived on it till 1864. His wife died June 8, 1862, leaving five children—James W., Thomas H., John H., Mary

E. and Theophilus (deceased). Mr. Lloyd was married again in Litchfield, Grayson County, Aug. 4, 1864, to Fannie V. Rogers, who was born in Nelson County, March 24, 1843, a daughter of Mathew Rogers. After this marriage Mr. Lloyd sold his farm in Grayson County, and moved to Ohio County, near the Daviess County line, and bought a farm there, where he resided about fifteen years, after which he sold and bought near Fordsville, Ohio County, and lived there about four years. In November, 1882, he sold again, and purchased in Daviess County, where he now lives, moving onto the place in December, 1882. He has 167 acres of land, situated on the Litchfield road, two miles east of Whitesville, in one of the best portions of Daviess County. Mr. Lloyd united with the Pleasant Grove Baptist church, Jan. 30, 1860, and when he moved near the edge of Daviess County, transferred his membership to the Zion Baptist Church in Ohio County. He has been connected with this church over eighteen years, and had been a Deacon of the church during this time, having been regularly ordained as such a short time after he became a member. He has also been Treasurer of the church for the same length of time. Seven of his children are members of the same church, also his wife, who has been connected with it since February, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have four children—Tarlton L., Cecil E., Sarah C. and Charles Robert, all of whom were born in Ohio County. Mr. Lloyd has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since he was twenty-two years of age.

James H. May, born July 13, 1822, in Jefferson County, Ky., is a son of Wales and Sarah (Humphress) May, his father a native of Connecticut and his mother of Loudoun County, Va. His grandfather, John Humphress, was one of the first settlers of Jefferson County, going there as early as 1781 or 1782. His father died near Louisville, March 29, 1834, and his mother about 1853. There was a family of eight children, five living to maturity, and three now living. James H. is the eldest now living. He was reared in Jefferson County, living there till 1848. He worked at the blacksmith's trade fourteen months with Lawrence Hickman, and then went to Louisville and worked three years and a half with Hays & Cooper. He afterward worked for different parties, till June 20, 1853, when he came to Daviess County. In December, 1853, he went to Clarksville, Tenn., and worked for Thomas & Bailey, till Jan. 20, 1855. He then went to Nashville, Tenn., intending to go into business, but the night of the second day he was there was taken with a congestive chill and was unable to work for several weeks. On regaining his health, he went again to Louisville; from there to Shelby County, and thence, after a year, to Bullitt County. In 1863 he came to Daviess County, opening a shop at Whitesville. He was married Nov. 30, 1848, to Ellen Jane Goldsmith, daughter of Owen Goldsmith, of Bullitt County. They have had eight children, five now living—James T., Charles H., Ida B., Lucy W., Lulie A. Lloyd R. died at the age of twenty-three years, and two died in infancy.

James W. McCarty, M. D., was born July 31, 1848, in Ohio County, Ky. His father was Justin McCarty, a native of Marion County, and his mother was Rachel W. (Haynes) McCarty, a native of Ohio County, Ky. They reared ten of eleven children, nine of them now living. James W. McCarty is the oldest of his father's family. He was reared in Ohio County, near the Daviess County line, where his father lived at that time. He was educated mostly at Whitesville, Daviess County, and at Horse Cave, Hart Co., Ky. He began his medical studies with his uncle, Milburn McCarty, of Woodford County, Ill., with whom he remained four or five months. He attended his first course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College during the sessions of 1874–'5, and again in 1875–'6, and graduated from this institution in the spring of 1876. During this time, and previous, he paid his own way by working on a farm summers and teaching school during the winter months. In 1875 he practiced medicine in Edwards County, Ill., near West Salem, during the spring and summer months. In that manner he accumulated means to carry him through the medical college. On the 28th day of March, 1876, he settled in Whitesville, Daviess County, and began the practice of medicine, where he has been located ever since. From the time the Doctor started, he has met with good success, better in fact than he anticipated when he began, and his practice has steadily increased from year to year. Being reared in this community, and known by the people, he has met with a just reward as the result of his labors. In 1862 he became a member of the Baptist church, and has lived in accordance with his religious principles. He was married on the 13th of April, 1876, to S. Mary McElroy, daughter of C. S. and F. M. McElroy. Mrs. McCarty was born in Washington County, Ky., on the 6th of January, 1855. When she was nine years old her parents moved to this county. She is also a member of the Baptist church. They have one son—Arnold B., born May 28, 1877.

Justin McCarty, born in Washington County, Ky., March 2, 1822, is a son of Milburn and Catharine (Kinnett) McCarty, natives of the same county, his father born in April, 1798, and his mother March 13, 1798. In March, 1845, his father sold his farm in Washington County, and bought 700 acres in Ohio County, five miles from Whitesville. He added to this till at the time of his death, May, 1854, he had 900 acres. His wife is still living, making her home with her children and grandchildren. They reared a family of nine children—Charles, Justin, Samuel (deceased), William W., Milburn, Susan (Mrs. Jesse Hayden, now deceased), Mary A. (Mrs. J. L. Brown), John, Drusilla C. (Mrs. G. W. Kelly). When Justin was eight years of age his father's health failed, and the care of the farm (then unpaid for) and the liquidation of the debt fell upon the children. He remained at home till twenty-three years of age, when, Aug. 5, 1845, he married Rachel W. Haynes, a native of Ohio County, born June 2, 1828, and a daughter of Josiah Haynes. After his marriage Mr. Haynes bought 100 acres adjoining his father's, where he lived five years. In 1850 he sold his farm and bought one of 166 acres in Ohio County, on the Daviess County line. In 1862 he added to this, and now has 170 acres in the homestead, and 210 acres in another tract lying in Ohio and Daviess counties. During the war he met with quite a loss in negroes. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have nine children—James W., Samuel C., C. Hammond, John T. (residing in Texas), Susie E. (wife of Dr. S. H. Weatherford, of Texas), N. Bell, Bettie S., Justin L., and C. Webb. They have lost two children—Fannie C., who died Dec. 5, 1869, aged sixteen years, and Josiah M., died Dec. 14, 1867, aged five days. Politically Mr. McCarty was a Whig, but since the outbreaking of the war he has been a Democrat. The family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. McCarty's grandfathers, Justin McCarty and Charles Kinnett, were both in the Revolutionary war. His family is of Scotch and Irish descent.

William L. Miller, born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 15, 1845, is a son of William E. and Harriet (Hansford) Miller. His father was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1823, and came to Daviess County with his parents in 1826. There was a family of eleven children, three now living—William L., Lucinda and S. R. Mrs. Miller died in 1877 and Mr. Miller in 1878. William L. lived on a farm till about fourteen years of age, when his parents moved to Whitesville. He was educated in the village schools, and in 1864 commenced to learn the carpenter and wagon maker's trade. After the death of his father he succeeded him in business and is now recognized as the leading undertaker in this part of the county. May 3, 1875, he married Anna, daughter of J. T. Bartlett. They have two children—Pearl, born May 18, 1876, and Earl, born July 26, 1879. Mr. Miller is a member of the Baptist church.

James Milton was born Aug. 9, 1809, in Nelson County, Ky. His father, Richard Milton, was a native of Virginia, born in January, 1773, and came to Kentucky when fifteen years of age, settling in Nelson County, where he married Sallie Williams, a native of Maryland. The greater part of his life was spent in Nelson County, but a few days before his death he moved to Spencer County, where he died July 3, 1850, his wife having died about three years before. They reared a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. James, the sixth child, was reared in Nelson County and lived with his father till twenty-five years of age. He received but a limited education, devoting most of his early life to the duties of the farm. March 8, 1835, he married Sallie E., daughter of William Stone, of Nelson County, and the following April moved to Daviess County and settled in Whitesville Precinct, on a farm of 397 acres,—his son-in-law, Dr. W. R. Knox, now residing on part of it,—at that time being mostly in the woods and having few improvements. In 1850 he moved to his present residence. His wife died March 6, 1853. They had four children, only two now living—Richard, and Sallie, now Mrs. W. R. Knox. Nov. 22, 1860, Mr. Milton married Mary J., widow of J. L. Bartlett, and daughter of A. J. Harlan. They have had seven children, six living—James William, John T., Robert Lee, Bushrod J., Ada A. and Ida L. (twins). Mary Alice died at the age of nine years and six months. Politically Mr. Milton was a Whig, but in later years has affiliated with the Democratic party. In the spring of 1867 he was elected Magistrate of this precinct and served two terms. He is a member of the Christian church, being the only surviving member who signed the Constitution in 1835.

John Wesley Moseley (deceased), son of Elijah and Polly (Barnes) Moseley, was born in Ohio County, Ky., May 9, 1813. He was the third of a family of five children—Robert, Sallie, John Wesley, Elizabeth and Elijah. His father died when he was eight years old. His educational advantages were necessarily limited, being confined to the country schools. He was married April 6, 1834, to Nancy, daughter of Cornelius Westerfield. She was born in Mercer County, Ky., July 4, 1816, and came to Daviess County with her parents when eight years of age. After his marriage Mr. Moseley went to farming on his farm of sixty acres, and shortly after bought the homestead of fifty acres of the heirs. He was an industrious and energetic man, devoting most of his time to trading in land. He was elected by the Democratic party to the State Legislature, serving two years. He was reared in the Methodist church, but afterward joined the Christian church. He died March 3, 1879, leaving a wife and eight children— Cornelius, married Salena Roach, and resides in Masonville ; Susan, wife of William Barrett, of Louisiana; John Wesley, married Malinda Ann Roach, and resides in Ohio County ; Narcissa, wife of Joseph Birkhead, of Whitesville; Arrillus, wife of Dr. Joseph Jett, of Ohio County; Curtis, married Sallie Wells, and resides in Whitesville ; Nanna, wife of James A. Carter, resides near Owensboro ; Cicero, married Susan A. Church, and resides on the old homestead.

George W. Neel, born Jan. 15, 1826, in Shelby County, Ky., is a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Miles) Neel. His mother died in 1832, leaving three children—Zerilda, George W. and Dora. His father then married Eliza Turnham. They had five children—Josiah, Richard E., Zachariah T., William A. and Rufus P. When he was sixteen years old his father came to Daviess County, and settled on a farm in Knottsville Precinct, where he died in March, 1873, aged eighty-five years. George W. Neel was educated in the common schools of his day. He lived with his father, working on the farm, till his marriage in October, 1852, to Mary E., daughter of Aaron L. Hayes, when he went to farming on his own account. In 1856 he went to Edwards County, Ill., but remained only four months, returning to Daviess County. After residing here three years he went to Vermillion County, Ind., and lived nine years. In 1865 he again came to Daviess County, and the next year bought a farm. In 1876 he bought an addition to it, now owning 170 acres, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Neel have eight children—William S., Sarah E., John R., Emily J., George A., Thomas F., Richard O. and Harry O. William S. married Sulla, daughter of John Evans, and John R. married Ann, daughter of S. W. Bartlett.

Mason C. Pate, M. D., a physician of Whitesville, was born March 11, 1814, in Breckinridge County, Ky. He began to practice medicine in June, 1850, in Ohio County, and came to Daviess County nine months afterward ; settled in Whitesville, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since, with the exception of two years, 1868–'9.

Franklin P. Purcell was born in Grayson County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1853. His father, James Purcell, is a native of Breckinridge, and moved to Grayson County with his parents when an infant. When a young man he took an active part in political matters. In 1852 he was elected Assessor of the county, holding the position eight or twelve years; was Magistrate of the county twenty years, and in 1882 was elected County Judge on the Republican ticket. He married Sarah J. Litsey, a native of Grayson County. They have had ten children, seven now living. Franklin P., the sixth child, was reared in Grayson County, and received his education there and at Cromwell, Ohio County. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, and has since that time paid his own expenses. In 1875 he was married to Susan F. Mullen, daughter of George A. Mullen, and sister of George W. Mullen, of Whitesville. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Breckinridge County, working on the farm in summer and teaching school during the winter. Sept. 10, 1878, he joined the Pisgah Baptist church, near Cloverport, and was licensed to preach the same day. Oct. 11, 1880, he took charge of the school at Whitesville. At present he is pastor of Pleasant Grove Baptist church, and Mt. Pleasant Baptist church in Ohio County, Roseville Baptist church, Hancock County, and Whitesville Baptist church, Daviess County. He has always been a hard worker, and since receiving his license has preached every Sunday when well, with four exceptions. In August, 1879, he joined the Masons at Cloverport, and is now a member of Whitesville Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell have three children—Cora F., Franklin E. and Ethel Roderick.

Robert Ragsdale is an early settler in the county, and is the oldest man living in this precinct. He was born in Jessamine County, Jan. 10, 1794. His father, Godfrey Ragsdale, was born in Virginia, in Culpeper County, and was an old Revolutionary soldier, having a captain's commission. He drew a pension from the Government for services rendered in the war, till the time of his death, in 1844 or '5. He was married in Virginia to Elizabeth Mitchell. He came to Kentucky a short time after, and in 1784 settled in Jessamine County. There were ten children who lived to be married, nine sons and one daughter. Of these children four sons and the daughter are now living. Godfrey Ragsdale was a highly educated man, and during a large portion of his life he taught school, mostly in Shelby and Henry counties. He was well read in law and did some practice, but being a man of an excitable temper, did not carry on his legal profession to any great extent. Robert Ragsdale is the fourth son of his father's family. He was reared in Shelby County, his father moving there when he was quite small. When he was eighteen years of age he enlisted in the service of the United States in the war of 1812, in the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, raised in Shelby County, commanded by Colonel Geo. Wilcox. He went out with the first troops in 1812, enlisting for six months, but not serving quite this time. He went to the relief of the regular troops under command of General Taylor at Fort Harrison when it was attacked by Indians. After his time was out he returned home. In 1815 he went to Kanawha Salt Works,on the Kanawha River, in Virginia, and remained there eight months. He then returned to Shelby County and worked at the saddler's trade a number of years. In 1817 he was married in Henry County, Ky., to Nancy Haywood, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Wm. Haywood, who was an early settler in Kentucky. After his marriage he followed his trade in Henry County a short time, and in 1817 moved to Nelson County, where he remained till 1832. His wife died in 1822, at her father's house, Henry County, while there on a visit. She was the mother of one son—W. G. Ragsdale, who is residing near Whitesville. Mr. Ragsdale was married again to Nancy Money, in 1829. She was born in Virginia, a daughter of Samuel Money, who moved from that State to Nelson County, Ky. In 1832 Mr. Ragsdale came to Daviess County and located at Knottsville and commenced farming, which vocation he followed up to 1860, when he became too feeble to do manual labor. His wife died Dec. 1, 1869, at the age of sixty-six years. She was the mother of one daughter—Mary Ann, wife of D. T. Hays, with whom Mr. Ragsdale makes his home. Politically Mr. Ragsdale was a member of the old Whig party. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and since then has been a member of the Democratic party. He has always been a highly respected citizen of the county, and even in his old age retains his intellectual faculties to a remarkable degree.

Benjamin F. Ramsey, born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 8, 1821, is a son of Abraham and Sarah K. (White) Ramsey. His grandfather, Thomas Ramsey, was an early settler of Kentucky, from Virginia. He acquired a good common-school education. In 1842 he came to Daviess County, and in January, 1843, he engaged to teach a six-months' school at Burtonsville. In 1844 he went to Owensboro, and the following fall came to Whitesville, and was one of the founders of the village. He formed a partnership with his cousin, Dr. White, and erected a store-house. A dwelling-house was erected opposite the store, and thus the foundation of Whitesville was laid. Mr. Ramsey retained his interest in the store about two years, and was then alone for several years. He was in partnership with George W. Rhodes about a year and a half; then bought Mr. Rhodes' interest, and from 1855 to 1858 was in partnership with Taylor & McMahon. From 1858 till the latter part of 1859 he was in business alone; then was out of business several years, and in 1868 bought the store of Head & McKay. In the fall of 1874 he sold out to R. A. Bartlett, and the next year formed a partnership with him, remaining with him a year and a half. He then had charge of A. D. Mattingly's store till the spring of 1881. In 1847 Mr. Ramsey bought the farm of 100 acres, where he still resides. He was politically, originally, a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. Since the dissolution of that party he has been a Democrat. In 1851 he was elected Magistrate of the precinct, retaining the office eight years. He is now Deputy Clerk, and has held the office at intervals for over twenty years. Jan. 12, 1847, he married Sophronia Hays, a native of Henry County, Ky., whose father, John B. Hays, came to Daviess County in November, 1835, settling near Whitesville. They have eight children—Sallie E. (Mrs. Josiah Haynes), Sue R. (Mrs. Z. T. Neel), Thomas A., Harriet Josephine (Mrs. D. B. Bristow), John F., Annie E., Benjamin and William M.

George W. Rhodes (deceased) was born April 27, 1813, in Marion County, Ky., where he lived till he was eighteen years old. In 1832 his parents moved to Daviess County and settled in Knottsville Precinct, where they remained till their death. His father died a short time after he came here, and before George was twenty-one he began to take care of himself. He made a trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and soon after began working with timber, using what is called a whip saw to cut the timber into the required shape for building purposes, furnishing a number of the neighbors with material to build their homes. He followed this business for three or four years with gook success. He was married in January, 1836, to Lucy Jane Dawson, and shortly after went to farming. He bought ninety acres of land east of Whitesville. In 1840 he sold his property and moved to Clarke County, Mo., where he remained nearly four years. In 1844 he returned to Daviess County, Ky., and bought the old place back again, where he made it his home till his death. In November, 1860, his wife died, at the age of forty-two years, leaving seven children —Elizabeth, wife of Henry Head; Nancy, wife of Felix Willis; James Lindsey; Valentine; Mary Frances, wife of Nathaniel McCarty; George S.; Rebecca W., wife of Demetrius Brooks. May 14, 1861, Mr. Rhodes was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Phillips) Lyons, who had been married twice before. Mrs. Rhodes was born in Ohio County, Oct. 26, 1818. Mr. Rhodes died Aug. 20, 1882. He was a member of the Baptist church at Whitesville. Mr. Rhodes was a good business man and accumulated considerable property, having at his death about 450 acres in the homestead. He was a member of high standing in the Masonic order. He was a citizen of the county who was highly respected by every one.

Geo. S. Rhodes, born Oct. 14, 1851, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of Geo. W. and Lucy Jane (Dawson) Rhodes. He was reared in Daviess County and was married Sept. 7, 1871, to Margaret E. I. Stinnett, daughter of Joel Stinnett, an early settler of Daviess County. After his marriage he lived in Henderson County on a farm for a year; then returned to Daviess County. In November, 1876, he moved to his farm east of Whitesville, where he is now residing. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have had five children, three sons and two daughters, one son deceased.

George Stephens, born in Nelson County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1807, was a son of Thomas and Polly (Cooper) Stephens. His father died in 1808 leaving two children—Beed and George, and his mother afterward married Caleb Hazel. They had five children—Samuel, Mathew, Ellen, Julia and Nancy. His mother died in 1873. Soon after his father's death George went to live with his Grandmother Cooper. He was married in 1829 to Nancy Winsatt, daughter of Felix Winsatt, and rented a farm, where he lived till 1845. He then came to Daviess County and bought the farm where he now lives, four miles southwest of Whitesville. He has 236 acres of good land which he has brought from an almost wild state to a well-cultivated condition. He has thirteen children—Mary Eliza, now Mrs. Athel Smith; Julia Ann, wife of James Ward; Sallie, wife of Joseph F. Rummage; William Henry, married Margaret Hardesty; Elizabeth, wife of James Rummage; Diellen, wife of M. W. Hamilton; Albin, married Margaret Howard; Melissa Jane, wife of James Shively; Harriet, wife of John Rummage; Letitia, wife of William French; George, married Fannie Mayfield; Nancy and Cicely, all living in Daviess County. Mrs. Stephens died Nov. 8, 1873, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Stephens and his family are members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church, Whitesville.

James L. Stinnett, born Sept. 1, 1837, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of Joel Stinnett, a native of Green County, Ky., born in 1810, who came to Daviess County when ten years of age, with his father, and settled on the farm where he still lives. He married Lutitia Nelson, who died May 4, 1872, aged sixty-five years. They had fourteen children, seven living to be married. James L. is the eldest now living. In 1859 he married Martha J., daughter of Lewis Earley. After his marriage he bought fifty acres in Ohio County, and went to farming. In three years he sold his farm and bought a larger one of 116 acres, where he lived five years. In 1868 he moved back to Daviess County, and went into the hotel business at Whitesville. March 12, 1871, his wife died, leaving two children—Virginia D., wife of John Kittinger, of South Carrolton, and Joel L. July 25, 1871, Mr. Stinnett married Martha R., daughter of Isaac May, and a native of Ohio County. In 1872 Mr. Stinnett went into the general merchandising business, and in 1878 sold out, and is now in the tobacco business, handling about 200,000 pounds per year. Mr. and Mrs. Stinnett have three children—William A., Lou A. and Lawrence M. Mr. Stinnett is a member of the Baptist church.

Joseph F. Stockton, born Dec. 8, 1847, in Mississippi County, Miss., is a son of William S. and Mahalia (Wallace) Stockton, natives of Virginia and South Carolina. When he was six months old his father died, and his mother afterward married Charles Colyer. Joseph F. lived at home till fifteen years of age, and then started out to seek his own livelihood, first going about twelve miles from home, where he lived with a man named R. S. Crinshaw a year. He then came to Daviess County, arriving here $6.00 in debt for his coat, besides his passage on the boat. He was assisted by C. D. Temple, with whom he lived four years, working for him on the farm. He also dealt quite extensively in horses during this time, an occupation he has engaged in more or less since that time. He then went to Hancock County, and lived with Thomas H. Estes two years; then returned to Daviess County and lived with J. H. Bell. While living here he attended a school taught by J. F. Hite, during the fall and winter, which was the only schooling he ever had. Nov. 7, 1870, he started on a visit to his mother and grandparents, who were living in Arkansas, and returned July 2, 1871, making the entire trip on horseback. April 27, 1876, he married Marena E., daughter of L. B. M. Wells, who was born in Boone County, Ky., July 13, 1853, and came to Daviess County when nine years of age. After his marriage he moved onto a farm. Feb. 23, 1880, he moved to Whitesville, though he carried on his farm till 1881. In August, 1881, he was elected Marshal of Whitesville, and re-elected in 1882. Mr. Stockton is an energetic man, and it is to his own untiring efforts that he owes his success thus far in life. He has never been under the influence of liquor, though his official duties have constantly brought him in contact with those addicted to its use. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton have one child—Phyllis, born Aug. 20, 1881.

William A. Stone was born in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., Oct. 4, 1831. His parents were Joseph S. and Anna (Atkins) Stone, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of four children, all born in Daviess County. The parents were married in Daviess County. William M. was their eldest son and their second child. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-one, and then worked for different parties until the late war, when he enlisted in Captain Taylor's company, Twelfth and Eighth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Cypress Regiment, remaining in the service until the close of the war, and then returned to Daviess County. He married Cleopatra J. A. Howard, June 26, 1878, daughter of Thomas J. and Persis (Barnhill) Howard. After his marriage Mr. Stone settled on his present farm in Boston Precinct, where he owns fifty-five acres. On his farm there is a part of the celebrated wolf hill where there is one of the finest veins of coal in the State. This is some of the best coal west of the Pennsylvania coal mines. It has less than two per cent. ashes. Mr. Stone is now mining it. It is fine blacksmith's coal. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Walter Ward, son of John and Mary (McKinney) Ward, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., March 9, 1810, and when eighteen months old his parents came to Daviess County, and settled on the present Ward farm. There was a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity, but only two now living. His father was born Jan. 20, 1757, and died Oct. 10, 1847. His mother was born Sept. 13, 1768, and died Sept. 1, 1857. April 16, 1839, Walter

Ward married Rachel Ann Porter Helm, daughter of John Helm, who was born in Shelby County, Jan. 23, 1817, and came to Daviess County in 1838. They have no children. Mr. Ward has 402½ acres of land in Daviess County.

Isham Wells, born Jan. 19, 1844, in Daviess County, Ky., is a son of J. P. and L. (Morgan) Wells, natives of Shelby and Clark counties respectively. Mr. Wells came to Daviess County at an early day, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Isham, at that time an unbroken tract. He died in January, 1852. Mrs. Wells is still living, aged seventy-two years. Isham Wells was educated in the district schools, and being reared a farmer, has always followed that occupation. His father dying when he was but eight years old, left the whole care of the farm to his mother, which he assumed as soon as he was old enough. He has 140 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. Since the fall of 1861 he has been a member of the Christian church.

CHAPTER XIX.

CURDSVILLE PRECINCT.

This precinct was thus bounded in 1867: Beginning at corner of Daviess and McLean counties on Green River, thence with McLean County line to Mrs. Tanner's old place, thence to Adam Young's, thence to Lyddan's bridge, thence down Panther Creek to Glenn's bridge, thence with Glenn's bridge and Owensboro road to the north end of the Pearce farm, including same, thence a line to Green River, excluding I. Hazlewood and the Windsor farm, thence up said river to the beginning. Sorghotown Precinct has since been cut off.

In 1872 West Louisville voting place was established for voters within the following boundaries: Beginning in the Curdsville and Calhoon road where the county line between Daviess and McLean crosses said road, thence along the middle of said road toward Curdsville to where the Owensboro and Delaware road crosses the Curdsville and Calhoon road, thence along the middle of the Owensboro and Delaware road toward Owensboro to East Knob Lick Creek at Hardesty's bridge, thence down said creek to Panther Creek, then up Panther Creek to Lyddan's bridge, thence with the line between Vanover and Curdsville precincts to the place of beginning.

Curdsville was named after H. T. Curd, of the firm of H. T. Curd & Co., Louisville, who gave A. Spray a barrel of rectified whisky to call the precinct by that name in honor of himself. It is situated in the extreme southwest portion of the county, and lies mostly south of Panther Creek, but a portion extends north of that stream. The soil is very productive; generally undulating and hilly; some hills are high. Some places along the water-courses are occasionally overflowed and in consequence have not been settled very rapidly. There are not less than 3,000 or 4,000 acres of coal in this precinct. This coal is of excellent quality, and four to four and one third feet thick.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Curdsville Precinct was first settled by William Glenn, of Nelson County, in 1797, on the north side of Panther Creek, and three miles above its mouth, by a large spring of fresh water. This spring furnishes sufficient water, if utilized, to turn a mill. It flows as freely and as strong as it did eighty-five years ago when Mr. Glenn first settled there; at present, the house of Chapman Boswell stands within 200 yards of it. Mr. Glenn raised a family of nine children, five girls and four boys, most of whom settled around him. Two of his sons, Duke and James, afterward went to Texas. Mr. Glenn was a celebrated Indian fighter and had many very narrow escapes; but he always carried off his prize, which was the scalp of the red skin. His son William was Colonel of militia, a Representative in the Legislature, and Sheriff of this county. Mr. Glenn died in 1820 on the old homestead.

John Galloway, William Faith and Mr. Travis came very soon after Mr. Glenn. Mr. Galloway settled on the farm now occupied by the Traverse family, one and a half miles south of the Catholic church. He raised a large family, and lived to a good old age. Mr. Faith settled near Mr. Galloway, and also lived to be very old, and died in this precinct, leaving five children. Mr. Travis died many years ago. Some of his grandchildren still live here.

Next came Adam Jorden and Rev. Joseph Hobbs; the latter was a Baptist minister, and settled near Mr. Faith. Mr. Jorden killed fifty-two buffalo the first year after his coming. The last bear he killed was on a black-oak tree then standing on the edge of the Calhoon road.

Thomas Downs was the first man who lived in the vicinity of Alphonsus' Catholic Church. He built a house on the hill half a mile south of the church and directly opposite the place subsequently occupied by Dr. Blincoe.

JOHN WRIGHT.

As this gentleman is the oldest living resident of Curdsville Precinct, he deserves more extended notice. He was born in Green (now Taylor) County, Ky., April 8, 1804. His father, William Wright, was born near Culpeper Court-House, Va., June 10, 1776. His mother, Betsey (Brents) Wright, was born in Nelson County, Ky. Her father, Captain John Brents, joined General George Rogers Clark at Louisville when Governor Dinwiddie sent the latter out to take possession of Ohio Valley. Captain Brents helped build the first fort, and made the first settlement where Louisville now stands; he was drowned at Ohio Falls while passing over the rapids in a boat with his company, the boat having foundered on a rock, and capsized. John Wright was brought to McLean (then Ohio) County by his parents in 1807, who settled at Beech Grove. There were then only three families in the neighborhood. There were eleven children in his father's family, John being the second. He has one sister living—Elizabeth, who married a man named Joseph Wright, but not a relative. John settled where he now resides in 1841. When twenty-one years of age he commenced running flat-boats on the river to New Orleans, and kept it up for nearly twenty years. Mr. Wright says that in pioneer days a quart of whisky would roll logs for a man all day, but now it takes two gallons. He used to pack salt on a horse from Saline, near Shawneetown, Ill., a distance of sixty miles, for which he paid one dollar a bushel, and could get only three bushels for each family. He remembers when John Dicken, a Methodist preacher, killed Lem. White, about 1810 or 1815. White was trying to get into Dicken's house to kill him; Dicken, having no bullets, broke the handle from a pewter spoon, rammed it down his gun, and shot White through a crack in the wall. He immediately gave himself up, but was acquitted.

Mr. Wright was Deputy Sheriff of this county thirteen years, when a portion of it was McLean County.

The early settlers were very hospitable. There were very few pistols carried, fighting being usually done with the fist. Sometimes two men would fight, then drink, and become friends before the blood ceased to flow from their wounds.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Hill (Knob Lick) *Cumberland Presbyterian Church* was organized by C. C. Boswell in the fall of 1840, at the house of Stephen S. Winstead, on north side of Panther Creek. Most of their people lived on the south side of the creek, and for a time services were held, alternately, on both sides, in private houses. For a few years they occupied the Knob Lick school-house, on Knob Lick Creek, from which it was nicknamed. In 1846 they built a log house, 26 x 20 feet, near where the present church stands, on two acres of land donated by a gentleman from Indiana. The present structure was built in 1865. It is a frame building, 56 x 40 feet. The present membership is 111. Services every alternate Sunday by Elder Willis Smith, of Owensboro. Rev. C. C. Boswell, the first pastor, lives near Mattingly's bridge, north of Panther Creek. The Baptists also hold services in this church; services the first Sunday in each month by Rev. Benjamin Bracket, of McLean County.

St. Raphael's Catholic Church, situated three miles east of West Louisville, was established in 1832 by Father Derbin, of Union County, Ky. There were only six families in the congregation, and they worshiped in private houses until 1842, when they erected a hewed log house of worship under the direction of Father Schacht, the communicants performing the labor. Esquire J. T. Blanford and Urbin Hayden sawed all the lumber with a whip saw. The size of the building was 24x40 feet. In 1850 this church was burned, and the congregation united with the St. Alphonsus congregation in building the present church where the latter worship. In 1864 they rebuilt at the old place. This building was of hewed logs, 50 x 40 feet, with the addition of a sacrista 20 x 16 feet; since the erection of the present edifice, it has been used as a tobacco house. The magnificent structure where they now worship, was built in 1879 by Father G. A. Vantroostenburg, pastor. It is built of brick, is 90 x 42 feet, with a steeple 96 feet high, containing an 800-pound bell. The entire cost of the building was $5,500, exclusive of the pews, which will cost nearly $1,000. One hundred families worship here.

St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church was built in 1854 by Rev. Walter Coombs, on land donated by John Rodman. Mr. Coombs was a very zealous clergyman, and at that time the only priest in the county. Mass was first offered up by Rev. John Boyle, who was stationed at St. Raphael's Church, and served at St. Alphonsus' Church once a month for two years. After he left Rev. Eugene O'Callaghan officiated. He was a good and zealous man, never failing to fill his appointments. He served this church once a month for four years, being at that time stationed at Owensboro. In 1861 the Rev. Ivo Schacht was sent to St. Alphonsus' by Rev. Martin Spalding as the first resident pastor. He enlarged the old church building, which had become too small, and purchased a lot from James Glenn and built St. Joseph's Female Academy, which was occupied by the Sisters of Loretto, of Marion County, Ky. It was a frame building, and was accidentally burned in 1870. Mr. Schacht was succeeded by Rev. Charles Eggermont, and during his administration the old frame church was burned. He immediately made arrangements to build the present brick church, but before its completion he was called to fill a professorship at St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky. Rev. Paul Volk, the present pastor, took his place. He finished the church building, and rebuilt St. Joseph's Academy, which is now occupied by the Ursuline nuns. The church is 84 x 45 feet, and has a graceful spire. It is situated fifteen miles southwest of Owensboro, and there is a membership of about 1,200. A beautiful cemetery adjoins the church. This part of Daviess County is settled almost entirely by Catholics, and it is a remarkable fact that during a period of more than twelve years not a murder has been committed by a member of this church.

The following is a list of all the priests that have served this church: Revs. E. J. Durbin, from 1825 to 1831; John Wathen, 1831 to 1837; Walter Coombs, 1837 to 1846; Athanasius Aud, 1846 to 1848; John Boyle, 1848 to 1850; Eugene Callaghan, 1850 to 1861; Ivo Schacht, 1861 to 1864; Charles Eggermont, 1864 to 1870; Paul Volk, 1870 to the present time; Rev. Michael Coghlan, of Ireland, 1848 to 1871. From 1846 to the present time there have been from two to seven priests within the county.

The members belonging to St. Alphousus' Church are all Americans, coming chiefly from Marion, Nelson and Washington counties, whose ancestors came from Maryland. The baptismal registers show that from 1861 to 1881, 900 infants have been baptized in this congregation. Children all receive a good Christian education in the district school.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

This institution is in charge of the Ursuline nuns, from Louisville, Ky., and was founded in 1862 by the late Rev. Ivo Schacht. The building was formerly occupied by the Loretto sisters, of Marion County, but was burned down. It was rebuilt by the Ursuline nuns, and is beautifully situated on a hill adjoining St. Alphonsus' Church. The building is a four-story brick, 78 x 35 feet. In 1882 a convent building was added, which is also of brick, and is three stories high. It is seventy-two feet long by twenty-five wide, with a fine exhibition hall on the ground floor. The third story is used for a chapel, and the second story is occupied by the nuns. The institution was chartered Feb. 19, 1880, with power to confer academic honors, diplomas, etc. There is a full corps of teachers; the school is designed for the education of young ladies.

HORSE-MILLS.

There was a horse-mill erected some years ago, about a mile south of West Louisville, on the land now belonging to J. E. Clark. It is still used for grinding corn.

One was also erected over twenty-five years ago by the late John Crabtree; it still stands on the farm by the old homestead, but has not been used for several years.

CURDSVILLE FERRY.

This ferry was established across Green River in 1855, by Madison Priest, of Henderson County, Ky., and was first run by Woodson Owen, who leased it two years, then one Mr. Husk ran it two years. In 1859 it was sold to Oldham and Hallmark; but the title proved to be poor, and Hallmark went into bankruptcy. Oldham secured a good title for the Henderson County side in 1869, and has retained possession ever since. He secured a title to the Daviess County side in 1879. It has cost Mr. Oldham over $2,000 besides the first purchase, which was $1,400.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL-HOUSE.

This ancient relic of great antiquity still stands in Curdsville Precinct, just as it was used in 1820. The chimney is in the center of the room instead of one end. There is a puncheon floor and a clapboard roof. A log is out for a window, almost the entire length of the building. The window has a single sash, with sixty panes of glass in it. It is the oldest school-house in Daviess County.

CURDSVILLE.

This thriving little village is situated on Green River, immediately above the mouth of Panther Creek, and about fourteen miles southwest of Owensboro. The first settler was George Husk, who came in 1818, and built a small cabin where H. Webb now lives. John Eads came in 1822, and cleared four acres of land. His wife died soon after, and Mr. Eads broke up house-keeping. John Traverse bought the place, and died there in 1833.

Aquilla Spray settled here in 1842, and built a log cabin. He kept a dram shop several years; also kept the first store in Curdsville. Brown & Allen built a house under the hill in 1852, and kept the second store; they became bankrupt about 1858. Calvin Bennett built a blacksmith shop in 1852.

Curdsville postoffice was first established about twenty years ago, and Aquilla Spray was the first Postmaster. Prior to 1871 mail was carried by private individuals, and nothing was paid to the postmaster.

Curdsville now contains one general store, one grocery, glass, queen's-ware and hardware store, one drug store, two whisky shops, one blacksmith shop, two livery stables, three tobacco factories, one mill, one physician, one shoe shop, one lawyer, one undertaker, one police judge, one town marshal, five trustees and a calaboose.

CHURCHES.

Curdsville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1865, by Rev. H. J. Ramey. Worship was first held in the house built as a union house, but was purchased by this society soon after the organization. Services every third Saturday and Sunday of each month, by Rev. E. A. Davis. The trustees are T. P. Bethel, Alfred McCain, and James T. Cummings. There are now eleven members.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South was organized in 1859, by Rev. Mr. Reed; Rev. Mr. Seeley was Presiding Elder. Soon after the organization, the society commenced to build a house of worship; but the war breaking out about that time, the work was suspended. The building was afterward completed by the people, for a union house, but has since been purchased by the Methodist Episcopal church. The "South" church continue to occupy it, however. The Pastors that have served this church are, Revs. Harwell, Widney, Campbell, G. W. Lyon, Wilson Williams, Thomas Fallon, L. B. Davidson, Brandon, and Thurman, the present pastor. Services every fourth Saturday and Sunday of each month.

Green River Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1870, by Rev. Daniel Yizer, who was also the first pastor, and remained with them five or six years. This society also worshiped in the building previously spoken of as "union" house. The present Clerk is Columbus McDonald, and the Deacons are H. H. McCain and Robert Good. There are about fifty communicants.

DELAWARE.

This village was laid out in 1864, by Andrew M. Allen, being a part of his farm on Green River. It is situated in the extreme southwest part of the county, and stands on the bank of Green River, twenty-one miles from Owensboro. It takes its name from Delaware Creek, which flows into Green River, a short distance above the town.

The first settler was Colonel Samuel C. Harralson, who came to Kentucky in 1816 from North Carolina, and to this county in 1835. He kept store in Delaware a few years. He married Ellen Allen, and they had nine children. Mr. Harralson was murdered and robbed on the road between Delaware and Calhoon, in August, 1859.

The first store was kept by Henry Fleming, in 1844; second store was kept by S. C. Harralson, in 1849, and the third in 1858, by H. C. Cosby, who sold to A. M. Allen in the fall of 1859. Mr. Allen continued the business for several years. The first blacksmith shop was built by Colonel Harralson, who hired a smith to work in it. Colonel H. also built the first school-house; it has now rotted down. Dr. B. F. Harralson was the first physician; he came in 1861, and is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Pa. The postoffice was established in 1862, and the first Postmaster was A. M. Allen. He held the office until 1872. The present Postmaster is Joseph Carico.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The first mill in Delaware was built by Hall, Moore & Burkhart, in 1868. It was a saw-mill and corn-cracker. They sawed for the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ky., three years, when the firm failed. It was subsequently purchased by A. M. Allen, who sold in 1876 to W. J. Lumpkin, of Owensboro. The latter gentleman added a flouring mill in 1877. It is run by steam, forty horse-power, and saws hard lumber and building material, grinds wheat and corn; has a capacity of sixty barrels of flour a day. It is first-class flour and is fast gaining a reputation. The second grade looks almost as well as the first grade. They make an excellent quality of bolted meal; use the Eureka separator and smutter, a popular improvement. The mill is run by J. R. Lambert.

Delaware Handle Factory was built in the fall of 1881, by Turner, Day & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and was run by Nathan Brumfield; twenty to fifty men were employed. It was burned Nov. 17, 1882.

There are three tobacco factories: one owned by A. M. Allen, one by S. C. Cook and one by N. B. Cook.

HARRALSON'S FERRY.

This ferry was established over forty years ago by S. C. Harralson. It was a private enterprise before roads were made; since that time it has been used for public benefit. It has been run by several different parties since Colonel Harralson's death, and is now owned by his son, Robert A. Harralson.

Delaware now contains one dry-goods store, one general store, one drug store, two groceries and saloons combined, two churches, one blacksmith shop, one flouring and saw mill, owned by W. J. Lumpkin, and two physicians.

CHURCHES.

Delaware Christian Church was organized Oct. 21, 1877, by Elder Jeffres, of Union County, Ky., with thirty members. The first Deacons were John H. Davis, A. H. Landefer and P. H. Wells. Elder David Pickens held services here a few years previous to its organization. The first pastor was Elder Simpson Kearn, who is the present pastor. The house is a neat frame, built in 1864 by the Christians, long before they organized themselves into a body. It is 50 x 40 feet. B. F. Harralson is Clerk.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—This church was organized in 1871 by Rev. Thomas Fallen. The society worshiped in private houses and tobacco factories until 1875, when they built a church 52 x 34 feet. It is a neat frame building, fourteen feet high. Services are held once a month by Rev. Mr. Clarkson. The Trustees are H. K. Wilson, A. M. Allen and N. B. Cook. Number of communicants, twenty-five. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with this church.

WEST LOUISVILLE.

This enterprising little village was named by James A. Sivers, who built the first log cabin at this point, and kept the first whisky shop; also built and kept the first grocery in 1854. He continued this business several years, then sold to Henry Rhenart. The latter built a house, and rebuilt a frame story on top of Mr. Sivers' house.

The first dry-goods store was kept by Stowers & Bosley in 1865. They ran it two years and sold to James W. Stowers, who took Robert Williams in as partner. The first drug store was kept by N. M. Stowers about 1875. The first blacksmith shop was kept by

John Clements as early as 1853, which was the second house built at this place. The first physician, Dr. V. Orsborn, located in 1865, and is still practicing here. Dr. T. W. Blanford came in 1876, and Dr. H. K. Orsborn in 1880. The first school-house was built in 1875 by a stock company, and was first used as a private school, but was afterward purchased by the district.

West Louisville contains about seventy-five inhabitants, one grocery, one drug store, one restaurant, two blacksmith shops, two hotels, one tobacco factory, one livery stable, one barber shop, one saddle and harness shop, one undertaker, three physicians, one magistrate, one constable, one cabinet maker, who is also a painter and paper-hanger. The postoffice was established in 1862 and N. M. Stowers was the first Postmaster. The mail was then carried by the citizens. The regular mail route was established in 1875. J. E. Thompson is the present Postmaster. It is the second post-office only to Owensboro in the county.

Although West Louisville is in Curdsville Precinct, it has a separate voting place, and is known as Curdsville, No. 2.

POSSUM TROT,

in Curdsville Precinct, two and a half miles west of Blue River, was named by J. P. Waltrip, who said that the narrow hollows surrounding that ridge was full of 'possums. There are two dwelling houses and one small grocery.

Killed by Lightning.—June 1, 1881, in the afternoon, Cyril Thompson and his son John were out in an open field near West Louisville replanting corn during a violent thunder-storm, when they were both struck by lightning, and the latter killed. Another son, William, had been killed during the war by an act of retaliation upon guerrillas generally, although he himself was confessedly innocent. These two events in one family more than doubled, if possible, the indescribable affliction which they were called upon to suffer.

ELECTIONS.

For the politics of the various parties, see Lower Town Precinct.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 196; Veach, 18. For railroad tax, 82; against 132.

1854, Aug. 7: Justice—Spray, 103. Constable—Price, 46; Travis, 146. Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, 89; H. J. Stites, 71. County Judge—A. G. Botts, 66; George D. Yeaman, 131.

Commonwealth Attorney—Mitchell Calhoon, 126; William Sweney, 66. County Clerk—Graham Hughes, 117; James B. Watkins, 59. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharp, 124; Joseph Harrison, 77. Assessor—Thomas Gore, 24; James Stillman, 83; George L. Heywood, 61; James Lashbrook, 17; A. Johnson, 6. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, 174. Coroner—William Johnson, 101; Harrison Manzy, 78.

1855, May 5: Justice—Andrew Waltriss, 126; Aquilla Spray, 125; Charles E. Drury, 66. Constable—Samuel Lamb, 42; Duke Glenn, 91; George W. Hall, 34.

1856, Aug. 4: Circuit Judge—Jesse W. Kincheloe, 72; James Stuart, 75. Commonwealth Attorney—B. H. Helm, 65. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 117; J. P. Thompson, 110. Sheriff—J. G. McFarland, 160; J. G. Harrison, 49.

1856, Nov. 4: President—Buchanan, 131; Fillmore, 58.

1857, May 2: Constable—N. S. Anderson, 89; William M. Stembridge, 33.

1857, Aug. 3: State Treasurer—T. L. Jones, 42; J. H. Garrard, 141. Congressman—J. L. Johnson, 54; S. O. Peyton, 157. Senator—W. B. Wall, 52; A. D. Cosby, 151. Representative to Legislature—F. J. McLean, 54; F. M. Daily, 151.

1858, Aug. 2: Appellate Clerk—R. R. Revill, 140; G. R. McKee, 40. Commonwealth Attorney—Jesse Taylor, 145; C. C. Maxwell, 54. County Judge—L. D. Shepherd, 42; A. G. Botts, 50. County Clerk—S. McClarty, 50; J. B. Watkins, 159. Sheriff—Jo. Veach, 145; John Locke, 66. County Attorney—J. McHenry, 36; H. E. Smith, 132. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 187. Surveyor—H. Scott, 141. Coroner—W. C. Norris, 132. Justice—J. R. Bethel, 93; A. Riggs, 113.

1859, Aug. 1: Governor—Beriah Magoffin, 161; J. F. Bell, 56. Congressman—S. O. Peyton, 176; James Jackson, 54. Representative to Legislature—G. McFarland, 158; Thomas Landrum, 78; Thomas G. Watkins, 162. County Clerk—Marcus L. Ogden, 66.

1859, May 7: Justices—Walter Bartley, 116; J. H. Hodgkins, 47; J. R. Bethel, 80; Adam Young, 139. Constable—Frank H. Pottinger, 61; T. R. Long, 125.

1860, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—Clinton McClarty, 121; Leslie Combs, 26. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 135; John Locke, 75. County Attorney—James R. Claybrook, 73; J. H. McHenry, 21. Justice—A. Spray, 90; Charles E. Drury, 82. Colonel—Robert S. Boyd, 500. Lieutenant-Colonel—J. P. Thompson, 50.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, 70; J. S. Jackson, 52.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, none reported; J. H. Garrard, 84. Senator—J. B. Vance, 82; Wm. Anthony, 126. Representative to Legislature—C. T. Noel, 77; G. H. Yeaman, 129. Constable—H. C. Willingham, 145.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 50. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 2; H. B. Wall, 72. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 29; A. G. Botts, 36. Commonwealth Attorney—John Chapeze, 50. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 56. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 58. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 70. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 65. Assessor—V. S. Moseley, 63. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 26. Coroner—J. W. Rosa, 20.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 28; Edward R. Weir, 10.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 53.

1863, May 2: Justices—A. Spray, 37; J. H. Haskins, 40; R. N. Warren, 17. Constable—T. N. Lee, 40.

1863, Aug. 3: .Governor—T. E. Bramlette, 60. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 68; J. H. McHenry, 20. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 83.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 50; A. J. McAtee. 7. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 53.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 166; A. Lincoln, 2.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 17; B. C. Ritter, 65. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 5; J. H. Garrard, 15; Senator—A. D. Cosby, 95. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 52; T. Maddux, 10.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 35; A. Duval, 197. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 48; J. S. McFarland, 69; G. W. Triplett, 125. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 73; J. M. Hughes, 23; B. Duncan, 7; T. C. Jones, 139. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 142; E. A. Hathaway, 75. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 134; Thomas Crutcher, 24. Coroner—H. O'Brien, 47. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 214; J. T. Moseley, 2; J. J. Talbott, 1. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 192. For railroad tax, 67; against, no votes reported.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 20; against, 217.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, 223; B. C. Ritter, 16; S. E. Smith, 6. Justices—J. C. Blandford, 191; D. Priest, 190; J. H. Hodgkins, 63; A. Spray, 44. Constable—Jacob Hill, 155; J. Wright, 82.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—J. L. Helm, 181; W. B. Kinkead, 4. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 88; J. L. Johnson, 108. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 67; L. P. Little, 73. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 11; J. W. Moseley, 184; H. C. McPherson, 5.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 314; U. S. Grant, 8. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 314; Samuel Langley, 2.

1869, May 1: Constable—J. Hill, 128.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 158; E. R. Wing, 5. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 191. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 188; J. W. Gaffert, 2. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 176. For school tax, 34; against, 169. Constable—Jacob Hill, 177; S. O'Brien, 32.

1870, Aug. 1: Applellate Judge—Wm. Lindsay, 193. R. K. Williams, 18. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 204. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 218, A. G. Botts, 11. County Clerk—T. Jones, 228; J. K. P. Moore, 9. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 213; S. H. Haynes, 10. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 220; T. Maddux, 10. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 215; A. M. Mayo, 10. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 196; R. J. Wootten, 10. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 227; W. J. Littell, 9.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 122; M. J. Rork, 19.

1871, May 6: Justices—H. Hodgkins, 151; D. Priest, 74; C. Blandford, 182; Jo. Hall, 177; Jacob Hill, 127. Constable—Henry Glenn, 207, G. W. Mattingly, 81; John Hodgkins, 51.

1871, Aug. 7, Governor—P. H. Leslie, 336; John M. Harlan, 25. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 334; S. H. Jesse. 13; F. H. Roberts, 19.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 68; J. G. McFarland, 337. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 348; David Webb, 12.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 318; U. S. Grant, 47; C. O'Conor, 2. Congressman—John Y. Brown, 188.

1873, May 3: Constable—W. L. Goodrum, 36; J. H. Hodgkins, 152.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 286. Senator—E. Hawes, 76; G. W. Swoop, 291; G. W. Jolly, 10. Representative to Legislature—Ben Stout, 252; R. W. McFarland, 33; H. McGill, 21; H. T. Aud, 45.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 249; J. B. Cochran, 11. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 165; James Montgomery, 115; James Stewart, 40. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 102; Jo. Haycraft, 200. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 330. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 258; G. W. Jolly, 79. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 320. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 329. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 316. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 239; —— Galloway, 8; —— Crask, 8. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 292. Assessor —W. G. Aull, 310.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 299; George Smith, 5; Edward Weir, 12.

1875, May 1: Justices—J. F. Blandford, 123; J. H. Hodgkins, 325; A. Spray, 177; Joseph Hall, 124. Constable—W. S. Rinehart, 16; J. R. Wimsett, 177; Noah Williams, 84.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreery, 301; J. M. Harlan, 39. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 186; J. G. Ford, 151; A. J. Philpot, 128. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 253.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 183; J. A. Murray, 243. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 202; R. R. Coomes, 284. For road law, 20; against, 481. Justices—R. M. Rodman, 288; A. Spray, 200. Constable--Wimsett, 452.

1876, Nov. 2: President--S. J. Tilden, 442; R. B. Hayes, 26; Smith, 43. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 431; J. Z. Moore, 12.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 255; I. H. Trabue, 38. Senator—C. Griffith, 282; V. P. Stateler, 49. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 277; A. Craycroft, 277; J. A. Shakelford, 35.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hinds, 352. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 355; G. W. Jolly, 59. County Attorney—J. L. McFarland, 368. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 413. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 368; E. S. Worthington, 30. Assessor—G. Allgood, 260; C. W. Thomas, 11. Surveyor--C. W. Gordon, 364. Coroner--J. W. Funk, 350. Justices--J. T. Blandford, 375; R. M. Rodman, 378. Constable--G. T. Villito, 448; W. S. Rinehart, 14.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman-J. A. McKenzie, 159; J. W. Feighan, 3; F. M. English, 8.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 318; Walter Evans 12; C. W. Cook, 22. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 321; James Rudy, 306; E. S. Worthington, 18; E. O'Flynn, 16. Constable--C. M. Rodman, 190; Peter Connelley, 82.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—J. Stuart, 36; L. P. Little, 401. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe Noe, 239; Jo. Haycraft, 198. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 410. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 401. Surveyor —E. Edwards, 399. Constable—Peter Conley, 399.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 403; J. A. Garfield, 30; J. B. Weaver, 28. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 341; C. W. Cook, 46; John Feland, 24.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 185. Senator—J. A. Munday, 189. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 183; G. V. Triplett, 187. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 172. Coroner—J. B. Whelan, 95; P. W. Clark, 59.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowen, 199. Appellate Clerk—T. J. Henry, 187; R. T. Jacob, 21. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 203. County Attorney—Martin Yewell 206. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 207. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 177; J. J. Christian, 35. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 205. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 204. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 205. For school tax, 30; against, 175. Justices—W. E. Rodman, 203; Joseph Hall, 202. Constable—Peter Conley, 202.

1882, Nov. 7. Congressman—James F. Clay, 168; W. M. Fuqua, 37.

Magistrates' Courts, the fourth Tuesdays and Thursdays of March June, September and December.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Andrew M. Allen, born in Brown County, Ohio, June 10, 1824, was a son of William Allen, who died when his son was six years old. He was then bound out for a while, but as soon as large enough to work he made his own way in the world. In 1851 he went to Rockport, Ind., and in 1852 came to Daviess County. In 1856 he settled in Delaware, where he has since resided. He carried on a farm across the Green River from Delaware till 1859, since which time, till February, 1882, he has been in the mercantile business. He was married in Rockport, Ind., in the fall of 1852, to Elizabeth Brown. To them were born eleven children, only four living—Nora, Mattie, Elizabeth and Viola. Three, Thomas, Emma and Luella, died after they had reached maturity. Mr. Allen owns a farm adjoining Delaware, and property in the town. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Aaron S. Allgood, born in Henderson County, Ky., March 16, 1824, was a son of Joseph R. Allgood, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky in an early day, and to this county in 1841. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education in the early subscription schools. He has lived in this county since 1841, with the exception of three months spent in Missouri in 1856. He was married Oct. 11, 1849, to Matilda Waltrip. They have had thirteen children, eleven living—Sarah E., John H., Joseph R., James W., William B., Emma F., Mary E., Robert Aaron C. and Matilda J. Mr. Allgood owns a farm of 235 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John R. Bethel (deceased), son of Tilmon V. Bethel, was born in Henderson County, Ky., Sept. 28, 1827. He was reared on a farm and educated in the early log-cabin schools. His parents came to this county in 1828. He was married July 9, 1849, to Jane Eidson, daughter of Pleasant Eidson. To them were born six children, five now living—Tilmon P., William A., James W., John C. and Charles W. Mr. Bethel was Deputy Clerk of Daviess County three years; was Magistrate in Curdsville three years. He was a Union man during the war, and had to keep his family in Owensboro one summer to protect them from the rebels.

Tilmon P. Bethel was born in Curdsville, April 14, 1850. His father, John Bethel, deceased, was also a native of this precinct. His grandfather, Tilmon Bethel, came to Henderson County, Ky., with his father, James Bethel, when a boy. James Bethel plucked two gourds from a vine, on his wedding day, and inscribed the date (1787) on one of them. Tilmon P. Bethel now has them. He was educated in Curdsville, and now is engaged in the grocery business. He was married in 1872 to Nora, daughter of Robert Layson. They have had four children, only three now living—Clara, Allison and Tilmon. Mr. Bethel was Village Clerk of Curdsville ten years, and in May, 1882, was elected Police Judge. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Aquilla P. Blandford, son of Joseph Blandford, was born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1836. His grandfather, Aquilla Blandford, was a native of Maryland, and settled in Kentucky in an early day. Mr. Blandford was reared on a farm and was educated in the primitive log-cabin schools. He came to Daviess County in 1856 and settled in Curdsville Precinct. He was married Jan. 7, 1864, to Louise C., daughter of William Moseley, deceased. They are the parents of nine children—Mary L., William F., Vick T., Georgiana, Joseph, Betty, Mary L., Thomas A. One daughter, Mary M., died in February, 1879. Mr. Blandford has been School Trustee of District No. 76 several terms. He is a Trustee of St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church. He owns 210 acres of farming land. His mother still lives on the old homestead in Washington County, aged seventy-three years.

John R. Blandford, born in Marion County, Ky., Aug. 4, 1834, is a son of John R. Blandford, a native of Bullitt County, Ky. His parents came to Daviess County in February, 1839. He has always lived on a farm, receiving but a limited education in the early subscription school. He was married Feb. 3, 1875, to Elnora Cashen, daughter of Michael Cashen. To them have been born three children—John R., More F., and Eulelia R. Mr. Blandford owns a farm of 100 acres. He is School Trustee of his township. He belongs to the Catholic Knights of America.

Chapman Boswell, son of Rev. C. C. Boswell, was born in Daviess County, Ky., July 6, 1836, on the place where his father still resides. He received his education in the subscription schools. He was married Dec. 1, 1864, to Eliza, daughter of Robert S. Hazlewood (deceased), who came from Virginia to Henderson County, Ky., when thirteen years old, and to Daviess County in 1856. To them have been born five children, four now living—Robert C., Claudius T., Chapman H. and William H.

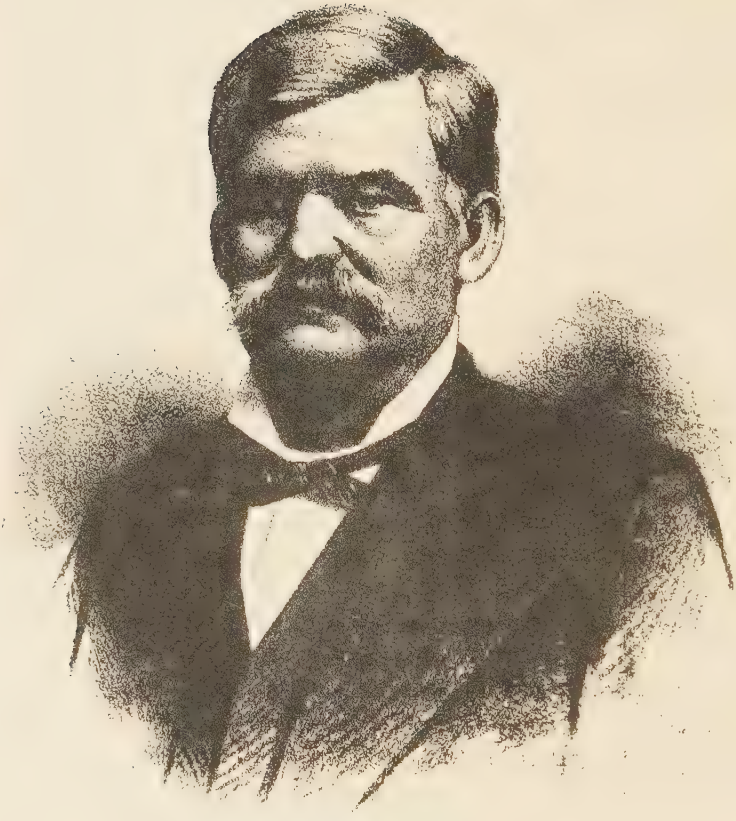
Rev. C. C. Boswell, son of Thomas Boswell, was born in Orange County, N. C., Jan. 24, 1808. His early educational advantages were limited and he educated himself by studying at home. He came to Kentucky with his parents in 1818, settling in Henderson County. He came to Daviess County in 1832, and has made this his home ever since, with the exception of seven years spent in Uniontown, Ky., near where he was pastor of two Cumberland Presbyterian churches. He joined the Presbytery in 1833, and was ordained in 1836. He organized the Pleasant Hill Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1840 and has been its pastor till his health failed in 1878. He was married in 1832 to Margaret Glenn, sister of John Glenn. To them were born five children, three living—Chapman, William, and Mary, now Mrs. Brown. Two daughters are deceased—Leah (Mrs. Akers), who left a child, and Nancy C. (Mrs. Simons). Mrs. Boswell died in May, 1854. In August, 1855, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoon. She died in 1856, leaving one child—C. C., Jr. In 1857 Mr. Boswell married Mrs. Louisa Graham, and she died in 1876. Mr. Boswell resides on a farm, where he owns about 100 acres.

John J. Brown, son of Edley Brown (deceased), was born in Spencer County, Ind., Sept. 7, 1829. His education was received in the subscription schools. He came to Daviess County in 1852, and in 1864 returned to Indiana, coming back in 1876. He learned the saddler's trade when a boy, in Rockport, Ind. Since 1856 he has been engaged in farming. He was married Sept. 2, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Rev. C. C. Boswell. Seven children have been born to them, only five living—Americus C., William E., Ida G., Floyd C. and Ada S. Mr. Brown is a member of the Sons of Temperance, I. O. O. F., and was one of the first Know-nothingites in this locality. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Gabriel Bryan (deceased), son of Barton Bryan, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 11, 1824. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the early subscription schools. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man. In 1849 he came to Daviess County, and was in the mercantile business in Owensboro five years. He then worked at his trade, at farming, and in tobacco factories till 1872, when he moved to Curdsville Precinct and settled on the farm where his family now live, working at his trade in connection with farming. He was married Aug. 16, 1853, to Susan M., daughter of William Hayden. Of their eleven children but seven are living—Eugene, Anna B., Camilla, Susan M., Robert E. L., Generosa and Katie. Mr. Bryan died Feb. 8, 1874.

Edward B. Carrico was born in Washington County, Ky., in December, 1815. His father, Levi Carrico, was a native of Maryland, and settled in Washington County when a boy. Edward B. was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. He came to this county in March, 1854, and settled three miles southwest of Curdsville, where he still resides. He was married Jan. 11, 1848, to Martha Shircliff, daughter of Joseph Shircliff, a native of Maryland and an early settler of Nelson County, Ky. Of their seven children, six are living—Susan F., Joseph E., Thomas L., Julia A., James R. and William L. Charles N. died in infancy. Mr. Carrico is a Trustee of St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church, of which his family are members.

George Clark was born in Washington County, Ky., Sept. 18, 1808. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Marion County, Ky. He came to Daviess County in December, 1852, and has since made this his home. He was married July 15, 1834, to Delphina Hayden. Nine children have been born to them, eight now living—Joseph A., Mary E., William T., James E., George H., Francis M., Martha A. and Charles L. A daughter, Euphresia, died at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Clark has been a life-long Catholic. For the past few years he has been blind.



William Rogers Knox

James Edward Clark, born in Marion County, Ky., March 28, 1841, is a son of George Clark, and came to this county in the fall of 1852. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He was married Oct. 10, 1865, to Julia A., daughter of Charles Vowells. Eight children have been born to them—Joseph L., Cyrillus, Albert, Ernest, Mark, Albinus, Mary M. and Thomas. Mr. Clark owns a farm of 150 acres. He and family are members of the Baptist church.

Frank Clayton, son of Joseph Clayton, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in January, 1835. He was reared in his native county, and in 1852 came to Daviess County, where he has since made his home. He was married in January, 1865, to Mrs. Sally Barnett, daughter of James Hosman. They have six children—Susie, Mary T., James J., Frank, Stephen and Mattie. Mrs. Clayton had two children by her former marriage, both deceased. Mr. Clayton has always been a farmer, and now owns 155 acres in Curdsville Precinct. The family are members of the Catholic church.

John M. Clayton, son of Charles Clayton (deceased), was born in Nelson County, Ky., Sept. 1, 1830. He came to Daviess County with his parents in 1837. His father was a farmer and distiller, and died Oct. 8, 1871. John M. and his brother William cleared the first land where West Louisville now stands. He was married April 19, 1856, to Ellen Payne. To them were born five children—Josephine, Charles W., Elizabeth, Mary F. and Ann S. Mrs. Clayton died June 12, 1880. Mr. Clayton afterward married Mrs. Josephine Bartley, daughter of James Hoskins. Mr. Clayton owns 100 acres of land where he resides, and three fifths of the old homestead, near West Louisville, in which there are eighty-eight acres. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

John T. Clements, son of William Clements, was born in Nelson County, Ky., June 7, 1827. He was reared on a farm, and educated in St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Ky. He was married in November, 1852, to Elizabeth Hogan. They have eight children—Charles C., Susan H., Mary C., Martha B., Elizabeth C., William H., Thomas L. and Mary E. Mr. Clements and family are members of the Catholic church. He was in the Mexican war a year; was in the battle of Buena Vista. He came to Curdsville in 1856, and now owns 100 acres of good land.

P. C. Conley, born in Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1846, is a son of John and Mary Ann (Whalen) Conley, both natives of Nelson County. His mother died in 1873. They had a family of ten children—Rosella, Matilda E., Benedict, John, P. C., James, Frank, Mary Ann, Martha, Bell. P. C. Conley came to Daviess County when nineteen years of age, and has since made this his home, with the exception of two years spent in Missouri. He has followed the occupation of a farmer the greater part of his life. Since 1878 he has been Constable of West Louisville. He was married Aug. 10, 1879, to Susan Drury, a native of Daviess County, born in October, 1856. They had two children—Charles L., born in September, 1880, and Anna B., June, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Conley are members of the Catholic church.

Stephen C. Cooke, born in Giles County, Tenn., May 21, 1846, is a son of N. L. Cooke, a native of Frankfort, Ky., and came with his parents to Henry County, Ky., in 1847, and to Henderson County, in 1855. In 1861 he came to Daviess County, and worked for a tobacco firm a year. He then bought an interest in a tobacco manufactory and has continued in that business till the present time. In August, 1872, he established a general mercantile store, where he is also doing a good business. He was married Oct. 21, 1872, to Emma J., daughter of A. M. Allen. They were the parents of three children--Rudy, Norvorn and William. Mrs. Cook died April 5, 1879. Nov. 14, 1881, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Brown (deceased). They have one child—Lambert.

John Crabtree (deceased), son of Jacob Crabtree, was born in Daviess County Aug. 16, 1822. His life was spent in farming. He was married Dec. 2, 1847, to Statira, daughter of Grove Howard. To them were born ten children, only nine living—Charles, Betsey, Jacob, Catharine, John, Josephine, Cordelia, Lucinda and Nancy. Mr. Crabtree died Feb. 23, 1881. The family reside on the old homestead. His son John is a very enterprising young man, and is now farming the home farm. He is a subscriber to Daviess County History.

Prof. James F. Cummins was born in Henderson County, Ky., Feb. 11, 1853. His father, Andrew J. Cummins (deceased), was a native of Tennessee. He was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of Curdsville. He commenced teaching in October, 1879; is now teaching his third term in Curdsville. He uses the most approved normal methods as far as is possible in a school with limited facilities.

Francis K. Fulkerson, born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 22, 1841, is a son of Thomas Fulkerson, still a resident of this county, near Knoxville. His life has been spent on a farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools. He enlisted in the late war in Company G, Twenty fifth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A., afterward consolidated with the Seventeenth Regiment, and changed to Company K. He served three years, being in thirteen battles and numerous skirmishes. Some of the principal battles were: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Mission Ridge, and Nashville. He was married April 17, 1866, to Sarah A., daughter of William P. Coomes. Eleven children were born to them, only eight now living—Sarah F., Mary E., Virginia B., Albert V., William A., Evert A., Robert A., and Camilla T. Mr. Fulkerson came to Curdsville Precinct in 1866 and settled near West Louisville, where he owns a farm of sixty-eight acres He and family are members of the Catholic church.

Zachariah Galloway, born in Daviess County, June 4, 1827, is a son of Robert Galloway, deceased. His grandfather, John Galloway, was the first settler south of Panther Creek, coming here in 1797. He was reared on a farm and educated in the early log-cabin schools. He was married Aug. 18, 1847, to Virginia S. Orsburn. To them were born twelve children, eleven living—William T., Elizabeth E., Silas C., David W., Robert, Samuel, John, Benjamin, Wilson, Emma and Georgiana. Mr. Galloway owns a farm of 179 acres. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

David R. Glenn, M. D. (deceased), born in Daviess County, Ky., April 25, 1825, was a son of David Glenn, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in 1794, whose father, William Glenn, came to this county in 1797, and was the first settler of Curdsville Precinct. Dr. Glenn was reared in this precinct and received his early education in the subscription schools. He was a very eminent physician, and at the time of his death, Sept. 25, 1881, had a large practice. He was married in 1847 to Henrietta Waltrip. Eight children were born to them, but five now living—Hiram, Alice, John, George and Inez. Dr. Glenn was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Duke Glenn, son of William Glenn, was born in Daviess County, Jan. 23, 1831. He was reared on a farm, and educated himself by studying at home. He was married in 1861 to Martha, daughter of Andrew Waltrip (deceased). To them have been born seven children, six living—Commie, Roscoe, Leah, David, George and Florence. Mr. Glenn owns a fine farm of 275 acres, and is a well-to-do farmer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hiram H. Glenn, son of Dr. David R. Glenn (deceased), was born in this precinct, Oct. 28, 1848. He was educated in the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He was married Oct. 10, 1872, to Emma, daughter of William Mallory, who came to Daviess County about 1848. Five children have been born to them—Rufus, Nellie, Clarence, Lillian and Charles. Mr. Glenn resides on part of the old homestead farm, which contains 196 acres.

Logan R. Glenn, son of David Glenn, was born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 24, 1832. He was educated in the early subscription schools. He was reared a farmer, and still lives on the old homestead. He was married in 1866 to Ruth A. Bell. They are the parents of seven children, only six living—David, Coram A., Edna, Harriet F., Henry and Bettie. A daughter, Katie, died at the age of two years.

John Glenn was born in Curdsville Precinct, May 4, 1815. His father, William Glenn, was also a native of Kentucky, and came to Curdsville with his parents in 1797. John Glenn was reared on a farm and received his education in the early log-cabin schools. He was married Oct. 27, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Calhoon, deceased. They were the parents of thirteen children, only eight living—William, Henry, Delia, Samuel, Walker, Nancy, Leah and David. Mr. Glenn owns 300 acres of farming land. He has never been an office-seeker.

Walker Glenn was born in Daviess County, Ky., Jan. 7, 1850. His father, John Glenn, was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 4, 1815, and came to Daviess County when nine years of age. His mother, Sarah (Calhoon) Glenn, was born in Jefferson County, Ky. Walker is the fourth of eight children. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of this county. He was married Feb. 25, 1875, to Ruhamah C. Glenn, a native of Daviess County, born May 16, 1854. They have two children—Elliott, born Oct. 14, 1879, and Sallie E., born Sept. 8, 1881. Mr. Glenn is a member of the Presbyterian and his wife of the M. S. church. He is living and farming with his father, twelve miles southwest of Owensboro.

Joseph Hall, born in Henderson County, Ky., Sept. 2, 1829, is a son of William Hall, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Henderson County. They came to this county in 1845, where they have since resided. Joseph Hall owns 145 acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace of this county. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Oct. 12, 1854, he married Joanna, daughter of John Waltrip, an old settler of this county. To them have been born ten children, nine now living—William H., Millard F., Benjamin F., Eugenia F., Mary E., Alberta, Elizabeth, Robert L. and Nellie. Mr. Hall is a member of the Christian church.

Richard Hall, born in Henderson County, Ky., Oct. 26, 1835, is a son of William Hall, a native of Virginia, who brought his family to this county in 1848, where they have since resided. Richard was married April 1, 1862, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas Ranson, deceased. To them have been born eight children—Anna, Nora, Hannah J., Thomas E., Katie, William L., Bettie and Theodore (deceased). Mr. Hall owns a good farm of 147 acres. He is a member of the Christian church.

Thomas H. Harl, son of Thomas L. Harl, was born in Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 1, 1854. When twelve years of age his parents moved on the farm, two miles southeast of West Louisville, where they still reside. He was married Feb. 12, 1878, to Eliza A., daughter of Mathew Alvey. Three children have been born to them—Mary E., James V. and Thomas L. Mr. and Mrs. Harl are members of the Catholic church. He owns a farm of 156 acres.

Thomas L. Harl, son of Hypocratus Harl, was born Oct. 22, 1824, in Hardin County, Ky. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He came to Daviess County in 1850. The first eighteen years he lived in Owensboro, working at the carpenter's trade. He then moved to his farm, near West Louisville, where he has 100 acres of good land. He was married Nov. 15, 1850, to Eliza, daughter of Francis D. Blandford. Ten children were born to them—Frances H., Thomas H., Sarah, James B., John W., Ella, Emma (deceased), Edward, Charles, and Paul. His family are all members of the Catholic church.

Robert A. Harralson, ferryman, Delaware, son of Colonel S. C. Harralson, was born in this precinct, Dec. 24, 1830. He was educated in the early log-cabin schools. He was in the mercantile business here several years. He was Postmaster of Delaware from 1867 to 1872. In December, 1876, he moved to the opposite side of Green River from Delaware, where he now resides. He was in Spottsville, Henderson County, two years, in the employ of T. Shiver & Bro. He was married Jan. 18, 1870, to Fredonia Brown.

To them have been born three children, only two now living—Eugene and Ingram.

Charles Leo Hayden (deceased), born in Marion County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1834, was a son of William Hayden, who was born in 1785, and came with his family to Daviess County in 1835. He was reared on a farm, and as the advantages of a school education were limited he was taught at home by his father, who was well educated. He was married Nov. 17, 1858, to Mary M., daughter of Richard R. Coomes, a resident of this county. Eight children have been born to them, only six living—Julia J., William R., R. Arthur, Eva R., Hilery R. and Edward G. Mary H. died in 1869, aged eleven, and Albert L. in 1879, aged seven years. Mr. Hayden died Feb. 11, 1879. He was a member of the Catholic church, as are all his family.

Henry N. Hayden (deceased), born in Marion County, Ky., July 13, 1833, was a son of William Hayden, a native of the same county. He came to Daviess County in 1852, residing here till his death. engaged in farming. He was married Nov. 27, 1855, to Ellen C.,, daughter of Wm. P. Ballard, and a native of Marion County, born May 14, 1838. Eight children were born to them, six living—Alice A., William P., Joseph S., Martha J., James A. and Thomas H. Mr. Hayden was a member of the Catholic church. He was a cripple the last seven years of his life, caused by falling from the roof of his barn. He died Sept. 4, 1881.

James S. Hayden, born in Nelson County, Ky., Aug. 23, 1836, is a son of Joseph Hayden (deceased), a native of Washington County. He came to this county in 1852. He enlisted in Company K, Fourth Kentucky Infantry. He was in many of the principal battles and never lost a day's service while in the army. He was married Jan. 28, 1868, to Mary D., daughter of Urban Hayden. Eight children have been born to them, only six living—Clarence E., Richard I., Treasie M., Robert, Claude and Mary A. Mr. Hayden owns a farm of 103½ acres. He belongs to the Catholic church and Total Abstinence Society.

James F. Head, son of William Head (deceased), was born in Nelson County, Ky., Oct. 18, 1841. He was educated in St. Mary's College, and taught school about four years. He came to this county in 1867 and now owns 106 acres of fine farming land. He was married Jan. 23, 1878, to Mary D., daughter of John Head, and a native of Daviess County. They have two children, Emanuel and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Head are members of the Catholic church.

John Head, son of William Head (deceased), was born in Nelson County, Ky., July 23, 1837. He was educated in St. Mary's College; afterward taught school seven years, one year in St. Mary's and two years in this county, near Sorghotown. He came to Curdsville in October, 1865; Nov. 27, 1867, he married Mary M., daughter of Henry Bell (deceased). Of their four children only two are living—Henry E. and William A. James H. and W. Malcolm are deceased. Mr. Head owns a farm of 124 acres. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

Charles E. Hennig was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, and came to America in 1869. He landed in New York and went from there to Chicago, where he remained two months. Then went North to Michigan and Minnesota, and thence to California, Oregon, and the Southern States, and came back North to St. Louis, where he remained six months. Then made another trip, going North to St. Paul, South to New Orleans, and North again to Cincinnati, where he remained eighteen months; then went to Albany, N. Y., and remained six months; then back to Cincinnati. In 1874 he came to Kentucky, locating first in Hunt County. In 1877 he came to Daviess County, and in 1880 bought a farm of 150 acres on Green River, in Curdsville Precinct, where he now lives. He was married in Cincinnati in 1873, to Mary Inglehart, a native of Germany, born Aug. 10, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Hennig are members of the Catholic church.

Jacob Hill, born in Randolph County, Va., April 29, 1814, is a son of John Hill (deceased), a native of Pennsylvania, who brought his family to Washington County, Ky., in 1821, and resided there till his death, Oct. 7, 1878, aged ninety-two years. Jacob was reared on a farm in Washington County, and educated in the St. Rose and St. Mary's academies. He came to Daviess County in December, 1857, settling in Vanover Precinct. In 1862 he came to this precinct, where he still resides. He was married Oct. 4, 1836, to Harriet Bandford, daughter of Henry Bandford. Of their ten children but nine are living—Anna E., Maria L., John, Josephine, Frances, Jane, Alice, Sallie and Nannie. One daughter, Eliza, and her husband, Sylvester Summers, were murdered by an Irishman in 1870. Mr. Hill has been Constable six years. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

John R. Lambert was born in Henderson County, Ky., April 7, 1849. His father, John H. Lambert, was a native of Indiana, but was reared in Henderson County. John R. was educated in his native county and at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky. In 1874 he went to Zion, Ky., where he carried on a store of general merchandise three years; then brought his stock to Delaware and continued in the mercantile business till 1880. Since November, 1880, he has been running the Delaware flour and saw mill. May 1, 1872, he married Emma F. Davis. Of their four children but two are living—Mattie and Sarah. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James F. Linton was born in Washington County, Ky., Jan. 1, 1839, and came to Daviess County in 1859. He was married Jan. 9, 1866, to Helen Able, a native of Marion County, Ky. They have seven children—James W., Martha E., Joseph, Ronymus, Mary D., Ivo, and Patrick. In August, 1861, Mr. Linton enlisted in the Confederate army and served four years. He was captured at Donelson and taken to Camp Douglas where he remained from Feb. 8 to Sept. 15, 1862, when he was exchanged and returned to his command. He was again captured at Vicksburg the following June, and made his escape, but was recaptured in August and taken to Alton, Ill., and kept a month, when he tunneled out and again escaped. He took a boat and went to St. Louis, and remained three weeks with friends. He then came to Owensboro, and joined another command and served eight months. He was wounded at Fort Donelson in the shoulder and hip; at Champion Hills he received two slight wounds in the thigh; received a flesh wound in the thigh at Baker's Creek; and in Crittenden County received a wound in the lower part of the arm, which extended to the shoulder, and from which he had twenty-six pieces of bone taken. Mr. Linton is a member of the Catholic church and St. Alphonsus Temperance Society.

John A. Lyddane, son of Peter Lyddane, was born in Bardstown, Ky., April 7, 1848, and came to this county with his parents in December, 1856. He was reared on the farm where J. E. Thompson now lives, in Sorghotown, and educated at St. Mary's College. He afterward taught school six winters, farming in the summer. He was married Feb. 11, 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Marion County, Ky. To them were born two children, one living—Nettie. Mrs. Lyddane died Aug. 2, 1875. Sept. 26, 1882, Mr. Lyddane married Nannie, daughter of Mrs. Mary Buckler, of Owensboro. Mr. Lyddane owns 202 acres of land in partnership with his brother, Joseph J. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Alfred McCain, son of John McCain, was born in Caldwell County, Ky., Feb. 16, 1826, but removed to Henderson County with his parents when an infant, where he was reared and educated. In 1842 he came to Curdsville with his parents, and still resides on part of the old homestead. He was married in 1859 to Mrs. Harriet W. Cummings, daughter of Frank Johnson. Of their four children but one is living—John H. Mrs. McCain had three children by her former marriage, only two now living—Robert and James F. Cummings.

Henry H. McCain was born in Curdsville, Ky., April 27, 1847. He received a common-school education. He has always lived on the old homestead farm where his father settled in 1842. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Corinth, Chattanooga, Resaca and many others. He was married Jan. 10, 1867, to Susan C., daughter of Hiram McDonald, deceased. They are the parents of six children, five living—John H., Cora B., Mary I., Daniel A. and Charlie Garfield. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and Baptist church. His father, John D. McCain, was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., July 24, 1800, and was a son of John McCain, who came from Ireland when a small boy. He went to Tennessee when small, and when a young man came to Kentucky. He married Alsie McDowell. They were the parents of eleven children, three boys and three girls now living. He died July 5, 1876.

John N. McCarty was born at his present residence in Curdsville Precinct, Feb. 23, 1854, and was a son of John M. McCarty (deceased), an early settler of Daviess County. He received a common-school education. In February, 1877, he married Mary A. Byrns. They are the parents of four children, only two living—Mary and Maggie L. Mr. McCarty is School Trustee for District No. 75, and has been Road Surveyor two years. He owns 125 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are members of the Catholic church.

Banister W. McFarland, born in Daviess County, Ky., March 6, 1826, is a son of James McFarland (deceased), of North Carolina, who came to this county in an early day, when only a boy. Mr. McFarland was reared on a farm, and educated in the early subscription schools. He was married Dec. 24, 1846, to Martha Calhoon. They were the parents of nine children, only five living—William, Samuel, James, Martha and John. His wife died in 1865. In 1866 he married Mrs. Mildred C. Thompson, daughter of John Ricks. They have five children—George C., Mggee, Harry, Pauline and Sallie. Mr. McFarland owns a farm of 174 acres, which is being carried on by his son William. He has been buying tobacco in Curdsville for the past two years, and since August, 1881, has had a livery stable. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Robert A. Merimee, born in Nelson County, Ky., Oct. 18, 1842, is a son of Thomas Merimee, a native of Jefferson County, Ky. He came to Daviess County in 1866, having visited this county several years previous. He owns 110 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married July 22, 1867, to Mattie Griffin. To them have been born seven children, only six living—Victor, William, Robert, Eddie, Joseph and Paul. The family are members of the Catholic church.

George W. Morgan, born in Curdsville Precinct, Ky., Jan. 6, 1845, is a son of George W. Morgan, a native of Ohio County, Ky. He was reared on a farm, and educated at Cecilian College, Hardin County, Ky. He was married April 11, 1871, to Amanda, daughter of Pius Grant, and a native of Washington County, Ky. Two children have been born to them, only one living—George Elmer, a bright, intelligent boy. Mr. Morgan has a good farm of sixty acres, and is an industrious and useful citizen. They are members of the Catholic church.

Dabney T. Osborne, born in Halifax County, Va., Nov. 24, 1824, is a son of Thomas Osborne, a native of South Carolina, who was born during the Revolution. His grandparents had to flee from the Tories, his grandmother having her arm nearly cut off in three places. His grandfather was an Englishman and owned three ships that were captured by the British. He afterward owned a third of Richmond, Va. He was in the battle of Guilford Court-House, Lexington, Cowpens, and many others, under Washington. He died soon after the close of the war. Dabney T. Osborne came to Daviess County in 1851. He owns 135 acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is considered one of the best marksmen in the county, having killed about 1,000 deer, and a large number of turkeys, etc. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

John W. Reynolds, of Reynolds Bros., druggists, Curdsville, was born in Vanover Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Nov. 12, 1856. His father, Joshua J. Reynolds, now a resident of Vanover Precinct, is a native of Lincoln County, Ky. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was engaged in the manufacture of brick a short time in 1879, and then became one of the present firm of Reynolds Bros. They keep a full line of drugs and medicines.

Thomas J. Reynolds was born in Daviess County, Ky., Dec. 12, 1848. His father, Joshua J. Reynolds, is also a native of Kentucky. He was educated in the common schools of this county. He resided on a farm till 1878, when he came to Curdsville, where he has since resided. The first two years he worked at brickmaking; then, in 1880, in company with his brother, John W. Reynolds, opened a drug store, which they still own. He was elected Marshal of Curdsville in the spring of 1882. He was married Jan. 31, 1876, to Elma Lashbrook, daughter of Elbert Lashbrook. To them have been born three children, only two living—Leslie and Elbert. A daughter, Bertha, died in the fall of 1880, aged two years. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist church.

John H. Rodman was born in Shelby County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1809. His father, Hugh Rodman, was born in 1788 in Louisville, Ky., before any village was there. In 1816 his parents moved to Dubois County, Ind., and remained there three years, when they removed to Washington County, Ind. When John H. was seventeen he went to Louisville, Ky., to learn the carpenter's trade. In February, 1829, he saw General Jackson when on his way to Washington to be inaugurated; in 1840 saw General Harrison. He was married in the fall of 1836 to Mary A. Hogan. They are the parents of eleven children, only eight living—William E., Hugh D., Richard M., Mary M., John J., Charles M., Hilary D. and James S. A son, Thomas V., died Sept. 10, 1878, aged forty-one years, and left a wife and three children. A daughter, Elizabeth B., was burned to death in 1863, at the age of three years. Mary M. joined the order of Loretto Sisters of Marion County, in September, 1870, and is Mother Superior of a branch house of Loretta in Edna, Knox Co., Mo. The family are all members of the Catholic church. Mr. Rodman owns 251 acres of fine farming land in this precinct.

Richard M. Rodman, son of John H. Rodman, was born in Marion County, Ky., April 7, 1844. His parents moved to Curdsville the same year. He was educated in St. Mary's College. He was reared a farmer and still follows that occupation, owning fifty acres of good land. In the winter of 1867–'68 he clerked for Rodman & Hayden, of Curdsville. He was married Jan. 12, 1869, to Alice E., daughter of J. A. Blincoe. To them have been born four children--Thomas B., Mary M., Louisa G. and Elizabeth M. Mr. Rodman has been Justice of the Peace six years, and Bridge and Road Commissioner several years.

William E. Rodman, son of John H. Rodman, was born in Orange County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1839. His parents moved to Marion County, Ky., in 1840, and to this county in 1844. He was married Jan. 13, 1863, to Maria L. Hill. To them have been born six children, only five now living--Eugene I., Magnus A., John E., Elizabeth B. and Mary A. Mr. Rodman is Justice of the Peace for Curdsville Precinct. He and family are members of the Catholic church and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. He owns 116 acres of fine farming land.

Henry Schweikarth was born in Germany, Jan. 1, 1847, and was a son of Jacob Schweikarth, who came with his family to America and settled in Vanderberg County, Ind., in 1850. He attended Evansville Commercial College, and was employed by J. J. Marlett in Evansville a few years; and also by Lindley Bros. He came to Curdsville in the spring of 1870, and clerked for Emanuel Fisher four years, when he returned to Evansville and remained till 1876. He then came back to Curdsville and opened a grocery and provision store. In 1880 he added dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and now has a first-class general store; capital stock $5,000 to $8,000, doing an annual business of $20,000. He was married April 13, 1873, to Sallie C., daughter of Joseph Welden. They have four children—Hattie, Joseph J., Blanche M. and Lottie.

James M. Sims, son of John R. Sims, was born in Meade County, Ky., Aug. 31, 1839. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Breckinridge County, Ky., where his parents moved when he was small. He enlisted in the late war in Company G, Eighty-first Indiana United States Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Tenn., Nashville and many others, being in about 300 battles and skirmishes. He was married Sept. 22, 1867, to Melissa J., daughter of Franklin A. Wayne. Five children have been born to them—Julia B., John F., Mary L., Emma R. and Joseph H. Mr. Sims came to this county in 1865 where he owns seventy acres of fine land. He is a staunch Republican. His family are all members of the Catholic church.

William Simms, born in Marion County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1814, is a son of Rudolph Simms, a native of Maryland. William, being the eldest of six children, and his father not being strong, was obliged to work on the farm, and had very limited educational advantages. He came to this county in 1839 and has since lived in Curdsville Precinct. He was married Jan. 8, 1839, to Eliza A., daughter of John R. Blandford, deceased. Eight children have been born to them, only three living—F. Marion, Elizabeth E. and William A. One daughter, Ann M., died Aug. 27, 1877, in her twenty-eighth year. She had been twice married and left two children. Mr. Simms is the oldest member of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, having been a Catholic all his life.

James E. Smith, born in Jefferson County, Ky., Nov. 2, 1843, is a son of Early and Elizabeth (Bates) Smith, natives of Madison County, Va., who came by wagon to Kentucky soon after they were married. His father was a large contractor for furnishing wood to the Louisville manufactories, a few years, and then followed farming and helped build turnpikes and otherwise improve the country. He was president of the Pond Draining Company many years, and also of Cane Run Pike several years. He was born April 25, 1804, and married May 26, 1826. He was the father of two boys and six girls. He died April 17, 1879. He gave each child $3,300, and at his death left them each $7,200, He was a member of the Baptist church. James E. was married Feb. 22, 1870, to Catherine L. Berry. They have five children—Thomas E., Anna L., William M., Mary N., and Charles P. He came to this country in 1869. He owns a farm of 200 acres. He is School Trustee of this precinct. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

W. T. Smith, farmer, was born in Daviess County, Ky., March 26, 1849. He was reared on a farm in this county, and has followed that occupation the most of his life. He owns twenty-two acres of fine land, valued at $40 per acre. He was married March 7, 1872, to Clay Pitt, daughter of Joseph R. Pitt, and a native of Daviess County, born June 25, 1850. They have five children—Martin R., born Feb. 5, 1874; Catherine F., Oct. 22, 1876; Mary Ann, March 25, 1878; William J., Oct. 10, 1880; Thomas, Aug. 7, 1882. Mr. Smith is a member of Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M.

R. Waller Taylor was born in Tallahassee, Fla., March 22, 1839. His father, Colonel John Stokes Taylor, was one of Zach. Taylor's aids during the Seminole war, and afterward a professor in Centre College, Danville, Ky., and was also a large cotton planter. He weighed 345 pounds, and died in 1845 ; B. Waller was educated in Centre College. During the late war he was Assistant Quartermaster in the Southern army, and was wounded at Chickamauga. He came to Henderson County, Ky., with his parents when sixteen years old. He sold goods there several years ; traveled for John Shillito & Co., of Cincinnati, four years. In the spring of 1876 he came to Delaware, where he now has a fine store of general merchandise, and does an annual business of $20,000. Mr. Taylor exposed publicly in the New York *Sun* the fraud practiced on the people by the patents that were for the use of steamboats.

Charles F. Thompson, son of Leo Thompson (deceased), was born in Nelson County, Ky., Jan. 4, 1840. His parents came to this county in March, 1840. He was reared on a farm, and his educational advantages were limited, he having to walk four or five miles to attend a subscription school. He was married in April, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Bennet Drury. Of the seven children born to them but five are living—Leo, George B., William M., Katie B., and Ellen N. Mr. Thompson enlisted in the late war in Company G, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry., U. S. A., and served three years. The regiment was consolidated with the Seventeenth Kentucky and he placed in Company K. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and several others, being in thirteen battles and scores of skirmishes. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

Jerome A. Thompson (deceased), son of Edward Thompson, was born in Washington County, Ky., June 12, 1825. He received a limited education in the early subscription school, and resided the most of his life on a farm. He was married in October, 1851, to Mary J. Carrico. She died Feb. 8, 1855, leaving two children—Isabella and Frank. April 1, 1856, he married Mary, daughter of John Warren. She was born in Marion County, Ky. To them were born nine children, eight living—Joseph, Florence, Ivor, Eddie and Edgar (twins), Eugene, Robert and Ambrose. One son, Richard, died in August, 1882, aged twenty-five years. Mr. Thompson died Jan. 24, 1882. He was a life-long member of the Catholic church.

Leo Thompson (deceased), son of Charles Thompson, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 17, 1818. He was educated in St. Mary's College. He came to this county in 1840, and lived near Owensboro till 1854, when he moved to Curdsville Precinct, where he died May 26, 1873. He was married in 1838, to Priscilla, daughter of John Johnson. Eleven children were born to them, but two now living—Charles and Benjamin H. A son, Joseph T., died at the age of thirty-one years, and William M. died, aged fifteen years. Emily J. died at the age of eighteen. He was a member of the Catholic church, as are also his family. His son, Benjamin H., was born Sept. 1, 1857, in this precinct. He was educated at Gethsemane College, Nelson County, Ky., and Cecilian College, Hardin County, Ky. He is a farmer, and resides on the old homestead.

William R. Thompson, son of George W. Thompson, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844. His father was a native of Nelson County, and came with his parents to Daviess County when a small boy and settled on the island at Owensboro; remained there three years, and returned to Nelson County, where he resided until 1851, when he again came to this county. In 1860 he came to this precinct, where he died Aug. 17, 1861. William R. was educated at St. Mary's Academy, and Cecilian College, Ky. He was married Feb. 28, 1870, to Mary P., daughter of William R. Riney. To them were born five children—Nellie, Lloyd, Philip C., William R. and Harriet F. Mrs. Thompson died April 27, 1881. He owns 170 acres of good farming land. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Charles W. Vowels, born in Daviess County, Ky., Jan. 27, 1838, is a son of Charles Vowels, a native of Nelson County, who came to this county in an early day, and is now a resident of Upper Town Precinct. He was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married Jan. 16, 1868, to Mattie Goodrun. Seven children have been born to them—Roxie, Joseph L., M. Fonda, Georgia, Rosa, Maud and Charles. Mr. Vowels owns a farm of about seventy-five acres.

Joseph B. Wall, born in Daviess County, Ky., March 22, 1821, is a son of Robert Wall. His education was received in the log-cabin schools. He was married in 1845 to Julia Waltrip, daughter of John Waltrip. To them were born six children, three living—John H., Rachel and Betsey. Mr. Wall is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Pleasant Hill. He owns fifty acres of land east of Delaware.

G. Rufus Waltrip, son of Andrew Waltrip, was born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 20, 1843. His father was a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., and came to this county when a boy. He married Mary E. Wright. Eight children were born to them, but three now living—Martha A. (Mrs. Glenn), David A. and G. Rufus. His wife died and he married Lucy Glenn. Mrs. Waltrip died Aug. 8, 1858, leaving one daughter—Leah, now Mrs. Johnson. G. Rufus Waltrip was reared on a farm and educated at Georgetown College, Ky. He was married in February, 1869, to Delia, daughter of John Glenn. Four children have been born to them, but two are now living—Edgar and Sallie E. Mr. Waltrip was Deputy Sheriff of this county six years. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He owns a fine farm of 142½ acres. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

John Waltrip, born in Barren County, Ky., March 4, 1807, was a son of Joseph Waltrip, a native of Virginia, but an early resident of Barren County. In the fall of 1819 his parents came to Daviess County, and he has since made this his home. He was married in November, 1827, to Elizabeth Downs. To them were born twelve children, ten now living—Julia A., Henrietta, Matilda, Joanna, Pryor, Emily, Thomas, Martha, Elizabeth and Laura. Mrs. Waltrip died in April, 1869, and November, 1869, he married Mrs. Eliza J. Faith. She had eight children, seven living—Barrister W., Joseph T., William, Alex., Martha, David, Jennie. One son, Robert, died in Arkansas, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Waltrip has 110 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, the largest family record in the county. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

John O. Warren, born in Marion County, Ky., May 8, 1834, is a son of John Warren, a native of Washington County, Ky., and a grandson of John Warren, who came from Maryland to Kentucky in an early day. He is a descendant of the Lord Baltimore Catholics, who settled Maryland. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married July 6, 1857, to Annie, daughter of Pius Carrico. Of their nine children, only seven are living—Mary J., Martin, Catharine, William, Mizella, Marion and T. Edgar. He came to this county in 1866. He owns 125 acres in this county and forty-two in Marion County. He is a member of the Catholic church.

M. N. Wayne was born in Boyle County, Ky., Oct. 26, 1845. In 1864 he moved to La Rue County, and lived there till 1879, when he came to Daviess County, where he is carrying on the farm of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate McKentrie, near West Louisville. He owns 380 acres of land in La Rue County. He was married July 4, 1876, to Alice Rodman, a native of La Rue County, born March 4, 1858. They have two children--George M., born April 12, 1880, and Anna L., born April 1, 1882.

James M. Welden, son of Joseph Welden, was born in Henderson County, Ky., Feb. 14, 1853. He came to Curdsville with his parents in 1862, where he has since resided. Since 1877 he has been running a portable steam saw-mill near Curdsville. He has also been employed by the county to build several bridges. He was married May 5, 1875, to Maggie T., daughter of Thomas Mattingly. They have three children--Clarence E., Edna L., and Claud M. Mrs. Welden is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Welden's father, Joseph Welden, was born in Henderson County, Ky., Feb. 27, 1819. His father, Thomas Welden, was a native of Virginia, but was reared in North Carolina, and came to Kentucky in an early day. Mr. Welden had very limited educational advantages. He was a farmer the early part of his life, but since coming to Curdsville has been in the general grocery business. In 1854 he built a steam saw-mill on Panther Creek, in company with Geo. M. Priest, now of Evansville, Ind., but sold it in 1855. He was married in 1845 to Harriet Willingham. They are the parents of ten children, only five living—Sarah C., James M., Emma R., George W. and Maud. One daughter, Laura, died in 1864, aged sixteen years.

William B. Wheeler, born in Nelson County, Ky., Oct. 6, 1844, is a son of Francis and Christina (Hagan) Wheeler, natives of Nelson County, his father born in 1826 and his mother in 1829. His mother died of cholera in 1874; his father still lives in Nelson County. Mr. Wheeler was reared on a farm and received but a limited education, his time being spent in working on the farm. He lived in Nelson County till 1864, when he came to Daviess County. In 1868 he bought a farm of sixty acres near West Louisville. He afterward sold it and bought his present farm of sixty acres, where he now has one of the finest farms in Curdsville Precinct. He was married Feb. 6, 1868, to B. J. Payne, a native of Daviess County, born Dec. 24, 1846. They have four children.

Seeing the inconvenience of having so meager an education, Mr. Wheeler is giving his children the best advantages the country affords, spending several hundred dollars yearly in educating them. In religious faith Mr. Wheeler is a Catholic.

Samuel Williams (deceased), born in Oldham County, Ky., Dec. 31, 1833, was a son of John Williams, a native of Washington County, Ky., and a resident of Oldham County. Mr. Williams came to Daviess County in the fall of 1859, and located on the land where the family now reside. He was married Oct. 23, 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Littleton W. Chandler. Nine children were born to them, eight living—John L., Mary L., George W., James T., Albert, Emily P., Henry, and Anna E. One son, Samuel, died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Williams was a member of the Christian church. He died Aug. 31, 1880.

CHAPTER XX.

KNOTTSVILLE PRECINCT.

In 1867 the following were fixed as the boundary lines of this precinct: Beginning at Ohio County line, where same crosses North Panther Creek, near Charles Hamilton's; thence down said creek to the Litchfield road, thence with Litchfield and Owensboro road to the bridge over Caney Creek; thence up Caney Creek, so as to include James McKinney's; thence a line to Ben Allen's, including E. S. Jones's and William McKay's; thence to the Hardinsburg road at Richard Jett's, excluding Jett's and J. W. Gabbert's; then to the Pike's Peak school-house; thence with the old trace to David Clark's, including said Clark; thence to the nearest point of new road leading to C. Bell's; thence with said new road to the Barker road near C. Bell's; thence with the Barker road to W. Winkler, Jr's; thence to the White Oak ford on Blackford, thence with Blackford Creek and Hancock and Ohio County lines to the beginning.

The precinct of Knottsville was named from the village, and the village was named for a Mr. Knott, who settled here. Formerly the name was spelled "Nottsville."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in this precinct were families by the name of Smeathers, Duncan, Bell, Adams and Husk. Metcalfs and Winklers came afterward. Valentine Husk came from Virginia. He first settled at Yellow Banks, in 1796; then lived on the Ohio River at the mouth of Pup Creek. In 1804 he moved with his family to a point on the Yelvington and Knottsville road, three and a half miles north of the former place, where he began improving the farm afterward owned and occupied by Henry Johnson. He was the first settler in this part of the country. Soon afterward Benjamin, George, Charles and Raleigh Duncan, came from Nelson County and settled here. James Adams came about the same time, and settled at a point four miles northwest of Knottsville. Eli and Nathaniel Bell came from Maryland about the time of the Duncans. Eli settled on the farm afterward owned by W. B. Head, Esq. Descendants of the Smeatherses and Bells are still living in the precinct. Ben Purcell came in 1824; R. N. Wilson, father of Robert T. Wilson, came to the county in 1820, from Nelson County, and settled on a farm four miles west of Knottsville. The Mays came from Nelson County about the same time, and settled on the Hardinsburg road west of Knottsville.

The first school in this part of the county was taught by a man named Walker, who happened to be passing through the country; it was taught on Pup Creek, on land afterward owned by John Bell, and the old log cabin in which it was held went to decay more than fifty years ago.

The first religious services were held by a Methodist preacher named Craig, about 1808, in the house of Benjamin Duncan. He organized a church in this house, and Benjamin Duncan and Valentine Husk were among the first members. One of the first priests was Father Derbin, who was born Jan. 1, 1800. He came here about 1822. He lived in Union County, and came here to preach once a month. On one occasion he lost his way, and was belated. He kept his course by the moss on the trees, which always grows on the north side. After dark the wolves were very troublesome, and came near taking him from his horse, but the horse was very spirited, and fought the wolves off. Father Derbin still lives in Russellville, Logan County.

The first brick-kiln was burned in 1825, by Thomas Purcell, a native of Virginia, who came to this county in the spring of that year.

The first burying ground was started about 1806, on the land of Charles Duncan, north of Pup Creek, on the Knottsville and Yelvington road, and the first person buried was Raleigh Duncan, a son of Charles Duncan. This was the first death in the precinct.

The first marriage in this precinct was "big Billy Bell" to his cousin, Betsey Bell, about the year 1810. They had two children. Mrs. Bell died, and Mr. Bell subsequently married twice. He raised a large family of children, and died in this precinct several years ago.

In early days the pioneers made all their own sugar and syrup from maple-trees, which were very abundant on Pup Creek. A man named Thomas Montgomery made sugar so extensively that he paid for his entire farm from the sale of the sugar. From that time he was known as "Sugar Tom Montgomery," to distinguish him from another Tom Montgomery living in the precinct. The early settlers paid their taxes with wolf and wildcat scalps. They would get a certificate from the magistrate for the amount of the scalps, which was the same as an order on the County Treasurer at the present day. And if the amount exceeded the taxes, the Sheriff, or Collector, paid the difference in specie. The women wore buckskin dresses every day, and had checked cotton for Sunday. The children had neither boots nor shoes. Some would wrap rags around their feet, while others ran through the snow barefoot. "Uncle" Henry Hazel tells that when he was a boy he would procure a piece of puncheon, or large block of wood, place it before the fire until thoroughly warmed, then carry it to the wood-pile and stand on it while chopping wood. He would repeat this process as often as the block became cold, until his task for the day was completed.

GEORGE HUSK.

This venerable gentleman is the oldest native of Daviess County now living within its limits, and was born Oct. 31, 1800, at the mouth of Pup Creek. His father was Valentine Husk, who came to this county in 1796. His maternal grandfather, William Hacker, came to the county about the same time, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He fought at Braddock's defeat, and was personally acquainted with George Washington. He was a member of the Virginia Blues, Washington's command. Mr. Husk married Charlotte G. Kelley, Aug. 2, 1828, and they had ten children. Three of them are living, viz.: Benjamin F., James, and Sarah, now Mrs. Fry. Two daughters, Rosa J. and Pauline A., died after they were grown. Mrs. Husk died April 21, 1879. Mr. Husk has lived in three counties in this State without changing his residence, viz.: Hardin, Ohio and Daviess. He moved upon his present farm in 1835. He was a strong, active man in his youth, and few men of his time could jump thirty-six feet as easily as George did on one occasion. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for several years, but for the past thirty-five years he has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

POSTOFFICES.

Many years ago a postoffice was established a mile and a half east of where Knottsville now stands, and was named Goreham. It was then the only postoffice in Daviess County, except the one at Owensboro. A town was also staked off at this point by a Mr. Lang, but nothing more was done toward building it up. The voting place for the upper end of the county was located at the house of Mr. Gore, and remained here until it was established at Knottsville, about 1834. The Goreham voting place was the only one in the county except at Owensboro.

Gatewood Postoffice was established in the summer of 1882, at the store of P. D. Wilson, in the northeast corner of this precinct, with Dr. P. D. Wilson as Postmaster; but he has since resigned, and as no successor has been appointed the office will probably be discontinued.

CHURCHES.

Mount Zion Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was constituted under the Logan Presbytery March 10, 1821, and was known by the name of Shiloh Congregation. The name was changed to Mount Zion under the Ohio Presbytery in September, 1839. The church is situated three miles northwest of Knottsville, and was organized by Rev. Hiram Hunter, assisted by Rev. Alexander Barnett. There were only eleven members, among whom were Adam Winkler and wife, John Winkler, Catharine Winkler, Eli Adams, Allen Medcalf and wife. The first services were held in 1821 by Rev. Alexander Barnett in the house of Adam Winkler, where the society was organized one year later. They worshiped in private houses six years. The first house of worship was a hewed log house, 18 x 30 feet, and was built in 1828, on land belonging to Adam Winkler, and now owned by Hiram Winkler (except the lot belonging to the church). Several years afterward a larger house was built on the same ground. It was a frame structure, 24 x 36 feet. In 1875 this building was sold and a new frame church built, 31 x 44 feet, which is the present house of worship. There are now ninety communicants. Services each first Sabbath by Rev. Willis Smith, of Owensboro. Sunday-school is sustained six months during the year, and there are two weekly prayer-meetings.

Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1808 by Rev. William Craig, at the house of Benjamin Duncan, with but few members. Worship was held in Mr. Duncan's house about ten years, when a log house was built on the north side of Pup Creek, which was burned several years afterward while school was being taught in it. A frame house was then built, which was also burned, and then the present commodious frame structure was built. Services are held every third Sabbath by Rev. B. F. Orr.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1846, by Rev. Nathaniel Lee, with about a dozen members, in the house of Samuel Barker. It was a small log cabin, and still stands just in the edge of Knottsville Precinct, on the Hancock County line, six miles northeast of Knottsville, on the Hawesville road. It is daubed with clay and has a stick chimney. It was built about 1828, and is now occupied by a family. Rev. Mr. Lee died in 1882, at a ripe old age, and was a regular minister until his death. He was Presiding Elder several years.

The first services were held in private houses, and then for a time in the school-house. Their present house of worship, a frame structure 28 x 36 feet, was built in 1851, and is still used. It is also used as a school-house during the winter. The society went down during the late war, and was re-organized in 1873. There are now thirty-two members. Services are held once a month, on Saturday and Sunday, by Rev. W. K. Dempsey, Pastor. Prayer-meeting, once a week. Stephen Montgomery is the present Class leader.

Pleasant Valley Christian Church.—About the year 1852 there were a few persons of this denomination in the neighborhood, whose united efforts built a small frame house in which to worship. About the time of its completion the church was organized by Elder W. T. McCay, with about a dozen members, among whom were W. T. McCay, wife and mother, Lucinda Stone, B. S. Allen and wife, Elizabeth Hite, Elisha Yeager and wife, Thomas Harbourt and wife. In 1863 the present commodious structure was built. It is a frame building, 50 x 36 feet, and cost over $3,000. It is located three miles west of Knottsville, and a half a mile north of where the old one stood. Elder McCay was the first pastor of the church, and remained with them fifteen years. He is now in Georgia. The succeeding pastors are as follows: Elders Jefferson McCay (brother to the first pastor), Willis Cox, C. R. Marshall, William Nelson, David R. Pickens, Albert Conyers and Walter Stephens, the present pastor. There are now about sixty communicants. Preaching once a month. Social meetings twice a month during the winter and each Lord's day in summer. The present Elders are B. S. Allen and Robert Ellis; Deacons, Thomas McQuary and John Evans; Clerk, B. S. Allen.

St. Lawrence Catholic Church.—The first services of this church were held in 1822 by Father Able, in the house of William Jarbol.

At this time there were but three or four families in attendance. When the first house was built there were ten families in the congregation. There are at present over 200 families in attendance. The first house of worship was built in 1827 or '8, and the first services held in the new church were by Father Durbin, in 1828. The first stationed pastor was Rev. Father John Wathen, who came here in 1833. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Ezekiel Henning, Mrs. Alex. McDaniel, Mrs. Solomon McDaniel and perhaps one or two others that Father Durgin came here to preach.

The land, 400 acres, was donated by William Griffith and Hubbard Taylor, each giving 200 acres. They have since sold 200 acres.

St. Lawrence Cemetery.—The first person buried in St. Lawrence Catholic Cemetery was Mrs. Jennie Bowlds, in 1829 or '30. She had five daughters and two sons; four are still living, viz.: Zachariah, now living in Knottsville; Elizabeth, now widow McCarty, of Curdsville; Bertha, now Mother Superior of Bethlehem Female Academy, in Hardin County, and Susan, now Mrs. Comstock, of Owensboro. The second person buried in this cemetery was Mrs. Katie Aull, and the third was George Montgomery, a small boy.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

Camp-meetings were very frequent in early days, and amusing incidents often occurred. On one occasion a camp-meeting was being held at the Bethlehem camp-grounds. The ministers were very bitter against the use of liquor on the ground, and one Rev. Palmer was inspecting the outskirts when he saw James Husk with a sack on his shoulder. He supposed, of course, that it was filled with whisky jugs. Husk ran, and the minister pursued in hot haste. Husk dodged behind a tree, and as the reverend gentleman came plunging along he threw the sack and wrapped it around the minister's neck, which threw him down. Husk carried the sack in triumph to the minister's headquarters and emptied its contents on the ground, when, to the consternation of all, the "jugs" proved to be nothing but pumpkins, shaped something like jugs.

Another incident occurred during the same meeting. Whisky was brought in jugs, and the ministers would seize and break them, by throwing them against trees. One minister threw a large jug against a tree, but it did not break, it only bounded like a ball; whereupon a rowdy, named Smith, stepped up and said, "Here, brother, let me break it." He took the jug, but instead of breaking it he marched through the crowd with his valuable trophy in triumph.

On another occasion a very amusing incident occurred. A young exhorter became wearied with his labors, and when the exercises closed late at night, tired and exhausted he lay down upon the straw at the altar and was soon fast asleep. Some mischievous boys slipped up to him and pulled off his pants and hung them in a tree over his head. The poor fellow did not waken till after daylight, and was compelled to climb the tree to secure his pants. The situation was anything but enviable. George Husk was an eye-witness to this incident.

SOCIETIES.

Monument Lodge, No. 483, *A. F. & A. M.*, at Gatewood, was organized in August, 1868, by Thomas Gore, assisted by Captain Samuel H. Jesse, with nine charter members. The first officers were Griffith Gatewood, W. M.; Robert P. Lamar, S. W.; Isaac W. Lambert, J. W.; Robert M. Cox, Secretary; W. W. Winkler, Treasurer. Mr. Gatewood has been W. M. ever since the organization of the society, except four years, and is the present incumbent. The other officers are: Davis A. Douthitt, S. W.; I. W. Lambert, J. W.; John Suggs, Secretary, and William W. Winkler, Treasurer. The society meets in the hall over Lambert's store in the northwest corner of the precinct.

Mark's Lodge of A. F. & A. M. was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1855, with J. M. May, Master; B. H. Harrison, S. W.; Robert Gore, J. W. This lodge was first organized at the house of E. L. Jones in the Pleasant Valley neighborhood, and has been very prosperous. Meetings are held in the Good Templars' Hall, near Mount Zion Church, with J. W. Simpson, W. M.; R. Hardin, S. W.; and A. M. Willhite, J. W.; G. B. Rowland, Secretary; D. Lancaster, Treasurer.

DELIGHT MILLS.

The proprietors of these mills are W. S. Hazel & Co., G. O Clements being the Co. They were first built by W. S. Hazel, in September, 1871, and named "Farmers' Delight Mills." There was a small corn-mill and a lath saw attached. In June, 1882, Mr. Hazel sold to John Stevens, then erected a larger mill on the same ground; ran two sets of stones and corn sheller. He began work in December, 1882. The boiler is 22 feet by 44 inches; engine, thirty horse-power. Flour first-class in quality; uses the Eureka separating machine. All his machinery is of the latest and most approved kind.

KNOTTSVILLE.

This village was laid out in 1836 by William R. Griffith and James Millay. The first house was built in the fall of 1827, by Leonard Knott, for whom the town was named. For the first few years it was called by various names, such as "Heart's Delight," "Grocery," the "Blacksmith Shop," etc. It was named Knottsville by Hon. Wm. R. Griffith, while he was in the Legislature. James Millay opened the first store. The first buildings were the house and blacksmith shop put up by Knott. B. J. McDaniel, William Higdon, Mrs. Mary Drury and L. T. Brown were other early settlers. The first school-house was built in 1854 or '5. It was a log cabin, but was replaced by a neat little frame building in 1857. The first school was taught by Powhattan Ellis. Knottsville is situated thirteen miles east of Owensboro, on the Hardinsburg road. There are two general stores, one drug store, one shoe shop, a blacksmith and wagon shop, two undertakers, one flouring mill, one saw and grist mill, and three tobacco factories.

INDIAN HILL.

This hill is six miles east of Knottsville, and is now in Hancock County. It is oblong in shape, one and one-half miles long, and from one-fourth to one-half mile in width. It is very high, and furnishes a beautiful view of the surrounding country and of Hardinsburg, a distance of twenty-eight miles. There were formerly three ovoid or egg-shaped stone houses or huts on the hill, all in a straight line, about 250 yards equidistant; only two of them remain. They are about twelve feet high, and have neither doors nor windows. One of them was torn away by George W. Bruner, who says that the foundation was deep in the earth. He dug down six or eight feet, but failed to reach the base, and abandoned further search. The pioneers supposed that these strange specimens of architecture were built by Indians, and, finding indications of the tomahawk in the trees there, named it the Indian Hill—a name which it will probably continue to bear until the end of time. "Uncle" Henry Hazel, who gives this information, has been on the top of the huts and looked down the aperture in the center, and found the floors covered with weeds and grass.

CREEKS.

Pup Creek.—This creek was so named from the fact that some hunters, in a very early day, drowned several pups here. At the mouth of this creek are several Indian groves, two feet wide by three feet long, and lined with slate, the Indians being buried in a sitting posture. On some of them the slate has figures and curious letters engraved. Henry Hazel and George Roby, ot Knottsville, examined one which had been exposed by the washing away of the dirt on the bank, and found some crockery. The slate bore the date of 1800.

Blackford Creek.—Named for Joseph Blackford, who was killed by the Indians on this stream, and was buried here.

THE OLDEST ROAD.

The oldest road in Daviess County extended north of Blackford Creek, on the Ohio, to Hartford, Ohio County. It was an Indian trail from Vincennes, Ind., to Hartford, crossing the river at the mouth of Blackford Creek.

ELECTIONS.

For the politics of the various parties, see Lower Town Precinct.

1840, Nov. 2: President—Harrison, 133; Van Buren, 38.

1847, Aug. 4: Congressman—Waddell, 129; Peyton, 91. Representative to Legislature—Griffith, 121; Wall, 95. For Constitutional Convention, 93.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 82; Veech, 202. For railroad tax, 10; against, 292.

1854, Aug. 7: Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, 191; H. J. Stites, 77. County Judge—A. G. Botts, 94; George D. Yeaman, 209. Commonwealth Attorney—Mitchell Calhoon, 25; William Sweney, 251. County Clerk, Graham Hughes, 149; James B. Watkins, 145. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharpe, 54; Joseph Harrison, 249. Assessor—Thomas Gore, 88; James Stillman, 31; George L. Heywood, 72; James Lashbrook, 27; A. Johnson, 45. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, 141. Coroner—William Johnson, 122; Harrison Manzy, 88.

1856, Aug. 4: Circuit Judge—Jesse W. Kincheloe, 102; James Stuart, 74. Commonwealth Attorney—B. H. Helm, 67. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 176; J. P. Thompson, 110. Sheriff—J. G. McFarland, 156; J. G. Harrison, 146.

1856, Nov. 4: President—James Buchanan, 191; Millard Fillmore, 126.

1857, May 2: Constable—E. L. Jones, 159.

1858, Aug. 2: Appellate Clerk—R. R. Revill, 164; G. R. McKee, 51. Commonwealth Attorney—Jesse Taylor, 180; C. C. Maxwell, 74. County Judge—L. D. Shepherd, 65; A. G. Botts, 117. County Clerk—S. McClarty, 78; J. B. Watkins, 190. Sheriff—Jo. Veech, 182; John Locke, 94. County Attorney—J. McHenry, 58; H. E. Smith, 169. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 244. Surveyor—H. Scott, 203. Coroner—W. C. Norris, 212. For additional tax, 21; against, 240.

1859, Aug. 1: Governor—Beriah Magoffin, 219; J. F. Bell, 108. Congressman—S. O. Peyton, 221; James Jackson, 108. Representative to Legislature—G. McFarland, 219; Thomas Landrum, 167.

1859, May 7: Justices—Head, 177; Philpot, 128; Clements, 116; Hask, 13; Anderson, 62. Constable—E. L. Lines, 243; A. Barnett, 4.

1860, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—C. McClarty, 176; Leslie Coombs, 43; R. R. Bowling, 19. Sheriff—N. W. Scott, 157; John Locke, 131. County Attorney—J. R. Claybrook, 87; J. H. McHenry, 48. For school tax, 156; against, 127.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, 233; J. S. Jackson, 49.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 164; J. H. Garrard, 62. Senator—J. B. Vance, 217; Wm. Anthony, 103. Representative to Legislature—C. T. Noel, 213; Geo. H. Yeaman, 113.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 87. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 15; H. B. Wall, 127. Commonwealth Attorney—John Chapeze, 61; J. J. Harrison, 41. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 14; A. G. Botts, 109. Circuit Clerk—Jos. Thomas, 115. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 121. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 131. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 93. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 34; V. L. Moseley, 66. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 79. Coroner—R. Richardson, 17; J. W. Rosa, 58.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 72; E. R. Weir, 3.

1862, Dec. 8, Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 44.

1863, May 2: Justices—A. J. Philpot, 71; A. H. Clements, 70; A. J. McAtee, 20; N. M. Russell, 9. Constable—R. K. Purcell, 61; C. G. Duncan, 29.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—T. E. Bramlette, 72. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 84; J. H. McHenry, 164. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 81.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 71; A. J. McAtee, 33. Assessor—Wm. Onan, 100.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 147; A. Lincoln, none.

1865, May 6: Constable—R. R. Purcell, 103.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, 44; B. C. Ritter, 144. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 17; J. H. Garrard, 14. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 43. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 120; T. Maddux, 30.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 41; A. Duval, 274. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 155; J. S. McFarland, 36; G. W. Triplett, 140. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 92; J. M. Hughes, 25; B. Duncan, 17; T. C. Jones, 176. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 217; E. A. Hathaway, 68. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor. 195; T. Crutcher, 60. Coroner—H. O'Brien, 157. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 286; Sam Jewell, 4. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 244. For railroad tax, 83; against, 188.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 41; against, 242.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, 201; B. C. Ritter, 25; S. E. Smith, 7. Justices—A. J. Philpot, 131; R. R. Cooms, 133; W. R. Higdon, 123; Lewis C. Anderson, 56; R. H. Hazel, 26; A. H. Clements, 14; John L. Payne, 6. Constable—R. R Purcell, 223; C. T. Warren, 23.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—John L. Helm, 147; W. B. Kinkead, 34. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 145; J. L. Johnson, 61. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 82; L. P. Little, 38. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 68; J. W. Moseley, 64; H. C. McPherson, 83.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 273. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 248. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 181; M. S. Ogden, 89. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, 115; R. Y. Bush, 19; G. W. Swoope, 118. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 237. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 141; Wilfred Carico, 21.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 288, U. S. Grant, 4. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 255; Samuel Langley, 1.

1869, May 1: Constable—J. H. Clements, 65; W. B. Head, 68; J. T. Dillihay, 98.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 145; E. R. Wing, 7. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 189. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 89; J. W. Gabbert, 113. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 130. For school tax, 48; against, 184.

1870, Aug. 1: Appellate Judge—William Lindsay, 151; R. K. Williams, 5. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 158. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 154; A. G. Botts, 13. County Clerk—T. Jones, 161; J. K. P. Moore, 10. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 166; S. H. Haynes, 9. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 161: T. Maddux, 11. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 161; A. W. Mayo, 9. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 156; R. J. Wootten, 14. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 147; W. J. Littell, 11.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 111; M. J. Rork, 13.

1871, May 6: Justices—R. R. Coomes, 122; A. J. Philpot, 118; A. H. Clements, 122; J. B. Aud, 154; W. R. Higdon, 46. Constable—W. B. Head, 183; T. L. Gore, 73.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 305; J. M. Harlan, 16. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 34; S. H. Jesse, 326; F. H. Roberts, 15.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 137; J. G. McFarland, 145. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 200; David Webb, 8.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 192; U. S. Grant, 36; Charles O'Conor, 7.

1873, May 3: Constable—W. B. Head, 88; J. H. Clements, 13.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 157. Senator—E. Hawes, 197; G. W. Swoope, 102; G. W. Jolly, 28. Representative to Legislature—Ben. Stout, 12; R. W. McFarland, 78; H. Megill, 8; H. T. Aud, 164.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 284; J. B. Cochran, 22. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 193; J. Montgomery, 26; James Stuart, 88.

Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 221; Jo. Haycraft, 120. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 324. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 179; G. W. Jolly, 174. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 333. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 321. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 321. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 189. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 292. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 322.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 151; George Smith, 50. For license, 104; against, 95.

1875. May 1: Justices--J. B. Aud, 180; A. H. Clements, 190; W. B. Head, 76; A. J. Philpot, 112; L. C. Anderson, 136. Constable--T. E. Aull, 182; B. J. Hagan, 65; W. O. Spencer, 26; R. R. Coomes, 42.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreery, 248; J. M. Harlan, 321. Representative to Legislature--W. J. Taylor, 182; J. G. Ford, 137; A. J. Philpot, 131. Surveyor--C. W. Gordon, 200.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 215; J. A. Murray, 152. Sheriff--J. H. Gates, 146; R. R. Coomes, 241. For road law, 9; against, 401. Constable—T. E. Aull, 268; W. O. Spencer, 95.

1876, Nov. 2: President--S. J. Tilden, 384; R. B. Hayes, 25; G. C. Smith, 1. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 314; J. B. Moore, 18.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 170; I. H. Trabue, 33. Senator--C. Griffith, 180; V. P. Stateler, 83. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 205; A. Craycroft, 206.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hines, 300. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 214; Geo. W. Jolly, 230. County Attorney --John L. McFarland, 359. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 392. Sheriff—Ed. C. Davis, 353; E. S. Worthington, 32. Assessor—Gideon Allgood, 380; C. W. Thomas, 11. Surveyor--C. W. Gordon, 319. Coroner--J. W. Funk, 280. Justices—H. L. Montgomery, 220; H. F. Coomes, 216; L. C. Anderson, 320; A. H. Clements, 144. Constable--J. W. Higdon, 214; Oliver Miller, 57; R. K. Trisler, 147.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 66; J. W. Feighan, 3; Francis M. English, 36.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 217; C. W. Cook, 27; W. Evans, 1. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 213; James Rudy, 208; E. S. Worthington, 31; E. O. Flynn, 27. Justices—H. T. Aud, 175; A. H. Clements, 56; J. D. Haze, 49.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—Jones Stuart, 40; L. P. Little, 261. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe. Noe, 92; Joseph Haycraft, 234. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 253. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 265. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 210. Constable—J. W. Higdon, 235; S. N. Hagan, 79.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 258; J. A. Garfield, 22; J. B. Weaver, 12. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 134; John Feland, 16; C. W. Cook, 16.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 497. Senator—J. A. Munday, 210. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 204; Geo. V. Triplett, 190. For license, 62; against, 213. Constable—R. H. Medcalf, 190; Sol. Hagan, 113. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 71. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 12; P. W. Clark, 2; B. J. Whelan, 29.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 197. Appellate Clerk—Thos. J. Henry, 178; R. T. Jacob, 25. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 215. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 213. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 227. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 146; J. J. Christian, 49. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 209. Coroner—G. M. Hayden, 206. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 254. For school tax, 16; against, 241. Justices—H. T. Aud, 220; W. B. Handley, 207. Constable—J. A. Carico, 240; T. Gordon, 8.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, 107; W. M. Fuqua, 4.

Magistrates' Courts: For one Justice, the second Monday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the third Tuesday in these months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Able, born in Nelson County, Ky., Feb. 17, 1828, is a son of John Able, deceased, a native of Hardin County, Ky. His ancestors were from England and first settled in Maryland, and afterward came to Kentucky. Mr. Able was reared on a farm and has always followed that occupation, having now 150 acres of well-improved land. He received his education in the early subscription schools of this vicinity. He came to Daviess County in 1849, and settled in Knottsville Precinct. Jan. 14, 1853, he was married to Margaret Carrico, a native of Washington County, Ky., but a life-long resident of this county, having been brought here by her parents when less than a year old. They have had fifteen children, twelve now living—Artemesia, Martha, John O., Marion, William, Clarence, Annie, Ella, Everett, James L., Clara M. and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Able are members of the Catholic church.

Hillary T. Aud, of the firm of J. B. Aud & Bro., merchants ot Knottsville, was born in Knottsville, Jan. 14, 1841, and is a son of Thomas C. Aud. Mr. Aud was brought up and educated in Knottsville, and in 1859 engaged in business here with his brother. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Victoria Jarboe, daughter of

Ignatius Jarboe, of this precinct. They have had eight children, of whom four are living—Guy G., Henry T., William E. and Mary J. Mr. Aud has been Postmaster for Knottsville since 1877, and Justice of the Peace since 1879. He is a worthy member of the Catholic church.

Joseph B. Aud, of the firm of J. B. Aud & Brother, Knottsville, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 19, 1829, and is a son of Thomas C. Aud (deceased), also a native of Nelson County, who brought his family to Knottsville in 1838, where he died in March, 1853. Our subject was brought up in Knottsville, where he attended the common schools. He also attended St. Mary's College, in Marion County, for a time. For a short time he taught school, but in 1859 he and his brother, Hillary T. Aud, engaged in the mercantile business in Knottsville under the present name. They have been in the business ever since, and are consequently the oldest business firm in Daviess County. They carry a general stock of $5,000, doing an annual business of $17,000. Mr. Aud was Postmaster for Knottsville about five years, and Magistrate for eight years. In September, 1864, he married Miss Annie, daughter of William Sansbury. She died in December, 1876; and he married, in September, 1878, Nannie Mattingly, daughter of George Mattingly, of Whitesville, this county.

Benjamin T. Aull, farmer, Knottsville, was born in Nelson County, Ky., April 27, 1826, and is a son of Benjamin Aull, a native of Maryland, who came to Kentucky when a boy, and brought his family to this county in the fall of 1826, where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the common or subscription schools. He was married Jan. 16, 1847, to Miss Joanna, daughter of James Carrico. They had twelve children, of whom but six are living—William, Thomas, Francis, Helena, Marshall and Anna. One daughter, Catherine, died in August, 1872, at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Aull recently sold his farm in this precinct, and now owns a homestead of but twenty-nine acres, at Knottsville, where he lives rather retired. Mr. Aull is a worthy member of the Catholic church.

Ignatius A. Aull, farmer, Knottsville Precinct, was born in this precinct, on Pup Creek, two miles northeast of Knottsville, Feb. 6, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin Aull (deceased), a native of Maryland, who came to Nelson County, Ky., in a very early day, and afterward to Daviess County. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Maria Drury. Mr. Aull was brought up on his father's farm, and received a limited education in a subscription school, taught in a log cabin, with split poles for seats, and a puncheon writing desk. He was married May 2, 1865, to Miss Mary Melissa Long, daughter of Richard Long. They have eight children—Mary J., Edward, Annie, Teresa, Ellis, Emma, Josephine and Barnhard. Mr. Aull is engaged in farming and stock-raising on his farm of 200 acres, four miles east of Knottsville. On the 8th day of October, 1882, he purchased the general store of W. S. Hazel, in Knottsville, and the business is conducted by T. E. Aull, under firm name of I. A. Aull & Co. Mr. Aull is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

James Aull, born in Nelson County, Ky., June 24, 1817, was a son of Benjamin Aull, a native of Maryland, and a descendant of the Lord Baltimore Catholics. His early education was received in the early log school-house, while residing on his father's farm. He came to Daviess County with his parents in 1827, and has since resided here with the exception of five years spent in Hancock County. He owns a farm of 121 acres six miles northeast of Knottsville. He was married in 1839 to Charlotte, daughter of Abraham McDaniel. Eleven children were born to them, nine now living—William T., James A., John Z. T., George W., Charles R., Verlinda J., Elizabeth F., Martha E. and Margaret A. Mary V. and Victoria are deceased. Both left families. Mr. Aull's family are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Total Abstinence Society.

Thomas E. Aull, merchant, Knottsville, was born in Knottsville Precinct, May 26, 1849, and is a son of Ben. T. Aull, of Knottsville. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education; he also attended for a time the select school of Prof. H. P. Hart, of Owensboro. He afterward taught shool nine months in Knottsville. In 1870 he went into the mercantile business in Knottsville with his brother, J. W. Aull, under the firm name of T. E. Aull & Bro. In 1872 our subject sold his interests to C. O. Clements, and ran the business for him for eighteen months. He was elected Constable for this precinct in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. He resigned his office in 1878. From 1878 to 1880 he was Deputy Sheriff for the upper end of the county under E. C. Davis, and from January, 1880, to October of the same year he engaged in the grocery business and the manufacture of brick with Jett & Co., of Owensboro. He then sold and accepted the charge as chief salesman of Phillips Bros. & McAtee's grocery store until October, 1882, when he came to Knottsville, and took

Jeff. Berry

charge of Ignatius A. Aull's large general store, having an interest in the business, which is conducted under the firm name of I. A. Aull & Co. They carry a stock of from $3,500 to $4,000, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class general store, and are doing a good business, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Aull was married October, 1870, to Miss Mary Sansbury, daughter of William Sansbury (deceased). This union has been blessed with five children—C. Neva, William A., Joseph and Annie (twins), and Charles. Mr. Aull is a consistent Catholic, and was President of the Total Abstinence Society at St. Lawrence Church during the years 1875 and 1876; and in 1876 he was Vice-President of the Diocesan Union of Total Abstinence. Mr. Aull is an enterprising business man, and bids fair for future success.

Reuben M. Barker, born in Daviess County, Ky., Nov. 8, 1818, was a son of Samuel Barker, a native of Maryland, who came to Kentucky when a boy, first locating in Nelson County, and afterward in Daviess County. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought the Indians under General Hopkins. He died June 23, 1851. Reuben N. was reared on a farm and attended the log-cabin subscription schools, having to walk from three and a half to five miles. He was married June 26, 1845, to Mary E. Chappell, daughter of James Chappell, an early settler of Owensboro. He came to this county in 1816, when there was not a brick chimney in Owensboro, and kept a hotel and grocery there. Mrs. Barker has a bedstead that her father made out of walnut sixty-four years ago. Their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hall, lives on a part of the old homestead. Mr. Barker's residence is just across the county line, in Hancock County. He is a member of the Methodist church, South. A brother, Samuel Barker, born in Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 7, 1808, was married in 1831, to Rhoda Kallam. Of his eleven children but nine are living—James G., Catherine, Melissa, Rachel J., Mary A., Francis M., Nathaniel H. L., Martin K. and Louisa T.

Jefferson L. Berry, late of Knottsville Precinct, was born in Madison County, Va., Oct. 1, 1824, and came to Kentucky with his father, Jesse Berry, when two years of age, and a few years later to Daviess County. He was reared on a farm and educated in the early subscription schools. He was married Dec. 24, 1867, to Artie May, daughter of James M. May, of this precinct. Four children were born to them—May, James, Estill and Jefferson. Mr. Berry owned 200 acres of good land five miles southeast of

Knottsville, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a member of the Baptist church and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He died April 18, 1878. At one time Mr. Berry's postoffice address was Hancock County, his children attended school in Ohio County, and he resided in Daviess County.

Benedict J. Bowlds, farmer, one and one-half miles east of Knottsville, was born in this precinct, Jan. 26, 1847, and is a son of Thomas Bowlds (deceased), an early settler of this county. Mr. Bowlds was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the Knottsville school. On Jan. 12, 1869, he married Victoria R., daughter of Benedict J. Hagan. They have nine children—Sophia A., Mary M., Cora A., Raphael H., Rosa L., Maud E., Clara J., Lorena A. and Arthur I. Mr. Bowlds and family are Catholics, and he is a member of the Total Abstinence Society. He owns fifty-eight acres of valuable land.

James D. Bowlds, two miles southeast of Knottsville, farmer and stock-raiser, owning 150 acres of valuable land, was born in Knottsville Precinct, March 27, 1842, and is a son of Thomas Bowlds (deceased), also a native of this precinct. Mr. Bowlds' grandfather, James Bowlds, was an early settler of Daviess County. Our subject has always been on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He married Miss Sarah Hagan in 1861, the daughter of Benjamin J. Hagan, of this precinct. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Benjamin, Ida, Edward, Jessie, Guy, Lorena and Minnie. Mr. Bowlds is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and at one time was banner carrier in that society. He has held the offices of School Trustee and Road Overseer.

Pius J. Bowlds, one and one-half miles northeast of Knottsville, was born in this precinct, April 6, 1827, and is a son of James Bowlds (deceased), a native of Nelson County, Ky., who came to this county in 1826. At the age of fourteen years his mother died, and the family was broken up. Pius learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked, for the most part, for the past twenty-five years. He gave especial attention to bridge-building for some time, and was six years in the employ of the L. & N. R. R. Co., engaged in that work. He was married Jan. 31, 1876, to Miss Margaret Payne, daughter of Stephen Payne, of this precinct. They have had three children, two living—Thomas B. and Martha P. Mr. Bowlds served four years in the late war, in Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry, under General Wheeler.

In the early part of his life, like many other boys, he was obliged to go barefoot. He was eight years old when he got his first pair of shoes, and he walked one and one-half miles through the snow in his bare feet to get them. R. H. Hazel made them for him for 25 cents. Mr. B. is a member of the Catholic church and the Abstinence Society.

Zachariah Bowlds, born in Daviess County, Ky., May 9, 1825, was a son of John Bowlds, an early settler of this county. His mother died when he was eighteen months old, and his father then moved to Nelson County, where he died when Zachariah was five years old. In the fall of 1839 he returned to this county and has since made this his home. He owns 100 acres of good land and is engaged in general farming, though he makes a specialty of tobacco. In 1851 he married Francis, daughter of Henry Wells. They have four children—John H., Mary S., Charles Z. and William H. The family are members of the Catholic church.

John A. Castlen was born in Madison, Ind., Nov. 24, 1828, and is a son of John A. Castlen, a native of Virginia, who died in Madison, Ind., of the cholera, in 1832. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth Leet, and a native also of Virginia. She brought her family to Oldham County, Ky., and located near Louisville in 1832. She now resides in this county, and is seventy-nine years old. Mr. Castlen was reared a farmer's boy, and received a common-school education. He came to Daviess County in 1856, and settled in Upper Town Precinct. In 1868 he went to Owensboro, and in company with a Mr. Guthrie built the Owensboro City Foundry, but in 1872 returned to his farm. When a young man Mr. Castlen worked for four years at the carpenter's trade. He came to his present farm of 300 acres, four miles southwest of Knottsville, in 1875, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1856 to Miss Martha Carder, daughter of Madison Carder. They have eight children—Ida Bell, William F., Elwood, John D., Eugene, Sallie, Katie and Claudie R. Mr. Castlen is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. Harvey Clements, cabinet-maker and undertaker, Knottsville, was born in Spencer County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1820, and is a son of William Clements (deceased), a native of Maryland, and an early settler of Nelson County, Ky. Mr. Clements was left an orphan at the age of four years, to rely upon his own resources. He was always of an energetic disposition, and early learned the blacksmith's trade, by working at it in winter time only—farming during the summer. He also early learned the use of carpenter's tools. He came to this county in 1838, and soon engaged in the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade. He married Eliza J. Drury in September, 1842, who died four months later. He again married, this time to Malvina W. Collett, by whom he has two children—Richard C. and Mary M. Mr. Clements was Constable a short time, and Justice of the Peace about twelve years. He is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

Charles O. Clements, of the firm of W. S. Hazel & Co., Knottsville, was born in Clay County, Mo., Aug. 10, 1834, and is a son of Charles Clements (deceased). He was brought to this county by his parents in 1843. He worked on a farm until 1868, when he began to keep a hotel and a whisky and beer saloon; this he continued till 1874, when he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1878 he sold his interest in the store, and since then has been engaged in buying tobacco. He was married March 25, 1856, to Appalonia Montgomery, by whom he had ten children, nine living—Lucy A., Jane O., Henry A., Mary A., Robert F., Lucy E., Clara E., Lillie M. and Genevieve. Mr. Clements is a Catholic Knight.

John H. Clements, farmer, one mile west of Knottsville, was born in Spencer County, Ky., July 31, 1828, and is a son of Charles O. Clements (deceased), a native of Fredericktown, Md., who came to Kentucky when a boy. Our subject came with his parents to this precinct in 1844. He was raised on a farm and educated in a subscription school. He farmed till twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in general merchandising in Owensboro for two years. In 1854 he sold out and came to Knottsville and opened a general store, which he ran until 1862, when he sold to Robernett. In 1872 he opened another store in Knottsville, which was burned eighteen months later. Since that time he has attended to farming. He was married March 11, 1855, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Henry Wagoner (deceased). They have had six children born to them, of whom five are living—Charles H., Matilda A., John J., William B. and Ida Agnes. Mr. Clements was Postmaster for Knottsville for eight years. Mrs. Clements was born and reared in Spencer County, Ind., near Owensboro, and they were married in Owensboro. She was a Protestant, but embraced the Catholic faith a short time prior to their marriage. Mr. Clements and family are all Catholics.

Hillary F. Coomes, farmer, stock-raiser and also tobacco merchant, Knottsville, was born in this precinct Feb. 20, 1844. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and was educated at St. Mary's College, in Marion County. He engaged in the mercantile business in Knottsville for two years, but for the past three years has been dealing in tobacco. He was married Oct. 9, 1866, to Ellenora McDaniel, daughter of Benedict J. McDaniel. They had six children, five living—Marietta, Elizabeth H., Minnie R., Edwin L. and Fabien. Mr. Coomes is a Catholic Knight and a member of the Total Abstinence Society. Richard R. Coomes, father of the above, was born in Nelson County, Ky., April 1, 1812, and is a son of Richard Coomes (deceased), who came from North Carolina to this State as early as 1797, while the Indians were yet here. He was one of the first settlers of Bardstown. Mr. Coomes was educated at St. Mary's College. In April, 1841, he came to this county, and was the first County Surveyor of Daviess County, elected under the new Constitution, in 1850. He established the entire boundary line of McLean County, having been appointed to that work by the Legislature.

Jacob Crouse (deceased), late of Knottsville, was born near Frankfort, Germany, Sept. 4, 1832. His parents were Gabriel and Mary (Buhard) Crouse, also natives of Germany, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1833. In 1838 they removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. At the age of eighteen Mr. Crouse began to work on railroads. This he continued for two years. In 1855 he went to Memphis, Tenn., and built hewed log houses for one year. He then lived for a time in Cincinnati. In 1859 he came to Owensboro, and in November, 1860, he went to McLean County, Ky., and took charge of Leet's saw-mill, which he bought soon afterward, and ran it two years, and sold back to Leet. He worked in various other mills then, and in 1863 he purchased a mill on Pup Creek, which he rebuilt, and ran three years, when it burned. He then built a mill three miles above Knottsville, using the machinery of the old mill. This mill he ran five years. He then lived one year in Owensboro. In 1873 he moved his mill to Knottsville, where he ran it till June 1, 1882, when he was killed by the saw. He was married Jan. 22, 1861, to Rebecca O'Brien, by whom he had nine children. Of these six are living—William, Isabel, Agnes, Ivo, Mary and Anna. One daughter, Arie, died at the age of twelve years, and another, Ruth, at seven years of age. Both died in September, 1873, of typhoid fever. Mr. Crouse was an upright man, beloved by his neighbors and friends. He was a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

Davis A. Douthitt, born in Knottsville Precinct, Dec. 19, 1826, was a son of James Douthitt, a native of South Carolina, who came to this county in 1816. He married Elizabeth Barnett, and to them were born four children, only two now living—Davis A. and Pleasant E. Mr. Douthitt was reared a farmer's boy, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited, being confined to the early subscription schools. He now owns a fine farm of 130 acres, and is engaged in general farming. He was married Dec. 20, 1851, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Willis J. Black. Three children were born to them, two now living—Sarah A. and Charles W. Sarah A. married Hardin L. Floyd and resides in Whitesville; Charles married Ella Dugan, of Owensboro, and resides with his father. Mr. Douthitt is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. G. T. and Blue Ribbon Club.

Pleasant E. Douthitt, born Jan. 30, 1832, in Yelvington Precinct, was a son of James and Elizabeth (Barnett) Douthitt. During the late war he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A., under J. A. Shackelford. His regiment was in many small battles and skirmishes, being mostly engaged in routing and capturing guerrillas and bushwhackers; also was with the party that routed Morgan from the State.

William F. Drury, four miles southeast of Knottsville, on the old homestead, was born, where he still lives, Jan. 29, 1842. His father, Hillary Drury, came to this county in 1832, and settled in the woods on the same tract of land Mr. Drury now occupies. Mr. Drury was educated at St. Mary's College, in Marion County. He was married in November, 1872, to Miss Genevieve Mattingly, daughter of Elias Mattingly, of Breckinridge County, Ky. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Margaret C., Mary T. and Annie M. Mr. Drury owns the undivided half of the homestead, consisting of 296 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

Joel H. Early, farmer and stock-raiser, one mile west of Knottsville, was born in Ohio County, Ky., April 8, 1846. His father, Lewis S. Early (deceased), was a native of Fayette County, Ky., and came to Ohio County in 1844, and to this county with his family in 1854. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married March 22, 1866, to Miss Lucy J., daughter of Johnson Miller. She was born in Daviess County. They have four children—Margaret E., Joseph S., Armilda E. and James W. Mr. Early is a member of the Baptist church. He owns 116 acres of land.

John Evans was born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 24, 1823, and is a son of Francis Evans (deceased), a native of Caroline County, Va., who came to Kentucky in an early day. Our subject's Great-grandfather Evans came from Wales a great many years ago, and settled in Virginia. Mr. Evans was brought up on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were none other save those furnished by the subscription schools, taught in a log cabin with clapboard roof, split poles for seats, a log out for a window, and a plank supported on pins in the wall for a writing desk. Mr. Evans came to this county in 1848, and settled in Knottsville Precinct, where] he still lives, three miles west of Knottsville, on his farm of 180 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Feb. 11, 1852, to Miss Agnes Read, a daughter of Degrafton Read. They have five children—Mary, Bettie, Morton, Maggie and Charles. Mr. Evans has been a member of the Christian church ever since he was eighteen years of age.

J. H. Ferrell, Hardinsburg road, ten miles east of Owensboro, was born in Spencer County, Ind., May 16, 1839, and is a son of Reuben Ferrell (deceased), a native of Virginia. Mr. Ferrell came to this county with his parents in 1855, where he has since resided. In 1873 he married Susan C., daughter of James Clark. They have three children—Minnie, Fannie and Robert. Mr. Ferrell was a soldier in the late war in Company B, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A. He participated in several of the smaller engagements, and helped to capture Morgan, the raider. He owns seventy-seven acres of land, and is engaged in general farming.

Griffin Gatewood, son of James Gatewood, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 6, 1820. His father was a native of Virginia. He removed from Bowling Green with his family in 1831, to Hancock County, where he died in 1838. Griffin came to Daviess County in 1839. He ran Jewell's grist-mill two years and in 1841 came to Knottsville and learned the saddler's trade with L. T. Brown. In November, 1842, he went to Jewell's mill and carried on a saddler's shop till December, 1843, when he removed to Yelvington and remained eight years. He then had a shop in Owensboro four or five years and since then has been engaged in farming. He was married Feb. 4, 1841, to Martha A., daughter of L. T. Brown. Eleven children have been born to them, only six now living—James L., Amanda, Mattie J., Thomas H., Nannie C. and Edwin L. Thomas H. and Edwin L. are teachers, and are fast gaining enviable reputations. Amanda has also taught in this county.

Joseph W. Gore, Upper Town Precinct (recently cut off from Knottsville), was born in Knottsville Precinct, Sept. 3, 1826, and is a son of Thomas Gore (deceased), a native of Virginia, who came to this county with his parents from Nelson County, Ky., about 1804 or 1805. Mr. Gore has always lived on a farm. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for twelve years. Since that time he has devoted his time and attention to farming. He was married in 1853 to Miss Susan Shortridge, by whom he had six children, four now living—Alice, Oscar, Annie and William. Mrs. Gore died in 1866 and in 1875 he again married, this time to Miss Mary Purcell, by whom he has three children—Mamie, Lida and George. For the past thirty years Mr. Gore has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South,

Benedict J. Hagan was born near Taylorsville, Spencer Co., Ky. June 10, 1818. His father, Nicholas Hagan, a native of Maryland, was a shoemaker, and lived in several different places, finally coming to Daviess County in 1838. Benedict J. came here in 1839, and has always been a hard-working farmer, changing much of the land from a wild, uncultivated state to his present well-improved farm. He now owns 140 acres and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1840 to Maria J., daughter of Solomon McDaniel. Thirteen children have been born to them, nine of whom are living—Alfred I., Susan C., Sarah E., Stephen P., Rosella V., Robert A., Benedict E., Solomon N. and Lucinda J. One son, Henry L., died in 1878, aged twenty-two years. Mr. Hagan and family are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Total Abstinence Society.

John G. Harrison, born in Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 24, 1802, was a son of William Harrison, a native of Virginia. He was reared on a farm and in 1834 came to Daviess County and settled in the woods of this precinct, where by hard work he cleared and improved a farm. He was married Aug. 24, 1824, to Nancy Shadwick. Fifteen children were born to them, twelve of whom, six boys and six girls, were reared to maturity. Seven are now living. The family are members of the Baptist church. His son, William T., with whom he makes his home, was born in Nelson County, near Bardstown, Sept. 20, 1833. He received a common-school education and was reared to the life of a farmer, now owning 200 acres of well-improved land. He has never married, but belongs to the class of beings known as "jolly old bachelors."

Richard Henry Hazel, shoemaker, of Knottsville, was born near Fairfax Court-House, Va., Sept. 7, 1818, and was a son of Edward Hazel, or, as commonly called, Uncle Ned, who brought his family to Nelson County, Ky., in the fall of 1827, and to this county the following spring, settling in the forests of Knottsville Precinct. He was married in 1840, to Eliza Henning, daughter of Ezekiel Henning, and has two sons—Thomas E. and William S. Mrs. Hazel died in 1881. She was a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Hazel is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas E. Hazel, son of R. H. Hazel, of Knottsville, was born in this precinct, Jan. 22, 1841. On the day of his birth some parties dug a grave in the St. Lawrence Catholic cemetery. They had a large bottle of whisky with them, which they left by the grave, and a few days after, Mr. Hazel was out hunting and passed by the cemetery and found this bottle and took it home. It was a half-gallon bottle, and of the old-fashioned kind. For several years this bottle was used to churn the butter in for the family, and when Tom was large enough to send to the store he carried molasses in it. On one occasion he came swinging it along, when all at once it flew from his hand and broke, and away went bottle, molasses and all. He was married, Jan. 10, 1860, to Matilda Wathen, by whom he had nine children, four living—Mary E., Elnora, Eliza and Rosaline. Mrs. Hazel died Aug. 19, 1874. Mr. Hazel married in January, 1876, Emma May, by whom he had one child (deceased). Mr. Hazel early learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and followed it several years. He also worked in tobacco factories several years, and for some time in saw and grist mills.

William S. Hazel, of Knottsville, son of R. H. Hazel, was born in Knottsville, Feb. 20, 1853. He was educated in Cecilian College, of Hardin County, this State. In 1872 and 1873 he clerked on the wharf-boat of Triplett, Bacon & Co., of Owensboro; came to Knottsville in 1874, and clerked for Dr. Drury, and was at the same time engaged in the insurance agency. In 1875 he worked on a farm, and in 1876 he engaged in the mercantile business with C. O. Clements, in Knottsville. In 1878 Clements sold to J. W. McJohnston, of Owensboro, who continued with Mr. Hazel as a partner until August, 1880, when he sold his interests to the latter. Mr. Hazel continued the business until Oct. 8, 1882, when he sold it to Ignatius A. Aull, he still owning the undertaker's department. Mr. Hazel erected a small grist-mill at Knottsville in 1881, but sold it and built a larger one in 1882, which we describe elsewhere in this work. He married Agnes L. Clements, daughter of C. O. Clements, of Knottsville. They have two children—Chloe and Joseph B. Mr. Hazel is Deputy County Clerk, and a Catholic Knight; also member of the N. M. B. A.

Elisha Head was born in Knottsville Precinct, March 15, 1818, and is a son of William Head, who came to this county before the war of 1812, while the Indians were yet here. He worked at teaming for some time; afterward bought land, and married Hannah Adams, who bore him twelve children, of whom our subject is the fifth. Mr. Head had no educational advantages in his boyhood, as schools were almost unknown in some localities. He married Caroline Bruner, by whom he had four children, two living—Edmund and Hannah. Mr. Head's second wife was Christina Quinn. They had four children, two now living—William and Robert.

Thomas B. Head, born in Nelson County, Ky., Aug. 17, 1821, is a son of Henry Head, a native of Maryland. His father came to Daviess County in 1830, and settled in Knottsville Precinct, where Albert Shelton now lives. He was reared a farmer and now owns 180 acres four miles northeast of Knottsville, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In October, 1845, he married Mary E., daughter of Hillary Bell. Of their nine children but six are living—Mary E., Melvina, Thomas N., William, James H. and Susan E. One daughter, Elizabeth, died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Head has been a member of the Baptist church a number of years, and has been a Deacon in the church three years.

William B. Head, born in Daviess County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1809, was a son of William Head, a native of Maryland, and an early settler of this county, coming here when people were few, and settlers went seven or eight miles to help neighbors roll logs and raise houses. William B. received a limited education in the early log school-house. He well remembers when there was but one frame house in the county, and no brick houses. He used to go to Owensboro, a distance of ten miles, to market. He was married Nov. 13, 1831, to Catharine Jarboe, daughter of Charles Jarboe. Of their ten children but five are living—James E., William T., Elizabeth A., Christina and Laura. Caroline, Charles, Frances, Elisha and Sophronia are deceased. Mr. Head owns 101½ acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Harvey E. Henning, farmer, one-half mile west of Knottsville, was born in this precinct, three miles southeast of Knottsville, Feb. 20, 1838, and is a son of William Henning, recently of this precinct, of whom we shall speak further in his personal sketch. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and had little or no educational advantages, except in the field at hard work. He was married Feb. 19, 1860, to Miss Susan C. Hagan, daughter of Benedict Hagan. This union has been blessed with thirteen children, of whom ten are living—Raymond I., William B., Sarah A., Susan E., Mary E., Hillary H., Zachariah, Emmeline J., Frances B. and Nora. Mr. Henning owns 133 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a Catholic Knight.

James A. Henning was born on the old homestead, two and one-half miles southeast of Knottsville. He received a common-school education. Married Jan. 9, 1872, Miss Kate Vanmeter, daughter of Josiah Vanmeter, of Owensboro. She was born in Hardin County, Ky. They have five children—James I., Ada C., Mary F., Anna M. and Felix L. Mr. Henning owns 344 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has also been buying tobacco for the past three years, and has been very successful. Mr. Henning and family are Catholics. William Henning, the father of the above, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Jan. 17, 1811, and is a son of Ezekiel Henning, a native of Maryland, who brought his family to this county in 1821, and settled near Knottsville. He was in the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Henning was married Sept. 11, 1834, to Mrs. Sally Wells, by whom he had nine children, five living—Harvey E., Lyman, James A., Elnora and Robert. Mrs. Henning died Oct. 25, 1853, and he married, Oct. 25, 1854, Mary A. Mattingly, by whom he has four children—Sarah E., Ida A., John L. and William L. Mr. Henning has been a life-long Catholic.

Charles H. Higdon, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this precinct Nov. 11, 1835, and was a son of B. Henson and Henrietta (Milton) Higdon, both natives of Maryland. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of this county. He was married in 1870 to Sarah A., daughter of John R. Duncan. Eight children have been born to them, six now living—Charles I., Mary M., Francis K., Elmer L., Henson and an infant son. Mr. Higdon owns 135 acres of well-improved land. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

John A. Higdon was born on Plum Run Creek, Nelson Co., Ky., Oct. 8, 1832. His father, Charles W. Higdon, brought his family to Daviess County in 1838, and settled in Knottsville Precinct. He married Nancy Riggs. John A. was the seventh of their ten children. He was married in June, 1860, to Mary V., daughter of Edward T. Long, who came to this county from Maryland many years ago. Nine children have been born to them, eight now living—Edward W., Juliet C., James R., Ann E., John H., Rosa M., Thomas E. and Joseph M. Mr. Higdon owns a farm of 162½ acres, four miles northeast of Knottsville. His family are members of the Catholic church.

Richard Higdon (deceased), late of Knottsville, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1807. He was born a slave, and the property of Peter Higdon, therefore he took his name. At the death of Peter Higdon he fell to the Higdon heirs. Our subject was a very enterprising man and wished to be free. He therefore hired his time by paying his master a stated sum annually, and was allowed to work for whomsoever he desired, for wages. He made enough each year to pay his master for his time and something more besides. In the meantime he married Mahala Norris, a free lady of no little ingenuity and skill. They raised a family of children, the oldest of whom were hired out by Mrs. Higdon as soon as they were large enough to work, and their earnings, together with her own, above the expense of living, was applied toward liberating Mr. Higdon. This, with what he had saved from year to year, amounted to the requisite sum, and he became a free man. Mr. Higdon was a remarkable worker in his time. He has been known to make as many as 300 rails in one day, taking them from the stump. On many a night he has worked nearly half of the night after performing his daily labor, so anxious was he to obtain his liberty. He was the father of seven children, of whom five are living—Daniel V., John T., Richard H., Ellen and Elizabeth. One daughter, Harriet, died at the age of thirty-five years. The oldest child living, Daniel V., is a practical dentist, and is a subscriber to this work. He was married and had four children. His wife and one child are dead. Mr. Higdon was raised a Catholic and died one, Jan. 2, 1883. He owned 100 acres of land adjoining Knottsville.

William James Husk, son of George Husk, of Knottsville Precinct, was born in this precinct Dec. 23, 1839, and still lives on a part of the old homestead. He was reared a farmer and now owns 109 acres of good land. He was educated in the subscription schools of this precinct. April 21, 1863, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Reynolds. Five children have been born to them, three only now living—Marion, James B. and Fannie C. The other two, William A. and Florence, aged eight and six years respectively, were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene can with which they were playing, pouring the oil over the fire.

James I. Knott, half mile east of Knottsville, was born in Nelson County, Ky., July 2, 1825, and is a son of Leonard Knott (deceased). Our subject came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1826. He has always been a farmer. He received an education in a log cabin, and sat on a split pole bench. He was married Feb. 1, 1853, to Mrs. Mary A. McDaniel, daughter of James T. Carrico. By her he had five children—Mary M., Matilda J., Tresa R., Robert I. and William M. Mrs. Knott died in 1863, and he married in 1865, Verlinda J. Ludwick, by whom he has had four children, three living—Marcellus, Genevieve and Agnes. The family are Catholics, and Mr. Knott is a member of the Total Abstinence Society. He owns 137¾ acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Leonard Knott (deceased), for whom the village and precinct of Knottsville were named, was born in Nelson County, Ky., and was the son of James Knott, a native of Maryland and a pioneer of Nelson County. Our subject came to this county in 1826, and was the first settler in what is now the village of Knottsville. He first lived one year in a small cabin on the Whitesville road, and built in Knottsville in 1827. He married Mary M. Drury, by whom he had four children; of these three are living—James I., Mary E. and Margaret A. The first lives near Knottsville; Mary E. is now Mrs. John Haynes, and lives in this precinct; Margaret has been married twice, first to John Melton, and the next time to J. M. Hayden, both of whom are dead. She resides in the lower end of the county. Mr. Knott was a life-long Catholic, and died in 1854.

Isaac W. Lambert, born in Nelson County, Ky., Sept. 10, 1819, is a son of Hiram Lambert, who brought his family to Daviess County in 1833. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the log-cabin subscription schools. He now owns a farm of 258 acres, five miles northeast of Knottsville, and also has a small grocery store at Gatewood. He was married in August, 1839, to Louisa D., daughter of James McDaniel. Eight children were born to them, only three now living—Edmund W., Isaac T. and Sarah A. Mr. Lambert belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Frank L. Lehmann, house and sign painter, Knottsville, was born in Prussia, Germany, Oct. 16, 1826, and is a son of John E. Lehmann. Mr. Lehmann received an accomplished education in the Gymnasium at Wittenberg, on the Elbe River. He came to America in 1849, and located in Detroit, Mich., where he opened a painting and frescoing shop. This he ran with success for three years, employing from five to eight men. He went to New York City in 1852, but returned to Detroit in 1856, and remained several years, still pursuing his trade of painting and frescoing. He has also worked in Saginaw, Mich., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Owensboro soon after the war, and to Knottsville in the fall of 1878. In 1858 he married Miss Francina Huyser, by whom he had twelve children, one living—Louis. Mrs. Lehmann died in 1862, and he married again in 1872, Mrs. Margaret O' Callahan, daughter of Henry Roby. She had seven children by her first husband, four living—Thomas L., Patrick M., Susan F. and Francis M. O'Callahan.

Milton H. Mattingly was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., Nov. 6, 1839, and is a son of James Mattingly, of Owensboro. Mr. Mattingly was reared a farmer's boy, and received a common-school education. He came to this county in 1866 where he has since lived except two years, which time he resided in Cloverport, Ky. He was married April 6, 1868, to Miss Lou Long, daughter of Richard N. Long. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom four are living—Thomas, Marietta, Richard B. and Ernest. Mr. Mattingly owns fifty acres of land, three-quarters of a mile east of Knottsvville, on the Hardinsburg road, and is engaged in general farming. He is the mail-route contractor between Owensboro and Cloverport via Yelvington and Knottsville. He and family are Catholics.

James M. May, born in Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 27, 1815, is a son of John W. May, a native of Virginia, who brought his family to Daviess County in 1820, and settled in Knottsville Precinct.

Mr. May is the only one left of a family of twelve children. His father kept a tavern in an early day on the place where our subject now lives which is ten miles east of Owensboro, on the Hardinsburg road. He has been married three times and is the father of six children. He is a member of the Baptist church and the Masonic fraternity.

William McBride, late of Knottsville Precinct, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in February, 1808, and was a son of John McBride. He was married Feb. 4, 1841, to Deborah Taylor. Seven children were born to them, five now living---William R., John C., Robert A., David M. and George T. Mr. McBride came to this county in 1842, where he died May 2, 1852. Mrs. McBride was a daughter of Benjamin L. Taylor, and was born in Washington County, Ky. She now resides with her son, John C., who carries on the home farm. He was born July 29, 1844. His education was necessarily limited, having early to devote his time to the farm. He was married April 18, 1880, to Louisa, daughter of Samuel Smith. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Chrysostom McDaniel, born in Knottsville Precinct, May 27, 1841, is a son of Ephraim and Anna (Statim) McDaniel. His father was a native of Nelson County, Ky., and an early settler of Daviess County. His early education was received in the log school-house. He was reared a farmer and now owns a fine farm of 155 acres five miles northeast of Knottsville. He was married Jan 24, 1865, to Mary F., daughter of Richard Head, and a native of Daviess County. Of their four children, three only are living—Sarah Alice, James L. and Raymond. Mr. McDaniel's father died in 1877. He is the fifth of seven children, only four now living—Mary (now Mrs. Samuel Raley), John, Martha (now Mrs. Isaac Lindsey), and the subject of this sketch.

Henry McDaniel (deceased), late of Knottsville Precinct, was born in Daviess County in 1818, and was a son of Solomon McDaniel, a pioneer of this county. Our subject was married in 1833 to Miss Nancy Monarch, daughter of James Monarch (deceased). They had ten children, of whom five are living—Francis K., Mary J., Aurelia, Richard and Virginia. One son, Ignatius, died in the late war. Another son, Thomas, died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. McDaniel was a farmer all his life. He died March 7, 1864. He was a life-long Catholic.

John McDaniel, born in Nelson County, Ky., Oct. 15, 1833, is a son of Ephraim McDaniel, also a native of Nelson County, who came with his family to Daviess County in 1839. He was educated in the common subscription school and was reared to the life of a farmer. He now owns a farm of eighty acres under a good state of cultivation. He was married in January, 1866, to Sarah E. Head, daughter of Richard Head, and a native of Daviess County. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel are members of the Catholic church.

John H. McDaniel, born in Knottsville Precinct, April 21, 1849, is a son of Hardin McDaniel, also a native of this precinct. His grandfather, John McDaniel, was an early settler here. He was reared on a farm and still follows that occupation, owning seventy-one acres of well-improved land. He was educated in the common schools of this precinct. Jan. 22, 1874, he married Susan M. Medcalf, daughter of Edward Medcalf, an early settler of Knottsville. They have had two children—Herman E. (deceased), and Charles E. Mr. McDaniel is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He is an Elder in the Mt. Zion Cumberland-Presbyterian Church.

Reason McDaniel, born in Knottsville Precinct, Dec. 20, 1817, was a son of John McDaniel, a native of Nelson County, Ky., who came with his father, Joseph McDaniel, to Daviess County when a boy. Joseph and John McDaniel both died in this precinct in 1836. Mr. McDaniel can remember when it was all woods from Knottsville to Owensboro, and when deer and wild turkey were abundant. He was married Feb. 25, 1840, to Cynthia McDaniel. Of their nine children but six are living—Albert, Henry, Melissa G., Willis, Reason C. and Rufus P. All are married but Melissa. During the late war Mr. McDaniel enlisted in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A. His Captain, Albert Bacon, was killed at the battle of Sacramento, Ky., in 1861. Mr. McDaniel was wounded in the same battle and captured. He was discharged in 1863. He now draws a pension.

William D. Medcalf (deceased) was born in Knottsville Precinct, Dec. 3, 1827. His father, William Medcalf, was a native of Maryland, and came to Daviess County with his parents when a boy. William D. was reared on the old homestead farm, and attended school in the old log school-house of the early day. He was married Feb. 21, 1850, to Nancy E., daughter of Hillary Bell, an early settler of this county, from Maryland. Ten children were born to them—Richard H., Margaret E., Melvina, Marietta, William G., Leora, James A., John W., Jennie B., and Lawrence V. Mr. Medcalf died Dec. 8, 1878. He joined the Missionary Baptist church in December, 1852. Prior to that he had been a member of the Presbyterian church. He owned 294 acres of land, forty-two of which have been sold since his death.

Robert Miller (deceased), late of Knottsville Precinct, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1814, and was a son of James Miller. He was reared on a farm and educated in a subscription school. He was married March 5, 1840, to Cornelia S. Anderson, daughter of Reuben Anderson. They had fourteen children born to them, of whom ten are living—Reuben A., James L., John N., Mary E., Annie S., Robert E., Francis B., Martha C., Henry W., and Charlotte A. One son, George P., died at the age of thirty-six years. Mr. Miller came to this precinct in January, 1867, and settled four miles southeast of Knottsville, where his widow and the younger children now reside. He died June 4, 1875. He was a Mason and a member of the Temple of Honor. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Miller was born in Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1818.

David A. Monarch, one mile south of Knottsville, was born in Marion County, Ky., Dec. 14, 1829, and is a son of James Monarch (deceased), a native of St. Mary's County, Md., and a descendant of the Lord Baltimore Catholics, the first settlers of Maryland. He brought his family to this county in 1832, settling in Knottsville Precinct. He was a farmer and cooper by occupation. Our subject was therefore brought up from childhood on the farm, and has always been a farmer. Also for the past six years he has worked at the blacksmith's trade, which he acquired himself without any instructor. On the 16th day of November, 1852, he married Miss Maria J. Handley, a daughter of Ben Handley (deceased). They had seven children, six living—Edwin E., John T., James B., Mary J. (Coomes), Rose A. and William D. Mr. Monarch and family are Catholics, and Rose A. has joined the Sisters of Charity.

William Muffett was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., Jan. 6, 1831, and is a son of Benjamin Muffett, who died when William was but five years old. Our subject's mother, Elizabeth B. Duncan, was born near Yelvington, this county, and had removed to Breckinridge County, but upon the death of her husband she returned with her family to this county. She afterward married Henry Roberts. Mr. Muffett has always lived on a farm; and, as his father died whe the children were all small, he had but very limited educational advantages. Mr. Muffett married a daughter of William Bell (deceased), and is the father of seven children, of whom four are living—Alonzo, Mary A., William H. and Hillary B. Mr. Muffett is a member of the Christian church.

William F. Newsom, Knottsville Precinct, three miles west of Knottsville, was born in Upper Town Precinct, this county, Aug. 4, 1825. His father, William Newsom (deceased), was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought the Indians under General Hopkins and Colonel Joe Barnett. He emigrated to this county from South Carolina in 1809, and located three miles above Yellow Banks (Owensboro), and raised a crop the same year, keeping bachelor's hall with James M. Rogers. He married Miss Rewey Shown in 1811. Her father, Peter Shown, was a Pennsylvania Dutchman by birth. He came from Fredericktown, Md., to Owensboro, or Yellow Banks, in 1804, and stopped at the only house there for a day or two, where he met with the red men of the forest. It was the house of William Smithers. He then proceeded to what is now Ohio County and located. He was a hard worker and a comic, jovial old man. The settlers had many a laugh at his expense. Mr. Shown died in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1847. Two of his sons, Peter and Edward Shown, were carpenters, and built some of the first frame houses that were built in Owensboro. William Newsom was the father of ten children, of whom our subject is the seventh. He was brought up on the farm and received a common-school education. He was married Sept. 13, 1854, to Miss Susan E. Lambert, daughter of Elijah Lambert (deceased), a native of Nelson County. Mrs. Lambert was born in Daviess County. Eight children have been born to them, of whom six are living—Mollie M., William E., Thomas J., Josie Mc G., James F. and Harry C. One daughter, Sallie J., died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Newsom is a member of the Christian church, as also are Mrs. Newsom and the two eldest children. Mr. Newsom owns 124 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

John R. O'Bryan, born near Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 21, 1811, is a son of Lewis O'Bryan, a native of St. Mary's County, Md., who came to Kentucky, and settled where Louisville now is, before there was any town there. John R. was reared on a farm and has always followed that occupation. He came to Daviess County in 1830, where he now owns 171 acres of well-improved land. His education was limited to the early subscription schools. He was married May 1, 1848, to Mrs. Martha (Drury) Long. Six children were born to them, five now living—Ben F., Isabel B., Monticello

L., William M. and Sophronia M. Mr. O'Bryan and family are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Total Abstinence Society.

John L. Payne, born in Nelson County, Ky., May 14, 1825, is a son of John L. Payne, a native of Maryland, born in 1799, who came with his parents to Kentucky and settled in Nelson County, near Bardstown, in 1811. He came to this county in 1828 and bought 1,300 acres of land, and became one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He died Aug. 6, 1860. John L. was reared on a farm and educated in the early subscription schools. He now owns a good farm of 100 acres and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in May, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard W. Long, of this precinct. Nine children have been born to them, seven now living—Theresa A., Martha A., Elizabeth E., Madora T., John R., Rosa L. and Michael Guy. Mr. Payne is a member of the Catholic church.

John T. Payne, born in Knottsville, Oct. 14, 1827, is a son of Cornelius Payne, a native of Nelson County, who came to Daviess County in 1826. John T. was reared on a farm and never had any educational advantages. He was married Feb. 25, 1862, to Mary J., daughter of Hillary Long. He owns 161 acres of fine land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are both members of the Baptist church.

Simeon W. Payne, born in Nelson County, Ky., Feb. 16, 1825, is a son of William Payne, who brought his family to this county in 1826 and settled in this precinct, where Simeon W. has since resided. Mr. Payne has worked on the same road since sixteen years of age. He has never seen two men fight ; never been on the water ; never crossed the Ohio River ; never rode on the cars, or in a buggy. He was married Nov. 10, 1850, to Caroline Head, daughter of William B. Head, of this precinct. Four children were born to them—Raymond C., Claudius I., Julia A. M., and William P. Mrs. Payne died Dec. 5, 1859, and Nov. 18, 1860, at the same hour as before, Mr. Payne was again married. Nine children were born to this union, seven now living—Mary E., John E., Thomas L., Teresa A., Margaret J., Simeon M. and Michael J. Richard J. died at the age of eighteen and Mary J. when about two years old. Mr. Payne owns 150 acres of good land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Payne is a firm believer in total abstinence.

Stephen T. Payne was born in Nelson County, Ky., April 7,

1826. His father, William Payne, was a native of Montgomery County, Md., a descendant of Lord Baltimore, and came to Kentucky with his parents in 1812, and to this county in 1827. His grandfather, John H. Payne, was born Feb. 14, 1789. He came to this county in 1827 and bought 1,400 acres of land, settling his children around him. He died March 24, 1846. Stephen T. was reared on the old homestead of his grandfather. Jan. 15, 1849, he married Martha J., daughter of Robert Cecil. Of their nine children but seven are living—Margaret F., William R., Matilda J., Susan A., Martha A., Stephen S. and James T. Susan Elizabeth and Everellis (twin of James T.) are deceased. Mr. Payne was Registering Sergeant during the drilling of militia of the Mexican war. He has served as Road Supervisor four years. He is a member of the Catholic church and Total Abstinence Society.

Jefferson Ritchey, born in Spencer County, Ind., Feb. 28, 1840, is a son of William Ritchey, who brought his family to Kentucky in 1840. He was married in October, 1857, to Mary E. Burnett, daughter of William Burnett, of Hancock County, Ky. Nine children were born to them, all now deceased. One daughter, Mary, was married and left one child, also now deceased. His wife died April 14, 1880. Mr. Ritchey is now left alone and makes his home with Uncle Reuben N. Barker. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the late war, and was wounded and left for dead on Shiloh battle-ground. He afterward returned home and enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry, U. S. A., and served till the close of the war.

George W. Roby, born in Nelson County, Ky., Aug. 7, 1823, was a son of Henry Roby, a native of Maryland. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the early subscription schools, his attendance at school being limited to fourteen months. He came to Daviess County in 1844, locating in Knottsville Precinct. He has lived on his present farm since 1849. Aug. 9, 1842, he married Catharine Harkins. Of their four children but two are living—Elizabeth A. and John H. Mrs. Roby died March 15, 1850, and in May, 1852, Mr. Roby married Elizabeth Smith. They had one child—Margaret Ellen. His wife died Jan. 19, 1873. Jan. 11, 1876, he married A. Rosalia Wathen. Three children were born to them, only two now living—Thomas Leo and Walter C. Mr. Roby owns a fine farm of 100 acres, all under excellent improvement. He is one of the model farmers of the county and has brought his farm from a wild, uncultivated state to its present condition. Mr. Roby and family are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Total Abstinence Society.

Rev. Patrick M. J. Rock, son of Michael Rock, was born in Armagh, Ireland, July 2, 1850, and was educated at St. Patrick's College in his native town. He came to America in 1870, and taught in the theological seminary in Louisville fifteen months. He was ordained in Louisville Cathedral by Bishop McCloskey, June 15, 1872. He was pastor of the church at Elizabethtown nine months, and of St. Cecelia Church, Louisville, three years and nine months. In February, 1879, he came to this precinct and has since that time been pastor of St. Lawrence Catholic Church, situated two miles east of Knottsville.

G. B. Rowland, born Sept. 16, 1836, in Knottsville Precinct, is a son of Simon Rowland, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Daviess County. He was reared on a farm and still follows that occupation, owning a farm of fifty acres. He received his education in the subscription schools of this locality. In October, 1858, he was married to Mahala A. Adams, daughter of Alex. Adams, an early settler of this county. Ten children were born to them, eight now living—Ezra, Jerome, Lu. M., John W., Magnetta, Homer, Cosby C. and Marvin E. Mr. Rowland is a Mason, and also belongs to the I. O. G. T.

James Shouse, son of Henry Shouse, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in September, 1814. His father was a native of the same county, and died there when James was small. The family removed to Shelby County, and when seventeen years of age James went to learn the cooper's trade. He worked at his trade thirteen years, and since then has been engaged in farming. He came to Daviess County in 1848, and now owns a farm of 173 acres, four and a half miles northwest of Knottsville. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Shouse married Maranda Pence. Ten children were born to them, only seven now living—Sarah A., Malinda, William, Mollie, Emily, James L. and Catherine. All are married except the two youngest. James C. is carrying on the farm and is a subscriber to this work. He is a very energetic and enterprising young man. Mr. Shouse is a member of the Baptist church and is a Master Mason.

Joseph H. Smith was born in Oldham County, Ky., March 28, 1839, two and a half miles west of Knottsville. His father, William Smith, is a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky when a small boy. Our subject came to this county first in 1860, but left in a few months, and lived at Lewisport, Ky., until 1865, when he returned to this county. He has resided during that time in and around Knottsville. He married Miss Sarah F. Veatch, daughter of James Veatch (deceased), Sept. 10, 1860. They have seven children—William T., James H., Herbert, Walter D., Paul, Josephine O. and Daisy A. Mr. Smith owns 109 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Lewis Speak, born in Nelson County, Ky., Oct. 15, 1815, is a son of John Speak, an early settler of that county. He was educated in the common schools and in St. Mary's College, Marion County. He was reared on a farm, and has always followed that occupation, now owning a farm of 100 acres. He came to Daviess County in 1850, and has since resided in this precinct, with the exception of one year spent in Yelvington. He married Frances M., daughter of William Medcalf. Nine children have been born to them—Mary, John T., Sarah, Matilda, Rebecca, Martina, Henry, William and Emma. Matilda married Zachariah Head, and died Jan. 21, 1883, leaving two children. Mr. Speak is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

George W. Spencer, late of Knottsville Precinct, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., Dec. 18, 1838, and came with his parents to this county in 1841. He received a common-school education, and always followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married Feb. 25, 1857, to Sarah E., daughter of Enoch Early. Four children were born to them—William W., Eliza A., James C. and Nancy J. William married Maggie Hoskins, and Eliza married Franklin Hall. Mr. Spencer died Oct. 29, 1877. He joined the Baptist church when a boy, and was always a faithful member of that denomination.

Henry B. Wathen was born in Charles County, Md., June 29, 1810, and is a son of John Wathen, who brought his family to Nelson County, Ky., in 1815, just after the close of the war of 1812. He was a soldier in that war. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in a subscription school. He came to Daviess County in 1835, settling in Knottsville Precinct, where he has since lived. On the 24th of November, 1839, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Thomas F. Montgomery (deceased), an early settler of this precinct. They have had eleven children, of whom eight are living—John T., Rosella E., Francis X., Melvina E., Appalonia B., Henry B., Peter E. and William P. Mr. Wathen and family are Catholics. He owns a farm of ninety-six acres of land.

P. D. Wilson, M. D., Gatewood, was born in Harrison County, Va., June 29, 1815, and is a son of Colonel Benjamin Wilson. He has been married three times and is the father of eleven children. He lived in Posey County, Ind., many years, and came to Daviess County in April, 1879, locating in Gatewood, where he has a store and is also Postmaster. His father, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, was born Nov. 30, 1747, east of the mountains in Virginia, and on reaching manhood, in 1768, removed west of the mountains. In 1773 he removed west of the Laurel Mountains and settled in what is now Harrison County, W. Va., which was his home till his death, Dec. 2, 1826. Colonel Wilson represented a large territory during our colonial existence. He commanded the military escort of Governor Dunmore in his campaign and treaty with the Indian chief, Cornstalk, held where Chillicothe, Ohio, now stands. He commanded the State militia on the northwestern border of Virginia during the Revolution, under General Washington. After the war he was Clerk of the Circuit Court, representing the large district west of the mountains twenty-eight years. Although he was a soldier seven years, he nor his heirs ever received a pension or a foot of public land for his services. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-nine children, twenty-eight of whom were reared to maturity, and twenty-seven married. There are now two sons and four daughters living, their ages ranging from sixty to eighty years. They are residents of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Minnesota. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren are scattered from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains.

Joseph F. Winkler, born in Knottsville Precinct, June 6, 1841, is a son of William Winkler, a resident of this precinct. He was reared on a farm and early learned the science of farming, and having put his knowledge into practice has developed into a model farmer. He owns 158 acres of good land. He also owns and runs a horse mill, the burrs of which are the oldest in the county, having been brought from Evansville in a row-boat by William Mason, before Owensboro was platted. His father used them many years, and they still do good work, Mr. Winkler doing his own grinding and much custom work for his neighbors. He enlisted in the late war, in Company E, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A.; was in forty-two raids and skirmishes. A part of his company helped capture Jeff. Davis. December, 1859, he married Amanda

Medcalf, daughter of Edward Medcalf. Six children have been born to them, five now living—Elizabeth E., William E., Emma O., Thomas E. and Mary E. Mr. Winkler has been a member of the Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian Church twenty-five years.

William Winkler, born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 3, 1801, is a son of Adam Winkler, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Washington County during the Revolution, and in 1812 brought his family to Daviess County and settled in the woods in Knottsville Precinct. Indians and wild animals were plenty, but at that time, though the Indians were peaceable. Adam Winkler lived to see many changes in this county before his death. William Winkler married Eliza Adams. Of their twelve children but three are living—Hiram, William and Joseph F. Mrs. Winkler died June 14, 1844, and June 18, 1846, Mr. Winkler married Alcy Hale, who died Dec. 16, 1881. Mr. Winkler has been a hard-working man and is now, in his eighty-second year, enjoying a peaceful old age.

CHAPTER XXI.

LOWER TOWN PRECINCT.

Since the August election of 1867 the boundaries of this precinct have been thus described in law: Beginning at a point on the Ohio River opposite the center of Frederica street, thence along the center of said street to intersection with Main street, thence east along center of Main street to a point opposite center of Court Square, thence south through the center of Court Square to center of Third street, thence along center of Third street to a point in center of Frederica street, thence along center of Frederica street to Livermore road, thence along center of said road to Panther Creek, thence down same to Glenn's Bridge, thence with the center of Glenn's Bridge road to the north end of the Pearce lane, thence in a straight line to Green River so as to include the lands of Smith Hazlewood and also including the Windsor farm, thence down Green River to the mouth of Rhodes Creek, thence up Rhodes Creek to the Big Pond drain, thence up same to Park's land, excluding same to the Old Roost road, thence up same to the lane between Miles Lancaster's land on north side of road and James Shipp's and thence with same including Shipp's lands and the land of John S. McFarland to the Ohio River, thence up same to the beginning.

Lower Town precinct lies to the west of Owensboro, between the Ohio River and Panther Creek. The quality of the land generally is fine. Coal abounds throughout the Bon Harbor or Roost Hills. Half of the Bon Harbor track is underlaid with coal, and among the Roost Hills are about 2,000 acres of coal, from four feet eight inches to five feet four inches in thickness. The coal has been mined to a considerable extent. Panther Creek, on the south, forms a remarkable peninsula, which comprises 400 acres, connected with the main land by an isthmus only twenty-two rods across. The section of the county known as Buzzard's Roost was first applied to a limited district of country adjoining the farms of the Berrys and Mattingly. The name is now given to all that part of the county north of the Henderson road, and extending west from Owensboro about twelve miles to the

Green River. It contains some of the finest farming land to be found in the county, and is now thickly settled. A number of squatters settled early in this neighborhood, but never acquired actual possession of the land, and made but few improvements. As late as 1850 the whole region was undeveloped. A man named Galloway settled on the farm afterward owned by J. I. Berry, and a man named Oldham settled where Miles Mattingly subsequently lived. Among the first permanent settlers who bought land and made improvements were Henry Reed, Miles and John Lancaster, John Bristow and Thomas J. Carico. John B. Berry bought some land years before the Mexican war; and his sons, Edward C., J. I. and William L., settled here and became permanent citizens. George Mattingly settled in the Buzzard Roost neighborhood in 1851. The Crabtree family were early settlers, as also the Calhoons and others.

BON HARBOR.

The first survey of Bon Harbor into town lots was in 1842. The place then bid fair to become a manufacturing town of some importance. A woolen factory was built there, and afterward a large cotton and woolen factory was put up; but the machinery was too old and worn out to accomplish much. It was one of the largest factories at that time in the West. In this business Robert Triplett and Alexander Beard were partners. Triplett went to Europe to bring out factory hands; but the enterprise dragged along so tediously that it was finally abandoned. The Bon Harbor coal mines were the first to be put in successful operation in the county. An old man named Bassett opened the first mine, and the Bon Harbor mine proper, three fourths of a mile from the river, was the next mine worked. About 1830 a considerable quantity of coal was shipped to New Orleans from this point by Robert Triplett. He constructed a railroad from the mine to the river, at the terminus of which was erected the large cotton and woolen manufactory before mentioned. Several houses were built, the population being principally composed of operatives, and numbering two or three hundred.

There is no village now at the old site of Bon Harbor.

About the middle of June, 1878, Mr. Aud was cultivating the farm of Mrs. Carter, near Owensboro, and boarding at her house, while his own family were at their home in Knottsville, about sixteen miles distant. One night, without any warning, a number of disguised men, who suspected Mr. Aud of two great intimacy with Mrs. Carter, collected at the house of the latter, took Mr. Aud out, tied him to a tree and threshed him most unmercifully. They debated among themselves whether to kill him outright; but, on his promise to leave the country, they let him go. He afterward took out a warrant against a half-dozen or more persons, charging them with ku-kluxing him. Among the accused were some very reputable and worthy citizens. William T. Ellis was prosecuting attorney, and on the other side were most of the prominent lawyers of Owensboro. The case was an exciting one. In the preliminary examination the defense relied mainly upon proving *alibies.* The witnesses were examined separately. All the accused parties, however, were held over to court; but the grand jury failed to indict them, and Mr. Aud left the community.

ELECTIONS.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, Whig, 169; Veech, Democrat, 90. For railroad tax, 133; against, 126.

1854, Aug. 7: Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, Whig, 249; H. J. Stites, Democrat, 79. County Judge—A. G. Botts, Whig, 178; George H. Yeaman, Democrat, 164. Commonwealth Attorney—Mitchell Calhoon, Democrat, 135; William Sweney, Democrat, 170. County Clerk—Graham Hughes, Whig, 150; James B. Watkins, Democrat, 181. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharpe, Democrat, 183; Joseph Harrison, Whig, 153. Assessor—Thomas Gore, Whig, 75; James Stillman, Whig, 45; George L. Heywood, Whig, 127; James Lashbrook, Whig, 45. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, Whig, 236. Coroner—William Johnson, Whig, 22; Harrison Manzy, Whig, 104.

1856, Aug. 4: Circuit Judge—Jesse W. Kincheloe, Whig, 166; James Stuart, Democrat, 148. Commonwealth Attorney—B. H. Helm, Whig, 215. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, Democrat, 192; J. P. Thompson, Whig, 230. Sheriff—J. G. McFarland, Democrat, 215; J. G. Harrison, Whig, 219.

1856, Nov. 4: President—Buchanan, 211; Fillmore, 240.

1857, May 2: Constable—John Thixton, 321; Barnett Kelly, 153.

1857, Aug. 3: State Treasurer—T. L. Jones, Democrat, 256; J. H. Garrard, Democrat, 208. Congressman—J. L. Johnson, Whig, 274; S. O. Peyton, Democrat, 79. Senator—W. B. Wall, Whig, American, 278; A. D. Cosby, Whig, Democrat, Anti-American, 226. Representative to Legislature—F. J. McLean, Whig, Democrat, Anti-American, 266; F. M. Daily, Whig, 251.

1859, May 7: Justices—C. L. Balee, 176; E. G. Worthington, 69; Robert Price, 198; Presly Brown, 223; B. Childers, 45. Constable—P. Clark, 50; B. Kelly, 276.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, S. R., 169; J. S. Jackson, Union, 119.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 13; J. H. Garrard, Union, 135. Senator—S. B. Vance, S. R., 199; William Anthony, Union, 170. Representative to Legislature—C. T. Noel, S. R., 210; George H. Yeaman, Union, 198.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, Union, Democrat, 135. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, Union, 28; W. B. Hall, Union, 151. Commonwealth Attorney—John Chapeze, Union, 123. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, Union, Democrat, 30; A. G. Botts, Whig, Union, 139. Circuit Clerk—Joseph Thomas, Union, 155. County Clerk—John O'Brien, Union, 147. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, Whig, Union, 163. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, Whig, Union, 149. Assessor—V. L. Moseley, Democrat, 132.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, Union, 114; E. R. Weir, Union, 16.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, Union, Whig, 109.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—Thomas E. Bramlette, Union, 137. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, Union, 133; J. H. McHenry, Union, 22. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, Union, Whig, 143.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, Whig, Union, 160; A. J. McAtee, Union, Democrat, 106. Marshal—John Brannon, 60; David Webb, 39. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 239.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 230; A. Lincoln, 13.

1865, May 6: Constable—J. M. Smith, 64; John Bishop, 18.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, Whig, Union, 100; B. C. Ritter, Whig, Union, 91. The latter was elected. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, Union, 52; James H. Garrard, Union, 51. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 87. Representative to Legislature—Josiah Veech, Union, Democrat, 88; T. Maddux, Union, Democrat, 84. Coroner—A. M. Mayo, 86.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, Union, 82; A. Duval, 397; elected. County Judge—E. C. Berry; Democrat, 124;

J. S. McFarland, Union, Democrat, 130; G. V. Triplett, S. R., 274; elected. County Clerk—John O'Brien, Union, Democrat, 121; J. M. Hughes, Whig, 143; B. Duncan, Whig, 51; T. C. Jones, S. R., 171. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, S. R., 321, elected; E. A. Hathaway, S. R., 156. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, S. R., 266, elected; Thomas Crutcher, S. R., 163. Coroner—H. O'Brien, Union, 980. Assessor—J. W. Onan, Democrat, 361; J. J. Talbott, 36; J. T. Moseley, Democrat, 12; Sam. Jewell, Democrat, 15. Surveyor—H. M. Scott, Democrat, 401. For railroad tax, 128; against, 61.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 542; against, 10.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, S. R., 303, elected; B. C. Ritter, Union, 7; S. E. Smith, 75. Justices—W. H. Frey, 305; E. C. Berry, 308. Constable—T. N. Murphy, 303; E. S. Worthington, 72.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—J. L. Helm, S. R., 337, elected; W. B. Kinkead, Union, Democrat, 19; S. M. Barnes, Republican, 58. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, Democrat, 75, elected; J. L. Johnson, Union, Democrat, 347. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, Union, 214; L. P. Little, 126. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, Union, Democrat, 282; J. W. Moseley, Democrat, 84, elected; H. C. McPherson, 33.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—John W. Stevenson, Democrat, 484. Circuit Judge—George W. Williams, Democrat, 482. Circuit Clerk—John P. Thompson, S. R., 344, elected; M. L. Ogden, Democrat, 171. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, S. R., 97, elected; R. Y. Bush, Democrat, 18; George W. Swoope, Democrat, 359. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, Democrat, 489. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, Union, Democrat, 395, elected; Wilfred Carico, S. R., 69.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 424; U. S. Grant, 83 Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, Democrat, 422, elected; Samuel. Langley, Union, 70.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, Democrat, 289, elected; E. R. Wing, Republican, 82. Senator—Ed. Hawes, S. R., 346. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, Union, Democrat, 396. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, S. R., 318. For school tax, 161; against, 235.

1870, Aug. 1: Appellate Judge—William Lindsay, S. R., 413; R. K. Williams, Union, Democrat, 55. Circuit Judge—M. H.

Cofer, 449. County Judge—Geo. W. Triplett, S. R., 448, elected; A. G. Botts, Union, 308. County Clerk—T. C. Jones, S. R., 446, elected; James P. Moore, Union, 313. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, S. R., 448; S. H. Haynes, S. R., 312. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, Democrat, 454, elected; Tapley Maddux, Union, 302. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, Democrat, 450, elected; A. M. Mayo, Union, 304. Assessor—J. W. Onan, Democrat, 446; R. J. Wootton, Union, 310. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, Union, Democrat, 451; W. J. Little, S. R., 310.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, Union, Democrat, 294, elected; M. J. Rothrock, 209.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, S. R., 555; J. M. Harlan, Republican, 319. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, Union, Democrat, 551, elected; S. H. Jessee, S. R., 40; F. H. Roberts, Republican, 298.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, Union, 323, J. G. McFarland, Democrat, 357, elected. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, Democrat, 634; David Webb, Union, 15.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 377; U. S. Grant, 337; Charles O'Conor, 11.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, S. R., 397. Senator—E. Hawes, Democrat, 126 ; G. W. Swoope, Democrat, 463, elected; G. W. Jolly, Union, 250. Representative to Legislature—Ben. Stout, Union, 401, elected; R. W. McFarland, 182; H. Megill, Democrat, 22; H. T. Aud, Republican, 261.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, S. R., 659, elected; J. B. Cochran, S. R., 95. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, S. R., 347; James Montgomery, S. R, 138; James Stuart, Union, 328, elected. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, Union, Democrat, 389; Jo. Haycraft, S. R., 320, elected. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, Democrat, 812. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, S. R., 518, elected; G. W. Jolly, Union, Democrat, Republican, 390. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, S. R., 845. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, Democrat, 872, elected. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, Democrat, 727. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, Democrat, 571, elected; Galloway, 26. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 805. Assessor—W. T. Aull, S. R., 802.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, Democrat, 233; Geo. Smith, Greenback, 56; Edward R. Weir, Republican, 7.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, S. R., 406, elected; J. M. Harlan, S. R., 299. Representative to Legislature—W. J.

Taylor, S. R., 391, elected; J. G. Ford, S. R., 394, elected; A. J. Philpot, Republican, 231. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 276.

1876, Aug. 7: Criminal Court Judge—G. W. Ray, Union, 582; J. A. Murray, Democrat, 297, elected. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, Democrat, 638, elected; R. R. Coomes, Democrat,288. For road-law, 139; against, 434.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 711; R. B. Hayes, 399. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, S. R., 659; J. Z. Moore, S. R., 383.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, S. R., 400, elected. Senator—C. Griffith, Democrat, 437, elected; V. P. Stateler, 20. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Tharp, Democrat, 439, elected; A. Craycroft, Democrat, 414, elected.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—Thomas H. Hines, Democrat, 630. County Judge—H. W. Scott, Democrat, 696; Geo. W. Jolly, Republican, 159. County Attorney—John L. McFarland, Democrat, 729. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, Democrat, 743, elected. Sheriff—Ed. C. Davis, Democrat, 715; E. S. Worthington, Greenbacker, 13. Assessor—Gideon Allgood, Democrat, 685; C. W. Thomas, Union, 25. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 657. Coroner—Jo. W. Funk, 667.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, Democrat, 209; J. W. Feighan, Republican, 123; F. M. English, Greenbacker, 22.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—Luke P. Blackburn, Democrat, 232, elected. W. Evans, Republican, 142; C. W. Cook, Greenbacker, 20. Representatives to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, Democrat, 358; James Rudy, S. R., 350; E. S. Worthington, Greenbacker, 25; E. O. Flynn, Greenbacker, 18.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—James Stuart, Independent, 423; L. P. Little, Democrat, 422, elected. Commonwealth Attorney—James Noe, Democrat, 546, elected; Jo. Haycraft, Democrat, 238. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, Democrat, 643, elected. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, Democrat, 638. Surveyor—E. Edwards, Democrat, 560. Constable—M. S. Carico, 571.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 569; J. A. Garfield, 355; J. B. Weaver, 9. Representative to the Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, Democrat, 541, elected; John Feland, Republican, 371; C. W. Cook, Greenback, 6.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, Democrat, 268, elected. Senator—J. A. Munday, Democrat, 283. Justice—J. H. Hodgkins, 274. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, Democrat, 296, elected; G. V. Triplett, Democrat, 292, elected. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, Democrat, 272. Coroner—J. B. Whelan, 82; P. W. Clark, 116; G. W. Mathis, 62.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, Democrat, 382. Appellate Clerk—Thomas J. Henry, S. R., 355, elected; R. T. Jacob, S. R., 84. County Judge—H. W. Scott, Democrat, 407. County Attorney—Martin Ewell, Democrat, 413. County Clerk, M. S. Mattingly, Democrat, 413, elected. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, Democrat, 384, elected; J. J. Christian, Republican, 74. Surveyor—E. Edwards, Democrat, 386. Coroner—George M. Hayden, 385. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 398. For school tax, 192; against, 287.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, Democrat, 244, elected; W. M. Fuqua, Independent, 40.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice the first Saturday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the third Wednesday in these months.

The precinct of Lower Town consists so largely of the city of Owensboro that its history is mainly comprised in that of the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John A. Barr was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1818. In 1844 he went to Hancock County and lived till 1863, when he came to Daviess County, where he now has 124 acres of good land in Lower Town Precinct. He was married April 11, 1843, to Mary A. Gates, a native of Hancock County, born Feb. 10, 1819. They have seven children—Charles R., born July 4, 1846; John F., born June 29, 1848; Catharine E., born Nov. 11, 1851; Lydia J., born Sept. 1, 1853; Thomas A., born May 31, 1855; George E., born Oct. 26, 1857; Annie M., born March 4, 1861. Mr. Barr has been a member of the Methodist church forty years, and his wife forty-five years. Mr. Barr's father, George Barr, and two of his uncles, Adam and John Barr, were in the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson, in 1815. His grandfather, Adam Barr, was in the fort on Sugar Tree Run, between Sinking Creek and the Ohio River during the Revolutionary war.

William E. Bellow was born in Marion County, Ky., Jan. 2, 1832. In 1853 he came to Daviess County and lived in Whitesville four years, and then went to Breckinridge County and lived fifteen years. He then returned to Daviess County and lived near Yellow Creek, above Owensboro, till 1876, when he moved to his present residence five miles west of Owensboro, where he owns 160 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1850 to Mary M. Cecil, a native of Marion County, born June 13, 1831. To them have been born eleven children, nine living—H. D., John, Susan F., Elbert, Samuel, Martin S., Laura L., Martha and Alfred. Lee died in 1853, and Sarah, Oct. 9, 1878. Mr. Bellow is a Catholic in his religious faith.

J. I. Berry was born in Nelson County, Ky., March 25, 1827. He lived there till seventeen years of age and then moved with his father to Marion County. In 1851 he came to Daviess County. He has always lived on a farm and now owns 165½ acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of fine horses, having one that runs a mile in 1.41¼. He opened a grocery in Owensboro at one time, but finding it took too much of his time from the farm he sold out. He was married in Springfield, Ky., Feb. 27, 1865, to Jennie Wrimm. She is a native of Baltimore, Md., born in 1837. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are members of the Catholic church.

Mrs. Sallie A. Berry, daughter of John Hagan, is a native of Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky. Dec. 31, 1850, she married E. C. Berry and came to Daviess County, settling on a farm about five miles west of Owensboro, where they lived till 1868. In 1868 Mr. Berry built the first large distillery in this county, on the Ohio River, a half mile west of Owensboro. Its capacity was eight barrels per day. Mr. Berry died Aug. 14, 1877, leaving seven children—Lida, born May 29, 1859; John H., born June 27, 1861; Henry S., born March 11, 1864; Nannie, born Jan. 30, 1867; Rowena, born July 13, 1869; George B., born July 20, 1874; Edmund, born May 19, 1877. Mrs. Berry owns a farm of 160 acres. She is a member of the Catholic church.

S. T. Berry was born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 14, 1821. March 6, 1841, he came to Daviess County, and lived seven miles west of Owensboro, on the Henderson road two years. He then moved on the Calhoon road and lived till 1877, when he bought his present farm of 180 acres, five and a half miles west of Owensboro. He was married in 1843 to Ann Dugan, daughter of John Dugan. To them have been born nine children, eight living—John D., Philip S., James N., William H., Daniel, Kate T., Thomas J. and Rosalie. Mr. Berry is a member of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat. Ned Bosley, N. G. Bosley and George Calhoon, are the only men left that were living between Owensboro and the Green River, a distance of ten miles, when Mr. Berry came to the county.

Clarence L. Boulware was born in Olden County, Ky., Aug. 27, 1849, and is a son of Milton and Sarah Boulware. He came to Daviess County with his parents in 1865. His father has been a distiller for fifty years, the Boulware sour-mash whisky being one of the best brands in the country. He was born in Floydsburg, Ky., Dec. 16, 1813. To him were born thirteen children, seven now living—Lucy (now Mrs. Thomas Yager), Mollie (now Mrs. William Hill), Clarence L., Orvil, Milton, Ollie and Maggie. Mrs. Boulware died Oct. 22, 1874. Clarence L. followed farming exclusively till 1880, when he erected a distillery on his farm. He makes about 1,000 barrels of sour-mash whisky, and 100 barrels of apple and peach brandy per year. He has a trade of 500 or 600 barrels yearly in Owensboro, besides a large trade in Michigan and other States. He has a good farm of seventy-five acres four miles west of Owensboro. He was married Oct. 16, 1871, to Jessie Barber, a native of Daviess County. They have three children—Carrie E., born Aug. 19, 1875; Emma C., born Nov. 26, 1878, and Milton F., born July 10, 1881. Mrs. Boulware is a member of the Presbyterian church. Her father, Edward Barber, was born in Virginia, Jan. 25, 1819, and died Nov. 3, 1869. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian church twenty-five years. He had been a Royal Arch Mason a number of years, and was buried by that order. He was left a poor boy, but by energy and industry was enabled to leave a large property to his children. Her mother, Mrs. Juliet C. (Banks) Barber, was born April 12, 1817, and died March 31, 1878. She left four children—Jessie (now Mrs. Clarence Boulware), born Dec. 18, 1851; P. S., born Oct. 30, 1854; E. S., born April 7, 1860, and Ruddle, born Dec. 12, 1863.

Milton F. Boulware, son of Milton and Sarah Boulware, was born in Olden County, Ky., Dec. 16, 1858, and came with his parents to Daviess County in 1865. He is a farmer by occupation. He was married Nov. 9, 1881, to Nora Gates, a native of Daviess County, born July 23, 1862. Her father, Charles Gates, was born in Hancock County, Ky., Aug. 1, 1817, and died in Daviess County, Dec. 5, 1878. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher twenty years prior to his death. Her mother, Mary A. (Bosley) Gates, was born in Shelby County, Ky., June 30, 1820, and has lived in Daviess County since 1825. She is now living on a farm of 150 acres, once owned by her father. She has four children—

Paul Pernes

Felix G., James E., Ruth L. (now Mrs. C. R. Barr), and Magnoah (now Mrs. Milton Boulware). Mrs. Boulware is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

R. A. Bryan was born June 11, 1830, in Nelson County, Ky. He came to Daviess County May 1, 1853, and settled on the Hartford road, two miles southeast of Owensboro. He lived there till 1882, and then sold to Wm. Norsely, and bought 165 acres of John Long, four miles west of Owensboro. He was married in 1858 to Miss Kelly, a native of Daviess County, born Nov. 4, 1837. They have seven children—Ida, Bell, Barton, Emmitt, Sallie, Peter and Katie. They have two grandchildren—Lonnie Fowler and William May. Politically Mr. Bryan is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Samuel Bryant, son of Rawleigh D. and Ruth (Griffith) Bryant, was born Dec. 13, 1822, in Shelby County, Ky. His father was a farmer. When Samuel was fifteen months old his parents removed to Daviess County settling five miles south of Owensboro, on the Hartford road. He was educated in the district schools of Daviess County, working meanwhile on his father's farm. He lived with his father until he was thirty-five years old, when he married, Dec. 17, 1857, Harriet Phelon, a native of Shelby County, Ky. After his marriage he purchased a farm of 229 acres on the Litchfield road, three and a half miles from Owensboro, where he still resides. He has since purchased forty acres of land on Panther Creek. Mrs. Bryant is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Bryant is recognized as one of the substantial farmers of the county, and by earnest industry and square dealing has made for himself a reputation of which he may well feel proud. They have but one child, Raleigh D., who is married and now lives at home with his parents. In politics Mr. Bryant is a Democrat.

John R. Campbell was born in Daviess County, July 24, 1861. He was reared on a farm and educated in this county. In the fall of 1878 he commenced teaching a district school and taught until 1880. His father, B. T. Campbell, was born in 1833, and came to Daviess County in 1836. He owns seventy-five acres of good land a mile and a half west of Owensboro. His mother, Victoria (Bryant) Campbell, was born in Daviess County in 1842. They have three children—John R., born July 24, 1861; Margaret, born Oct. 11, 1871, and James F., born in 1875. Mr. Campbell's parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Politically his father is a Democrat.

Henry Carico was born in Montgomery County, Md., April 18, 1808, and was a son of Alexander and Mary (Sedgwick) Carico, also natives of Maryland. They died in Indiana about twenty years ago, his father being about eighty years of age. Henry was the fifth of nine children. He went from Maryland to Pennsylvania and remained a year; then came West to Ohio and remained two years; then came to Kentucky and settled in New Springfield, Washington County. After living there ten years he went to Casey County and lived till 1860, when he came to Daviess County and bought a farm of 200 acres of Wm. Martin, near Yellow Creek, paying $7,000 for it. He lived on it four years and then sold it to Milton Boulware for $7,300 and bought 255 acres on the California road for $5,000. He sold that to William Clark for $7,650. In 1876 he bought his present residence of forty-two acres, a mile south of Owensboro. He was married Feb. 1, 1828, to Nancy Worthington, a native of Casey County, Ky., born Feb. 3, 1810. She died in 1875, leaving seven children. Mr. Carico then married Mrs. Rebecca A. Worthington, a native of Green County, Ky., born Jan. 16, 1840. She has one son—Urban Worthington. Mr. and Mrs. Carico are members of the Catholic church.

Colson Crabtree, born in Daviess County, Ky., Feb. 5, 1827, is a son of Isaac Crabtree, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky at an early day and died here in 1846. Colson was the fourth of nine children that grew to maturity. He was married in 1847 to Mary Banks, a native of Daviess County, born in 1832. To them were born four children—Cordelia, Elizabeth, Fillmore and Julia. Mrs. Crabtree died in November, 1880. Mr. Crabtree owns seven and a half acres where he resides, one mile west of the court-house, and 133 acres twelve miles west of Owensboro. His property is valued at about $4,000. Mr. Crabtree belongs to the Baptist church of Owensboro. Politically he is a Democrat.

Eldred Crabtree was born in Daviess County, Ky., March 31, 1836. His father, Isaac Crabtree, died when he was quite young. He was reared on a farm and still follows that occupation. He was married March 31, 1852, to Martha Reese, a native of Owensboro, born Feb. 14, 1836. They have one child—Mildred, born Feb. 27, 1853. She was married in 1874 to Peter Carlin. They reside on the farm with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree and Mr. and Mrs. Carlin are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Eldred Crabtree is a member of Wm. Winstead Lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M. The Crabtree family is of German descent.

Powhatan Ellis (deceased) was born in Shelby County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1809, a son of William Ellis, a native of Virginia, but an early settler of Shelby County, Ky. His parents came to Daviess County when he was a small boy, and he was thus reared and educated in this county. He was an apt scholar, and though his advantages for an education were limited he made the most of them, and was finally competent to teach, an occupation he followed for twenty-five years. He was married Jan. 7, 1841, to Mildred C. Kallam. Eleven children were born to them, only eight now living—Robert L., Melvina, Margaret M., Hiram K., Walter P., George F., Fannie S. and William S. One daughter, Sallie J., married David Webb, and at her death left five children. Mr. Ellis died Feb. 12, 1881. Mrs. Ellis's father, Hiram Kallam, was an early settler of Knottsville. His father, William Kallam, lived on the Hardinsburg road in what is now Hancock County, where he kept a tavern. Her mother, Jane (Butcher) Kallam, was a daughter of William Butcher, an early settler of Yelvington. Mr. Kallam died April 1, 1880. He was a military man and trained the militia for several years. Has held nearly all the offices from Lieutenant to Colonel. He built the first tannery and distillery in the county. In later life he became a preacher in the Methodist church, and was a man greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

Walter P. Ellis, M. D., son of Powhatan and Mildred (Kallam) Ellis, was born in Knottsville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Nov. 10, 1854. In 1861 his parents removed to Owensboro, where he was reared and educated. He graduated from the medical department of the Louisville University, Feb. 25, 1881, and began the practice of medicine in the Pickaway neighborhood, Lower Town Precinct, the following April, where he has built up a good practice. He is a promising young man, and bids fair to make a leading physician of the county.

Michael Ferrell was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1818. He came to America in 1851, landing in New York. He went to Cincinnati, and worked in a brush manufactory nine months. From there he came to Louisville, Ky., and worked in a pork-house three and a half years. He then, in 1855, came to Daviess County, and now has a nice home a mile west of Owensboro. He was married in Ireland, in 1850, to Catharine Ryne, a native of that country, born in 1827. They have two children—Katie, born in August, 1855, in Louisville, and Annie, born in 1860, in Owensboro. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Ferrell votes the Democratic ticket.

William M. Gullett was born in Orange County, Ind., Dec. 1, 1823. He now lives on a fine farm about eight miles southwest of Owensboro. He has been quite a traveler, having lived single for nearly sixty years; but was finally married to a widow lady, one of Daviess County's daughters, and is now living on his farm, enjoying the quiet of a home in his declining years.

Mrs. Bettie L. Guthrie was born near Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 7, 1834. Her father, Thomas Ambrose, was born in Kentucky in 1790 and died in 1870. Her mother, Martha (Hardy) Ambrose, was born near Cumberland Gap, Va., in 1802, and died in 1881. Bettie L. was the second of eight children. She was married when twenty-one years of age to Granville C. Guthrie and came to Daviess County. Mr. Guthrie died Feb. 16, 1881. To them were born eight children, six living—Mattie, born Aug. 4, 1856, married C. S. Mitchell; Granville C., born June 28, 1859; Mary C., born July 13, 1861, married Charles Thompson; Sallie L., born May 24, 1863, married Benjamin Hardesty; Thomas A., born Oct. 2, 1866; Cora Myrtle, born Oct. 21, 1873. Lillie B., born Nov. 27, 1857, died March 25, 1872; Willie S., born Nov. 2, 1869, died Aug. 2, 1871. Mrs. Guthrie has 180 acres of fine land on the Ohio River, one and a fourth miles west of the court-house. Mr. Guthrie's mother, whose maiden name was Gibbs, lived in the fort at Georgetown, Va., till nearly grown. Her brother, Captain Gibbs, was in the war of 1812. Mrs. Guthrie is a member of the First Baptist Church at Owensboro.

John Hafner was born in Spencer County, Ind., July 18, 1845. His father came from Germany at an early day. There were but two children—John, and Margaret, now the wife of George Rimers. When he was six years of age his father died. He lived on a farm in Spencer County, Ind., till he was seventeen years of age, when, in 1861, he came to Kentucky. He lived in Louisville about four years; from there went to Union County, and in 1873 went to Hopkinsville. He lived there three years, and then came to Owensboro. He is a gardener and brick-maker by occupation. He owns eight and three-fourths acres of good land just west of Owensboro. He was married June 25, 1872, to Anna Goins, who was born in Crittenden County, Ky., Jan. 28, 1846. They have five children—Gertrude, Ida Ann, John Peter, Thomas B. and George William. Mr. Hafner is a Lutheran in his religious faith. Mrs. Hafner was reared in the Methodist church, but of late has come to believe that the Catholic is the better faith, and proposes to rear her children in that church. Mr. Hafner has a brick house forty feet long and sixteen feet wide, with a hall and twelve-foot ceilings, that he and his wife built alone. She made the mortar and carried the brick. They have just finished burning a kiln of 200,000 brick, doing all the work themselves, and now have a kiln of $20,000. They always get the highest price for their brick, as Mr. Hafner is a celebrated brick-maker.

H. F. Hager was born in Daviess County, Ky., July 1, 1847, where he was reared and educated. He was a civil engineer till 1874, after which he engaged in farming two years. He then traveled West and South a year, and then returned to Owensboro and went into partnership with his brothers, C. J. and J. F., in a cooper shop; remained with them five years, when he formed a partnership with Wm. H. Moore and is now owner and breeder of the Green Lawn herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. He owns forty-five acres of grazing land near Owensboro. He was married Nov. 26, 1872, to Lizzie Kimbrough, of Todd County, Ky. She was born in Washington County, Texas, Dec. 3, 1852. They have two children—Lizzie Bell, born June 5, 1874, and Mary, born March 3, 1879. Mr. Hager is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of Star Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and Yost Lodge, No. 2,525, K. of H.

J. A. Harbin was born in Casey County, Ky., Nov. 10, 1830, and came to Daviess County in 1867. He was a farmer in his native county, and the first three years of his residence in this county followed the same occupation. He then kept a dairy and engaged in gardening till 1872, when he opened a grocery store, which he still owns. He was married in August, 1858, to Minerva Goode, a native of Casey County, Ky., born May 23, 1842. They have four children—Florence, born in 1864; Anna K., Feb. 5, 1868; Rosa A., May 1, 1870, and Alice, Sept. 25, 1873. Mr. Harbin and family are members of the Catholic church.

B. F. Head was born in Franklin County, Ky., Jan. 15, 1851, and came to Daviess County with his father in 1855. In 1872 he went to Missouri and lived in Saline County nine years. He returned to Daviess County in 1881 and bought fifty acres, five miles southwest of Owensboro, where he is engaged in farming. He was married in 1875 to Addie Powers, a native of Bath County, Ky. Her parents died when she was small and she went to Missouri to live with an uncle, Joseph Self. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Head—William, Sallie and Charles. Mrs. Head is a member of the Baptist church.

Mathew Hindmarch was born in Durham County, England, Nov. 10, 1846, and when five years of age came to America with his parents. They lived in St. Louis two years and then went to Cannelton, Ind. In 1855 they moved to Caseyville, Ky., where his father died in 1857. In 1864 Mr. Hindmarch enlisted in the Confederate service in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and served till the spring of 1865, when he was captured by the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry. He was a prisoner till the close of the war in 1865, when he was released. He then went to Brandensburg, Ky., and learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1870 came to Daviess County. He was married in 1873 to Mrs. Elizabeth Rosa. They have no children. Mr. Hindmarch is a member of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, Owensboro, Ky.

John A. Jamison was born in Kentucky, Oct. 20, 1849, and in 1864 he came to Daviess County and bought a farm of 200 acres, two and a half miles south of Owensboro, where he still resides. He was married Feb. 29, 1876, to Sarah A. Meadows, a native of Meade County, Ky., born in 1858. They have three children—Fannie, born Dec. 14, 1876; Eddie and Edna, born Oct. 14, 1882. Mr. Jamison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his wife of the Baptist church.

William H. Jones was born in Daviess County, Ky., Oct. 7, 1838. He owns a farm of seventy-three acres, nine miles west of Owensboro. Oct. 16, 1863, he married Nancy Riggs, a native of McLean County, Ky., born in 1838. Six children were born to them, but all died in infancy. Mrs. Jones died Dec. 27, 1881. May 9, 1882, Mr. Jones married Eliza Bell Jones, a native of Spencer County, Ky., born in 1850. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge; was with Sherman on his march to the sea and when he captured Hood and Johnston. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in 1865.

William J. Jones was born in Spencer County, Ky., April 27, 1827. When six years of age his parents went to Clark County, Ill., and lived three years; then moved to Jefferson County, Ky. In 1876 he came to Daviess County, where he has a farm of seventy acres, eight miles south of Owensboro, on the Calhoun road. He was married in 1851 to Sarah A. Shields, a native of Spencer

County, Ky., born in 1837. They have six children—William H., George S., Sarah A., Eliza B., Fannie and Maggie.

John C. Kellem was born in Bell County, Ky., Sept. 4, 1857, and was a son of James and Emily (Colson) Kellem, both natives of Bell County, his father born about 1834 and his mother in 1840. His father enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, and died while in the army, in 1862, and was buried at Louisville. Mr. Kellem had one brother, George, born in 1858. In 1863 his mother married George H. Lucas and came to Daviess County. They have no children. Mr. Kellem is a carpenter, having learned the trade in 1877. Politically he is a Republican. He and his step-father, Mr. Lucas, own the property where they reside, a mile west of Owensboro, valued at $4,000.

Hillery Kelley was born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1847. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of this county. Since October, 1881, he has been the distiller for the Owensboro Distilling Company. He was married Jan. 7, 1875, to Effie Hill, a native of this county, born within a mile of her husband's birth-place. They have two children--Olly, born Nov. 18, 1875, and Emma, born Nov. 28, 1877. Mr. Kelley's parents, Barnett and Frances (Hagen) Kelley, are both natives of Daviess County. They are the parents of nine children, five now living—Hillery, Edward, Lancaster, Kate and Frank. Margaret, Barnett, Emma and Robert L. are deceased. Mr. Kelley, Sr., is a farmer, and owns 116¼ acres of good land, ten miles west of Owensboro. Hillery Kelley and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns ninety acres of land seven miles west of Owensboro.

J. R. Lancaster, born in Marion County, Ky., Aug. 28, 1850, is a son of T. B. Lancaster, who was born in Union County, Ky., and came to Daviess County in 1852, where he died in January, 1870. His mother, Mary (Johnston) Lancaster, was born in Union County in 1824, and is still living in Daviess County. She is the mother of thirteen children, five living—Nellie, born in 1838, now Mrs. C. H. Stevens; J. R., born in 1850; C. B., born in 1852; Miles, born in 1859, and Lena, born in 1869. Mr. Lancaster was partly educated in Dayton, Ohio. In 1875 he opened a grocery store on West Second street, Owensboro; remained there five years and in 1880 moved to his present store, where he has a fine stock of general merchandise, valued at $4,000. The building is a large two story brick, which with the lot is also worth $4,000. He owns a house and lot valued at $300. He commenced business on a small capital in a rented house and now owns a residence and fine business property, the total value of which is $8,300. In religious faith Mr. Lancaster is a Catholic.

N. M. Lancaster was born in Daviess County, Ky., March 10, 1839, and has always made this county his home. He owns 226 acres of fine land five miles west of Owensboro and considerable property in the city of Owensboro. The early part of his life was spent in farming, but for the past ten years he has been in the distilling business, being at present President of the Owensboro Distilling Company. He is also a stockholder in the Daviess County Fair Association. He served two years as Deputy Sheriff of Daviess County. During the war he served three years in the Confederate army. He was married Jan. 10, 1867, to Cyrene Hagan, a native of Marion County, Ky. They have four children—Susie, Sallie, Anna and Louisa. Mr. Lancaster's parents, N. M. and Priscilla (Hagan) Lancaster, were both natives of Marion County, Ky. His father was born March 4, 1809, and died in 1869. His mother also died in 1869. They had five children—N. M., Frances (now Mrs. Hillery Wimsett), William, George L. and Louisa (now Mrs. Frank Clark).

W. T. Lea was born in East Tennessee, Nov. 28, 1824, and came to Daviess County, Ky., April 10, 1851, settling first in Murray Precinct. He lived in several places, renting land till 1876 when he bought fifty acres four miles west of Owensboro. He was married Jan. 4, 1853, to Mary E. Trunell, a native of Bullitt County, Ky., born in September, 1833. They have six children—T. J., Millard Fillmore, Ada, Hester, Harry I. and Ellen L. Mr. Lea has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church forty years. He is neutral in his political views. His family have not had the chills since commencing to use cistern water, sixteen years ago.

W. W. Mc Carty was born in Marion County, Ky., Feb. 2, 1826. His father, Milburn McCarty, was born in Washington County, Ky., June 5, 1797, and moved to Daviess County in 1845, where he died in 1863, leaving a wife and seven children. He had been a member of the Baptist church since twenty-one years of age. He was married in 1819 to Catherine Kinnett, a native of Washington County, Ky., born March 13, 1797, who is still living, is hale and hearty, and can read without the use of glasses. W. W. Mc Carty was married June 25, 1849, to Elizabeth E. Beannon, a native of Ohio County, born Feb. 25, 1831. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom are living—James M., Catherine, Annie L., William M., S. S. and Virgil E. Mr. McCarty owns 130 acres of fine land in Fordsville Precinct, Ohio County. He is now farming the land of Wm. E. McFarland, six miles west of Owensboro. He has been a member of the Baptist church since seventeen years of age and his wife has been a member over thirty years. He has been a Mason thirty-two years and a Royal Arch Mason twelve years; belongs to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, Henderson, Ky. Mr. McCarty is one of Daviess County's oldest and best citizens.

John McDonald was born in Ireland in 1833. He came to America in 1866, landing in New York. He remained there two weeks and then went to Chicago, where he lived four years. In 1870 he moved to Virginia and remained there two years, when he went to Warrick County, Ind. In 1879 he came to Kentucky and lived in Butler County till 1881, when he came to Daviess County. He has leased the mines three miles east of Owensboro for five years and is now engaged in mining. They take out about 300 bushels of coal per day. May 4, 1870, Mr. McDonald married Sarah Ann Benson, a native of Butler County, Ky., born in 1848. They have five children—Thomas, Daniel, Nancy, Calvin and Diller.

L. A. McLean was born in Logan County, Ky., March 23, 1826. He came to Daviess County when twenty-three years of age, and worked on a farm two miles from where he now lives till 1858. He was married April 6, 1858, to Ann E. Stowers, a native of Daviess County, born in 1838. After his marriage he moved on to the farm where he still resides, on Pleasant Ridge, four miles southwest of Owensboro, and where he has 212½ acres of well-improved land. To Mr. and Mrs. McLean were born six children, four now living—William, born in March, 1859; George, Jan. 11, 1864; Chapman, Jan. 12, 1870, and Nina, June 7, 1874. Mrs. McLean died in October, 1877. Politically Mr. McLean is a Democrat.

Archelaus Mitchell was born in Virginia, Feb. 6, 1819. In 1835 he moved to Kentucky and lived in Shelby and Henry counties till 1859. He then moved to Grayson County and lived till Jan. 1, 1883, when he came to Daviess County. He was married Sept. 26, 1839, to Elizabeth Shuck, a native of Henry County, born Sept. 30, 1819. She died Sept. 27, 1879. Nine children were born to them, seven now living—Matilda, Jane, James W., Nancy, David, Elizabeth, Louisa, Archelaus, Johnston E. Jan. 13, 1883, Mr. Mitchell married Mrs. Sarah F. Brooks. She owns a farm a mile west of

Owensboro, where they now reside. Mr. Mitchell owns a farm of 127 acres in Grayson County, worth about $2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Christian church. He is a member of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 545, A. F. & A. M., in Grayson County.

Reuben Moreland, farmer, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., April 11, 1826. His father, James Moreland, was born in St. Mary's County, Md., Jan. 12, 1795, and died in Owen County, Ky., Oct. 20, 1864. His mother, Ann (Brammell) Moreland, was born in King George County, Md., in 1798, and died in June, 1875. Reuben was the second of five children. He was married in Grant County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1850, to Rebecca Blythe, a native of Nicholas County, Ky., born Sept. 20, 1835. They have four children —Elizabeth, born June 12, 1854; Charles, May 1, 1856; David, Sept. 20, 1858; Margaret, July 1, 1866. In March, 1882, Mr. Moreland came to Daviess County and bought 119½ acres of fine land, three miles southwest of Owensboro, of Clint. Griffith, paying $25.50 per acre for it. He now owns one of the best farms in Daviess County.

John J. Moseley was born in Daviess County, Ky., within a half mile of McLean County, June 23, 1840. In 1863 he moved to his present farm in McLean County, Beach Grove Precinct. It was originally in Daviess County, but in making a new county it was cut off into McLean, a half mile from Daviess. He has 280 acres of well-improved land and is one of the thriftiest farmers of this vicinity. He was married in 1859, to Matilda Lee, a native of Daviess County, born in 1839. Seven children were born to them —P. T., J. F., S. J., R. I., A. A., I. I. and G. W. Mrs. Moseley died in 1878. In January, 1879, Mr. Moseley married Mrs. Mary V. Wright. They have two children—G. M. and B. W. In religious faith Mr. Moseley is a Methodist.

J. S. Mullican was born in Washington County, Ky., March 22, 1838, and at the age of three years removed to Nelson County. During the late war he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment, Confederate army, and served two years; was in the siege of Yorktown and battle of the Wilderness, or seven days' fight; was discharged at Richmond, Va. He then came to Daviess County, where he now owns 250 acres of fine land on Panther Creek. He was married April 10, 1866, to Kate L. Stowers, a native of Daviess County, born July 25, 1846. Nine children have been born to them—James S., born Feb. 9, 1867; John V., born Sept. 22, 1868; Henry L., born Sept. 30, 1870, died Aug. 6, 1873; Bettie I., born April 6, 1873; Ollie and Odie, born July 31, 1875; Richard M., born Dec. 6, 1877; Mamie E., born Jan. 10, 1880; Addie, born March 3, 1882. Mr. Mullican is a member of the Catholic and his wife of the Baptist church.

Mrs. E. J. Nelson was born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1825. She was married in 1842 to Henderson Nelson, a native of the same county, born in 1815. In 1859 they moved to Tennessee and lived near Memphis five years. They then came to Daviess County, and purchased the farm of ninety-seven acres, where the family now lives, one mile west of Owensboro. Fourteen children were born to them, ten now living—Margaret (Mrs. Samuel Veneble), Nannie, Emma (Mrs. R. H. Robertson), Mathew, Henderson, Mary, Jack, Virginia L., W. M., and Minnie. Mr. Nelson died in 1867. Mrs. Nelson and family are members of the Southern Presbyterian church.

S. W. Osborne was born in Mason County, Ky., June 2, 1844. He came to Daviess County in 1875, and settled on a farm five miles east of Owensboro, where he owns 100 acres of well-improved land. He also owns 160 acres above and seventy-five acres below Owensboro. He was married June 10, 1872, to Nannie Hayden, a native of Daviess County, born March 11, 1852. Five children have been born to them, only four now living—George H., born Oct. 22, 1875; Thomas C., March 31, 1877; Mary V., Nov. 22, 1879, and Simeon W., Dec. 11, 1881. Mrs. Osborne is a member of the Catholic church, and Mr. Osborne of the Christian. Mr. Osborne's father, John W. Osborne, was born in Charlotte County, Va., Feb. 4, 1806, and died Jan. 10, 1860. His mother, Selina W. (Walton) Osborne, was born in Mason County, Ky., May 4, 1819, and died Aug. 18, 1858. They had a family of five children—Thomas J., Mary F., S. W., Albert and John W. Mrs. Osborne's father, George S. Hayden, was born in Washington County, Ky., and died in Daviess County. Her mother, Mary F. (Birch) Hayden, was born in Nelson County, Ky., and is now a resident of Daviess County. Of a family of thirteen children eleven are now living.

Robert Patrick was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., March 27, 1832. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to French Island, Spencer Co., Ind., and remained two years; then came to Daviess County, and remained two years. He then went to Grandview, Ind., and worked in a ship-yard a year. In 1857 he went to Louisville and ran a saw-mill about four years. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Daviess County, and now lives about three and a half miles west of Owensboro. He has a well-improved farm of about thirty-five acres. He was married in 1852 to Aminda E. Veatch, of Spencer County, Ind. She was but fourteen years of age and died the following year. In 1855 Mr. Patrick married Mary Ann Harrel, a native of Daviess County. She died in 1866, leaving two children—Cora and Mary. In 1867 he married Frances Armstrong, a native of Meade County, Ky., born in 1845. To them have been born six children—Maggie, Thomas, Minnie, Rose Frances, Annie, Lavinia. Mr. Patrick has been a member of the Baptist church since sixteen years of age. He is Trustee of School No. 57, Ash Valley District. He is a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.

John W. Perry was born in Hardin County, Ky., Dec. 21, 1836, and came to Daviess County when three years of age, and has lived within four miles of Owensboro, with the exception of five years spent in Wayne County, Ill. He now has a farm of 139 acres three miles southwest of Owensboro. While in Wayne County he was Constable four years. He was married May 1, 1860, to Mahala Jane, daughter of Abraham Carter, and a native of Daviess County, born March 10, 1843, in the same house where she now lives. Seven children have been born to them, five now living—Amanda, born Aug. 19, 1862; William A., April 27, 1865; Charles C., April 27, 1866; Rosa T., Oct. 27, 1868; Peter B., June 27, 1875. Mr. Perry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. F. Queen was born in Nelson County, Ky., June 17, 1819, and came to Daviess County when eighteen years of age, where he now owns fifty-eight acres of good land six miles south of Owensboro, on the Calhoon road. He was married in 1861 to Fanny Price, a native of Nelson County, born Nov. 25, 1832. [This biography was written on her fiftieth birthday.] They have four children—Thomas, Clarence, Anna and Ella. The family are all members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Queen is a Democrat.

John W. Reinhardt was born in Daviess County, Ky., Dec. 5, 1843, and is a son of William and Mary (Straber) Reinhardt, both natives of Germany, his father born in 1813 and his mother in 1820. His father came to America in 1839; lived a short time in Louisville, Ky., and then came to Owensboro, where he died in 1869. There were five children in the family, all now residents of

Owensboro—Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. G. Delker; Lucetta, now Mrs. J. W. Bowles; William F., L. H. and John W. Mr. Reinhardt is a partner in the firm of Reinhardt & Marks, wholesale tobacconists.

Louis Rightmeyer was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and lived there till twenty-one years of age. He then moved to Evansville, Ind., and lived two years, when he enlisted in Captain Walker's Company, Second Indiana Infantry, and served a year in the Mexican war; was with General Taylor in the three days' fight at Buena Vista. After the close of the war he returned to Evansville. He was married Jan. 1, 1850, to Matilda Meissner, a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1832. They have nine children—Margaret, Robert, Emma, John, Catharine, Elam, Eli, J. H., William S. Mr. Rightmeyer has 102 acres of fine land five miles west of Owensboro. Politically he is a Democrat.

Merit Sands was born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 28, 1857. His father, William H. Sands, was born in Daviess County in 1819, and is a son of Hiram Sands, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky in an early day, and died about twenty years ago. William H. Sands married Mary Camron in 1838. They have ten children—Fannie (Mrs. Jasper Silverthorn), George, Surelda (Mrs. John Hite), Sebina, John, Sallie (Mrs. Joseph Carlin), Louisa (Mrs. James Osborn), Robert, Merit, Sidney. Merit Sands has a fine farm of seventy acres. He has been a member of the Baptist church at Owensboro six years. Politically he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

Charles Shultz was born in Germany, in May, 1830. He came to America in 1851. He remained in New York a while, then went to Philadelphia, and from there to Cincinnati. In 1853 he came to Daviess County, Ky. He is by trade a tailor, but for the past twenty-five years has been engaged in farming. He owns twenty acres of good, well-improved land. He was married in 1859 to Rosa Goatz, a native of Germany, born Nov. 20, 1840. They have three children—Mary, born Oct. 23, 1860; Charles, born May 8, 1865; Frank, born May 3, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Shultz are members of the Lutheran church, Owensboro.

Willis Smith, son of E. F. and Nancy V. Smith, was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., Feb. 6, 1853; entered the public school at five years of age, and attended school constantly for some seven years. After that time for several years he worked on the farm in the summer and went to school during the winter. In Septem ber, 1869, he entered the high school at Greenville, Ky., and continued going to school there through the winter, working on the farm through the summer, till 1873. He professed faith in Christ about 1867, and in April, 1872, became a candidate for the ministry, under the care of Anderson Presbytery, of Cumberland Presbyterian church. In October, 1872, he was licensed to preach the gospel. In September, 1873, he entered McGee College, College Mound, Mo., returning to Muhlenburg County, Ky., July, 1874; was married to Miss Mollie Benton, of Paradise, Ky., Aug. 18, 1874. Neither he nor his wife had a dollar when married, and he was in debt $150 on his last years' schooling. He was ordained to the full work of the ministry in 1874, and since that time has been actively and constantly engaged in the work of the ministry in the bounds of Anderson and Ohio, but most of the time in Ohio Presbytery. He is living at present a mile and a half south of Owensboro, Ky., and preaching to six congregations in the Ohio Presbytery; has always found plenty of work in the Master's Vineyard. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, three sons and two daughters.

J. M. Sosh was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., Oct. 10, 1832. His father, John Sosh, was born in Spain, in 1792, and came to America when thirty years of age, and settled in Breckinridge County, where he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton. J. M. was the fourth of their seven children. He was married Dec. 6, 1850, to Elizabeth L. Bratcher, a native of Breckinridge County, born April 5, 1833. They have three children—Richard A., born Jan. 19, 1853; George L., born July 1, 1855; Walter S., born Dec. 10, 1859. Mr. Sosh is by trade a blacksmith and wagonmaker. He came to Daviess County in 1867, and is working at his trade a mile and a half west of Owensboro. He served in the late war in the Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment, U. S. A., thirteen months; was in the battles of Columbus, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He was discharged at Victoria, Texas, in 1865. He is neutral in his political views.

William S. Stone, Owensboro, was born June 21, 1827, in Fredericksburg, Va. He is a son of William and Agnes (Benson) Stone, both natives of Virginia, the former born in Fredericksburg and the latter in Culpeper County. At five years of age the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ky. He attended a boarding-school in Franklin County. He was reared to the life of a farmer. In 1845 he removed with his father's family to Daviess County. They lived first five miles northeast of Owensboro; then moved to their farm in the Beach Woods, where he lived till 1859. In that year moved to a farm fifteen miles west of Owensboro, where he remained till 1867. After his slaves, numbering twenty-eight, were freed, he tried farming for two years, but did not readily fall into the way of conducting his place with paid labor, and therefore abandoned the business. He then went into the Sheriff's office as Deputy, which place he filled four years. Then, in partnership with Mr. Hill, bought a distillery. In 1872 Mr. Stone purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1877. In that year he sold out to Mattingly & Lancaster. In 1873, while in the distilling business, he was elected Tobacco Inspector for the city of Louisville; continued in this office four years. Then went out as a drummer for a Kentucky tobacco warehouse. In 1879, in company with Mr. Clark, he built a warehouse. In the spring of 1880 he was elected Warden of the State Penitentiary at Frankfort, and served two years and three months. Sept. 1, 1882, he formed a partnership with Mr. Mattingly in the distilling business, which he now follows. Mr. Stone was first married, Nov. 30, 1845, to Mary B. Wright, of Franklin County. Eight months after she died, and in 1848 he married Sue Murray, of Owensboro. She died Oct. 19, 1879, leaving no children. Mr. Stone married, June 1, 1882, Katie Crockett, of Franklin County. Her great-grandfather represented Kentucky when it was a county and belonged to Virginia. : Mr. Stone's father was educated a lawyer, but did not follow the profession. He was Minister to Spain under President Madison. In the war of 1812 he went out of Fredericksburg as Captain and was subsequently appointed Quartermaster, serving in that capacity until the close of the war.

Mrs. Christina Tennes was born in Prussia, Aug. 23, 1843, and came to America in 1865, landing in New York, May 4. She remained there two months. and July 4, 1865, came to Owensboro, where she worked in different families seven years and a half, and Feb. 18, 1873, was married to Paul Tennes, a widower with three children—Mary, Albert and Joseph. To them were born two children—Catharina and Francis. The oldest daughter, Mary, is now the wife of Andy Oberst. The other children are at home. Mr. Tennes died Aug. 23, 1877. He was a brickmaker by trade, and Mrs. Tennes is still carrying on the business, the brick-yard being near their residence. They make about 25,000 brick per day, and always find ready sale for them at Owensboro. Mrs. Tennes owns eighteen acres where she resides, and considerable town property, which rents for a good price. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

J. T. Thompson was born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 15, 1843. When twelve years old he came to Daviess County with his father and lived on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and served three years. He was at the siege of Knoxville and Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865 and returned home to the farm. He remained with his father till 1867, when he bought a farm six miles from Owensboro, on the camp-ground road, where he now lives. He owns fifty acres of good land. He was married Nov. 28, 1867, to Bettie Pruette, a native of Daviess County, born in 1852. They have three children—Anthony B., Anna G. and Katie Ella. Mr. Thompson has been employed the last three years as Government Storekeeper. He is a member of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Oscar Tong was born in New Hope, Nelson Co., Ky., in 1840. He lost his father when seven or eight years old, and was taken by his mother's father, Alexander Hamilton. After a few years he went to live with James Buckman, and moved to Union County. He remained there till 1878, when he came to Daviess County. He married Janey R. Snyder, a native of Washington County, Ky., born in 1852. They have seven children—O. C., C. C., Susan G., James O., Mary E., Joseph F., John A. Mr. Tong is a member of St. Martin's Catholic Church. He owns a farm of seventy-one acres, seven miles from Owensboro.

Michael Weikel was born in Dubois County, Ind., July 17, 1855. In 1876 he moved to Carmi, Ill., and remained till 1878, when he came to Daviess County, Ky., where he is teaming and farming, raising what he needs for his own use. He was married Jan. 29, 1879, to Emma Risse, a native of Louisville, Ky., born Aug. 16, 1855. They have two children—Robert, born Dec. 15, 1880, and Matthias, born June 6, 1882. Mr. Weikel is a member of the Catholic church, and his wife of the German Presbyterian. Politically he is a Democrat.

James M. Winston was born in Daviess County, Ky., March 31, 1842, and with the exception of the years 1866–'67 spent in Henderson County, has always resided here. His occupation has always been farming. He enlisted in 1866 in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A., and served two years; was in the battle of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, and many skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He was married Jan. 17, 1864, to Sarah Ann Smith, a native of Daviess County, born Aug. 20, 1844. They have one son—James S., born Aug. 20, 1875.

F. R. Yarbough was born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 5, 1833. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Kentucky Confederate Regiment, and served with Stonewall Jackson till the close of the war. He was with Lee at Richmond when he surrendered to Grant. After the war closed he came to Daviess County and bought a farm of 100 acres, six miles south of Owensboro, on the Calhoun road, where he still lives. He was married in 1858 to America Wilson, a native of Bath County, Ky., born in 1842. They have seven children—Mary E., born in 1859; Virginia, in 1866; Adda, in 1868; Will, in 1870; Lulia, in 1872; Rosa, in 1874, and Martin in 1881.

CHAPTER XXII.

MASONVILLE PRECINCT.

This precinct is bounded as follows: Beginning at the Barnhill bridge over North Panther Creek, on the Litchfield road, thence with State road to the Jo. Miller's Mill road, thence with the Jo. Miller's Mill road to South Panther Creek, thence down South Panther Creek to mouth of North Panther Creek, thence up North Panther Creek to the beginning.

This comparatively new precinct lies southeast of Owensboro five to fourteen miles, its width north and south being about six miles. It lies in the forks of Panther Creek, its eastern boundary line being Miller's Mill road, and a road running southerly from the crossing of the Owensboro and Litchfield road, on North Panther Creek. In this precinct there is considerable low land along the two principal creeks, constituting probably about one fourth of the whole area of the precinct. These lands can all be drained, and thus every square rod of ground can be made the best in the county, the upland as well as the low. Very little of the land is sandy. There are many outcroppings of coal in the southeastern portion and the vicinity of Bethabara. The farm lines in this precinct are straight, but are ten degrees from the cardinal points of the compass.

The village and precinct of Masonville derive their name from Mr. Mason, the original owner of the village plat. The first village was laid off by Judge Triplett, before the precinct system was established. The first settler was a man named Wiley, who came in 1815 and settled on a part of the farm now owned by C. D. Jackson. His daughter married Pleasant Cox in 1820; and this was probably the first marriage in the precinct. James Kirk came in 1820, and also settled on a part of the Jackson farm. He came from Virginia; was an Elder in the Presbyterian church. His son, John L. Kirk, is still living on the old farm in Masonville Precinct, and is a Deacon in the Bethabara Baptist Church. Among the early settlers was Christopher D. Jackson, who settled here in 1827, and assisted greatly in the development of the precinct.

Thomas Taylor came here from Shelby County in 1828. Joseph Martin, Simpson Stout, Price Shoemaker, John Lashbrook, Norris Lashbrook, Fleming Miller, Jasper Bristow, Francis Blansford, John May, William Gordon, Henry Johnson, Francis McCormack, Widow McGee, and Joseph Miller settled in the precinct previous to 1828, and some made settlements many years before. Thomas M. Shoemaker, father of W. W. Shoemaker, came from Shelby County and settled on "the forks" in 1832. Fleming Miller was the father of P. J. Miller, of Owensboro. He was born in Virginia, and came here from Spencer County in 1825, and settled on the farm subsequently occupied by Absalom Miller.

A number of the farms in this precinct are well improved, with residents of a better class than ordinary.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

In the fall of 1833 John Hazelrigg killed the last bear in Masonville Precinct. He was out shocking corn early one morning, when his dog commenced barking and running after something which climbed a hickory that stood near by. Mr. H. ran toward the tree, and as the sun was not yet up he could not at first tell what animal was there. He soon discovered Master Bruin, however, and ran to his cabin for a rifle. He killed the bear at the first shot. It was on the farm now owned by Fielding Lacklin.

TRIBBEL SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The first school-house in Masonville Precinct was, like those in all pioneer countries, built of logs, and was large enough to hold church services in. This house was built in 1820, and stood three quarters of a mile west of where Bethabara church now stands, and on the farm now owned by Dr. Magruder. The first teacher was a man named Jack Tribbel, and at that time the building stood on the east end of his farm; it was therefore called the Tribbel School-House and Church. The second teacher's name was Jones. He was called "cut-nosed Jones," because he had a scar or gash across his nose. Mr. Jones was well educated for that day, and served as Assessor a number of years. He was the father of George Jones, a teamster of Owensboro.

The Cumberland Presbyterians held services in this building, and a man named Lowry was the first preacher. Hiram Hunter was his successor. There were but few families here then, but bears and wolves were plenty.

CHURCHES.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, South was organized in 1850. Among the early and influential members were the Howards, the Lashbrooks and the Hales. During the thirty-three years of its history the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church has always been a recognized power for good, and it has done much to elevate the standard of morals throughout this section of the State where its influence has reached. It was at one time one of the strongest churches of the Methodist faith in Daviess County. Many of the former members have moved to Owensboro and points beyond the reach of attendance, until now, 1883, it has a membership of but about thirty. Among the many pastors who have administered to the spiritual needs of this church are the following: Dr. G. H. Hayes, J. S. McDaniel, Rev. Mr. Maxey, Rev. Mr. Williams (now in Alabama), M. M. Hunter, W. L. Corbin, Leonard Ames, Rev. E. M. Crow (now Presiding Elder of Princeton District), N. H. Lee and A. H. Redford. B. F. Orr is the present pastor. The present house of worship was erected in 1877; is about 30 x 40 feet in size, and cost about $1,000.

Bethabara Baptist Church.—This church was constituted Oct. 5, 1825, in a log house built by the citizens of the neighborhood for a meeting-house, and free for all the different denominations then existing around them. At this point Panther Creek, the nearest Baptist church, had kept up regular services for a time, styling it an arm in the Forks of Panther Creek, Daviess Co., Ky., and at the above date lettered off some members for the purpose of constituting a church here. Preliminaries being arranged these members met with a few others at this old log house, situated on the farm known as the D. A. Miller farm, and very near the spot of ground upon which the dwelling-house of Dr. Magruder now stands, some eight miles east of Owensboro and four miles northeast of Masonville. The ministers in attendance were Elders Ancell Hall, J. H. L. Moorman, William Moorman and D. J. Kelly. They proceeded in the usual order and constituted the church with ten members, viz.: Nancy Crofford, Bettie Crofford, Warner Crofford, William Miller, Peggie Miller, Susan Maddux, Fleming Miller, Preston Talbert, Emma Talbert and Joseph M. Martin. After the organization, there were received by experience Elizabeth Martin and Polly Stout, who were baptized the next day by Ancell Hall, who was chosen pastor of the church. Mrs. Martin is the only member now living whose name was in the constitution, and from that day to this she has continued an active working member whose care and toil have been given to the church. Though now (1882) eighty-three years old she has recently manifested her devotion to the cause in presenting to the church a beautiful communion set which was thankfully received, and an engraving was put thereon commemorating this event.

For two years the church continued its efforts to build itself up, under the labors of Elder Hall. He then resigned and Elder J. Bristow was called to the pastorate, who served only a short time. J. M. Martin was the first Moderator and Preston Talbert the first Clerk. About this time some trouble arose and Mr. Bristow resigned. The clerk also moved away thus leaving only two male members in the church. The prospects were now so gloomy—no pastor, no clerk, and no member willing to act as clerk—that the church was on the eve of dissolution. Polly Stout, wife of the Hon. Simpson Stout, and one of the constitutional members, arose and remarked, "We cannot give up the ship," and volunteered to act as clerk. Her proposition was accepted; she acted as clerk for a time, during which the church called Elder W. Downs to the pastorate. He accepted and served the church with profit.

At an early day the church united to the Goshen Association. At the May meeting, 1831, Elder Downs was again chosen pastor. In 1832 a new meeting-house was built some 400 or 500 yards north of the present house, on the lot of ground now used by the church as a burying-ground. About or near this time Elder Reuben Cottrell moved into the neighborhood and became a member of this church, which had become prosperous, holding frequent meetings from house to house, and adding many members to her number. In 1835 Elder Cottrell was called to the pastorate in connection with Elder Downs, and in 1836, was elected pastor of the church, in which capacity he continued until 1842, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Elder B. F. Mitchell who remained one year. The church then remained several months without a pastor. In 1845 Elder Cottrell again became its pastor. He was succeeded by J. P. Ellis, who commenced his labors in 1850, and continued with them until 1857.

In 1849 several members took letters of dismissal and formed themselves into another church. They received \$116.66⅔, being one half of the estimated value of the church property, to enable them to build a house of worship. This church was called Macedonia, and became a member of the Daviess County Association.

In 1851 Bethabara Church erected a new edifice, 40 x 50 feet. It was a substantial brick building, situated about 400 or 500 yards south of the old site. In 1857 Elder Ellis declined a re-election, and was succeeded by Elder J. B. Haynes, who remained until 1860, when Elder J. P. Ellis was again called to the pastorate. In 1863 he was succeeded by Elder J. M. Dawson for one year. In 1872 Elder Ellis was again chosen pastor, and in 1873 he agreed to serve the church for an indefinite length of time. He continued with the church until 1874, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Elder J. D. Arnold, who remained under an annual call until June, 1881. In July of the same year Elder R. S. Fleming was called to fill out the unexpired term of Elder Arnold, the latter having been removed by death, which call was accepted. In January, 1882, he was elected pastor by a large majority. He served until April following, and in June the present pastor, Elder A. J. Miller, was elected.

Sugar Grove Baptist Church was organized in May, 1861, with the following members: C. T. Noel and wife, William P. Mobberly and wife, James I. Johnson and wife, Samuel Mobberly, Joseph M. Dawson and wife, J. E. Dawson, William H. Dawson, Sarah Dawson, Elder Daniel E. Yeiser and wife, Benjamin T. Dawson and wife, Sarah E. Burton, T. M. Shoemaker and wife, Virgil Daviess and wife, T. D. Martin and wife, Elvira Salmon, Sallie Johnson, John Yewell, Louisa Vaughan, Nancy R. Yewell, B. Castleman, Susan Field, Nathan Johnson, James Lewis and wife, James Mobberly, Josephus Davis and wife, Anthony Johnson, John G. Mobberly and wife, J. J. Reynolds and wife, J. O. Reynolds, Harrison Yewell and wife, and Linda Yewell.

The church was built in 1860–'61; cost of church and lodge room, $2,600. The pastors have been, Elder James S. Coleman, James M. Dawson, Elder J. D. Arnold, and Elder James F. Swindler, of South Carrollton, Ky., the present pastor.

MASONIC.

John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, A. F. & A. M., was organized in their hall, over Sugar Grove Baptist Church, in 1861. The charter members were: William P. Mobberly, W. M.; Joel Brown, S. W.; John Burton, J. W.; J. A. Burton, Treasurer; C. T. Noel, Secretary; William H. Conyers, S. D.; John W. Lashbrook, J. D.; Benjamin T. Dawson, S. and T.; William J. Taylor, C. D. Jackson, Adams and Yieser. The present officers are: B. T. Dawson, W. M.;

Henry Jackson, S. W.; R. H. Jackson, J. W.; D. H. Brown, Treasurer; J. P. Dawson (died August, 1882), Secretary; John W. Lashbrook, S. D.; Walker Jackson, J. D.; Allen Johnson, S. and T.; Postmasters, B. T. Dawson, Henry Jackson. Present number of members, twenty.

MASONVILLE

is a village of ten or twelve houses, situated on the Hartford road, in the forks of Panther Creek, near the southwest portion of Masonville Precinct. It contains one general store, kept by Henry F. Carpenter, one blacksmith and wagon shop, three churches, and a lodge of F. & A. Masons. A postoffice was established there in 1857, with Henry F. Carpenter as Postmaster. Mr. Carpenter served four years and was succeeded by John Lee, who was commissioned in 1861, serving but a short time when he was succeeded by James R. Cady. For a time during the war it was discontinued. The present Postmaster is H. F. Carpenter.

Christian Church was organized in 1859 by Revs. Stephen G. Marshall and James McKay. Among the first members were Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Haynes, Stephen Marshall and daughter, Captain Taylor and wife, Elisha Yager and wife, John Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Congers. The church building is located in the village of Masonville, and was erected in 1869; it is a one-story frame, 36 x 50 feet, and cost about $1,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Benjamin Franklin, of Cincinnati. The ground occupied by the church was donated by Dr. Samuel Haynes, one of the first residents of Masonville, now deceased. The church has a membership of about thirty.

ELECTIONS.

For politics of various parties, see Lower Town Precinct.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 6; A. Duval, 126. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 6; J. S. McFarland, 7; G. W. Triplett, 126. County Clerk, John O'Brien, 9; B. Duncan, 3; T. C. Jones, 116. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 43; E. A. Hathaway, 71. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 122; Thomas Crutcher, 3. Coroner, H. O'Brien, 49. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 118; J. J. Talbott, 9. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 113. For railroad tax, 69; against, 58. 1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 52; against, 25.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, 78; B. C. Ritter,

2. Justices—J. M. Dawson, 68; Phocion Harris, 44. Constable—C. W. Gordon, 7; Joseph Taylor, 42; L. H. Harrison, 25.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—J. L. Helm, 105; W. B. Kinkead, 1. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 36 ; P. L. Johnson, 67. Common Pleas Judge—C. J. Wintersmith, 69 ; L. P. Little, 6. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 18; J. W. Moseley, 33; H. C. McPherson, 57.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor, J. W. Stevenson, 127. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 125; Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 82; M. S. Ogden, 37. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, 78 ; R. Y. Bush, 6; Geo. W. Swoope, 38. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 88. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland ; Wilfred Carico, 28. Justices—B. A. Asher, 42; B. E. W. Stout, 36.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 130; U. S. Grant, 3. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 127 ; Samuel Langley, 2.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 66; E. R. Wing, 2. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 71. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 64; J. W. Gabbert, 8. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 56. For school tax, 19; against, 60. Constable—James Bozarth, 80.

1870, Aug. 1: Appellate Judge—Wm. Lindsay, 97. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 98. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 98; A. G. Botts, 13. County Clerk—T. Jones, 97; J. K. P. Moore, 13. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 98; S. H. Haynes, 13. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 98; T. Maddux, 13. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 98; A. M. Mayo, 13. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 97; R. J. Wootten, 13. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 92; W. J. Littell, 12.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 47; M. J. Rork, 6.

1871, May 6: Justices—B. A. Asher, 45; P. Harris, 50; B. E. W. Stout, 63. Constable—A. B. Miller, 29; G. Hazlerigg, 45.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 136; John M. Harlan, 25. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 80; S. H. Jesse, 57; F. H. Roberts, 23.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 22; J. G. McFarland, 75. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 102; David Webb, 5.

1872, Nov. 5: President, H. Greeley, 108; U. S. Grant, 24. Congressman—John Y. Brown, 103.

1873, May 3: Justices—S. A. Camp, 42; G. A. R. Wilhite, 20. Constable—E. B. Miller, 52; Francis Camp, 9.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 87. Senator—E. Hawes, 61; G. W. Swoope, 30; G. W. Jolly, 20. Representative to Legislature—Benjamin Stout, 60; R. W. McFarland, 7; H. McGill, 23; H. T. Aud, 20.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 113; J. B. Cochran, 2. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 16; James Montgomery, 85; James Stuart, 33. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 13; Joseph Haycraft, 103. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 122. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 109; G. W. Jolly, 125. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 120. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 123. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 120. Coroner, G. W. Mathis, 91; —— Galloway, 2. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 119. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 128.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 57; George Smith, 3; Edward Weir, 8.

1875, May 1: Justices—B. A. Asher, 56; B. T. Dawson, 65; S. A. Camp, 106. Constable—B. F. Jewell, 102.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreery, 128; J. M. Harlan, 24. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 129; J. G. Ford, 108; A. J. Philpot, 2. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 127.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 24; J. A. Murray, 89. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 99; R. R. Coomes, 21. For road law, 15; against, 98. Constable—James B. Lashbrook, 86; Oliver Bryant, 32.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 159; R. B. Hayes, 29; G. C. Smith, 1. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 158; J. Z. Moore, 2.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 79. Senator—C. Griffith, 99; V. P. Stateler, 60. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 59; A. Craycroft, 40. Constable—R. Jones, 72.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hinds, 141. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 111; G. W. Jolly, 54. County Attorney—J. L. McFarland, 150. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 150. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 148; E. S. Worthington, 1. Assessor—G. Allgood, 134; C. W. Thomas, 3. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 155. Coroner—J. W. Funk, 138. Justices—B. T. Dawson, 119; S. A. Camp, 78; J. B. Lashbrook, 107. Constable—Reuben Jones, 87; J. T. Dawson, 67.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 62; F. M. English, 10.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 96; Walter Evans, 5; C. W. Cook, 7. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 88; James Rudy, 96; E. S. Worthington, 3; E. O'Flynn, 6.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 25; L. P. Little,

114. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe Noe, 32; Jo. Haycraft, 126. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 124. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 125. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 125. Constable—J. T. Dawson, 137.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 139; J. A. Garfield, 25; J. B. Weaver, 5. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 129; C. W. Cook, 9; John Feland, 3.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 60. Senator—Jas. Munday, 63. Representative to Legislature—Jas. Rudy, 64; Geo. V. Triplett, 63. Constable—S. A. Camp, 59. Justice—J. C. Miller, 64. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 39; J. B. Whelan, 1; Peter Clark, 8. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 37.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 111. Appellate Clerk—Thos. J. Henry, 109; R. T. Jacob, 20. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 118. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 117. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 116. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 101; J. J. Christian, 13. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 115. Coroner—George M. Hayden, 110. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 118. For school tax, 21; against, 118. Justices—B. T. Dawson, 64; J. C. Miller, 92; S. A. Camp, 68.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, 51.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the second Saturday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the first Friday in these months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James M. Barnhill was born on the old homestead farm in Boston Precinct, Sept. 25, 1837. His father was Jeremiah Barnhill, who was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 15, 1818. He was a cousin of Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter and hunter. Jeremiah Barnhill came with his parents to Daviess County when a child. His father settled on the North Panther Creek, in Boston Precinct. Jeremiah was married here to Elizabeth Ware. They had a family of three children—James M.; Amadine A. A., now the widow of Joseph Taylor, resides in Masonville; Nicholas B., married Susan Harrison, and resides in Masonville Precinct. James M. was the eldest. He remained on the old homestead until sixteen, when his father moved on a farm three miles east of Bethabara church. James M. remained here until his marriage to Marian C. Harrison, March 10, 1864. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., Nov. 29, 1829, and was a daughter of Samuel G. and Susan (Garner) Harrison, natives of Virginia, and early settlers of Daviess County. After his marriage Mr. Barnhill settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct, one mile east of Masonville Town, where he remained two years; then bought a farm adjoining the old homestead where he remained six years; then settled on his present farm in Boston Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill are both members of the Baptist church at Bethabara. They have had a family of three children—Susan E., born Dec. 21, 1864; Cora A., born Sept. 13, 1869; Samuel T., born Sept. 22, 1876. Susan E. is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Barnhill owns a fine farm of 130 acres, eighty-five under cultivation, paying especial attention to the culture of tobacco. Mr. Barnhill is a member of Joseph H. Branham Lodge, No. 436, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

Nicholas B. Barnhill was born in Boston Precinct, July 15, 1842. His parents were Jeremiah and Elizabeth A. (Ware) Barnhill. Nicholas was the youngest of three children. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty, when he worked on the farm a year, then at the carpenter's trade one year, then returned home and remained until 1866; then worked on a farm for Joseph King until his marriage to Mary S. Harrison, Oct. 13, 1867. She was born on the same farm where she now lives, Jan. 11, 1852, and was a daughter of William M. and Cynthia A. (Taylor) Harrison. After his marriage, Mr. Barnhill resided on the farm with his father-in-law, in Boston Precinct, one year; then bought the "Daniels" farm in Upper Town Precinct; remained there until 1875, when he farmed with his father-in-law two years; he then purchased his present farm in Masonville Precinct. He and wife have four children—Cordelia, born March 10, 1869; Emma N., born July 11, 1870; Cynthia, born June 28, 1872, and Charles M., born July 29, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhill are members of the Baptist church. He owns a fine farm of 135 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. He is a member of Joseph H. Branham Lodge, No. 436, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held several local offices of trust in his precinct.

Lewis A. Bowlds was born in Fairfield, Nelson Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1849. He was a son of James N. and Theresa R. (Clements) Bowlds, natives of Kentucky and Maryland. They had a family of ten children, Lewis A. being the youngest. He was but thirteen months old when his parents came to Daviess County. Ky., and settled at Knottsville. His father was a wagon-maker and carpenter. Lewis A. remained in Knottsville until sixteen, when he worked on farms in Daviess County until eighteen, and then went to Illinois and worked in Fairfield, Wayne County, a year; then came back to Daviess County, and worked on a farm a year; then returned to a farm near Fairfield, Wayne Co., Ill., and remained two years; then returned to Daviess County, and remained until 1875, when he took his mother to Fairfield, Ill., to her son, William Bowlds. Lewis A. returned to Daviess County in the winter of 1875. Oct. 15, 1876, he was married to Hattie A. Harrison, a native of Shelby County, Ky., born March 18, 1859, and a daughter of Elijah L. and Nancy (Smith) Harrison. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bowlds settled on the same farm where they now reside, in Masonville Precinct. They are members of the Baptist church. They have had three sons—William L., born July 20, 1877; Fleming, born Jan. 28, 1880, and Charles, born April 6, 1882. In politics he is a Democrat.

Jasper Bristow (deceased) was born in Virginia. He was reared on a farm. He married in Virginia, Clarissa Powell, and they had four children. The mother died in Oldham County, Ky. Mr. Bristow then came to Daviess County, where he married Mrs. Rachel (Barnhill) Cruze, widow of Thomas Cruze. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow settled in Masonville Precinct, on a farm three fourths of a mile east of Bethabara church, where he built the first brick building in the county. He died here in 1848. He and wife were members of the Baptist church at Bethabara. She died in 1870. They had a family of nine children, seven living—Benjamin T., married Sallie Crawford; Anna, married Christopher Karns, now a widow, residing with her youngest son; Jasper, Jr. (deceased), married Mrs. Nancy J. Ward; Ansel H., married Armacinda Miles; she died and he then married Miss Lanham; Samuel H., married Nannie Massy; William, married Almina Karns, who died and he then married Queen V. Ashby; Rachel W., wife of Christopher Watkins; Hiram, born in Masonville Precinct, June 15, 1842. Hiram was but six years old when his father died. Oct. 17, 1865, he married Minerva Kirk, a native of Masonville Precinct, and a daughter of John L. and Susan (Cottrell) Kirk. They have had six children—Ida L., born Oct. 7, 1866; Ella B., born July 21, 1870; Mary L., born Feb. 7, 1873; John N., born June 9, 1876, died May 1, 1880; Thomas B., born Dec. 24, 1879, and Minnie D., born Nov. 10, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow are members of the Baptist church at Bethabara. He is Superintendent of Bethabara Sabbath-school. He owns a fine farm of eighty-seven acres, seventy-nine acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

Daniel H. Brown was born eight miles south of Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ky., April 24, 1840. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Meeks) Brown. His father was born near Richmond, Va., in 1799. He was but twelve years old when he came with his parents to Shelby County, Ky., where he was married. He was a rope and bag manufacturer, manufacturing from hemp, making rope and bagging for cotton bales. He also followed farming. He was a Mason. His mother was a member of the Baptist church. There was a family of seven children. Daniel was the third son and sixth child. He remained on the old homestead farm in Shelby County until twenty-four years of age when he went to Illinois; located in Clinton where he traded in stock two years, then went to Decatur, Ill., and clerked in the county clerk's office until June, 1866. He then returned to Shelby County, Ky., and in the fall of 1867 came to Daviess County; located on a farm in Masonville Precinct and has farmed in this precinct ever since. Mr. Brown married Lulie Stateler, Sept. 21, 1875. She was born five miles east of Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., and was a daughter of Ignatius P. and Senia (Stevens) Stateler, natives of Ohio County, Ky. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of nine children. Mr. Daniel H. Brown is a Mason and is a member of John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, at Sugar Grove church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Brown's grandfather, Stephen Stateler, came to Kentucky at a very early date and was one of the pioneers and hunters of Daniel Boone's time. He came to Owensboro when there were but three houses. It was then called Yellow Banks. He located near the fort at Hartford, Ohio County, and was a prominent man of his time and held various offices. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter—Tassa, born Nov. 22, 1879.

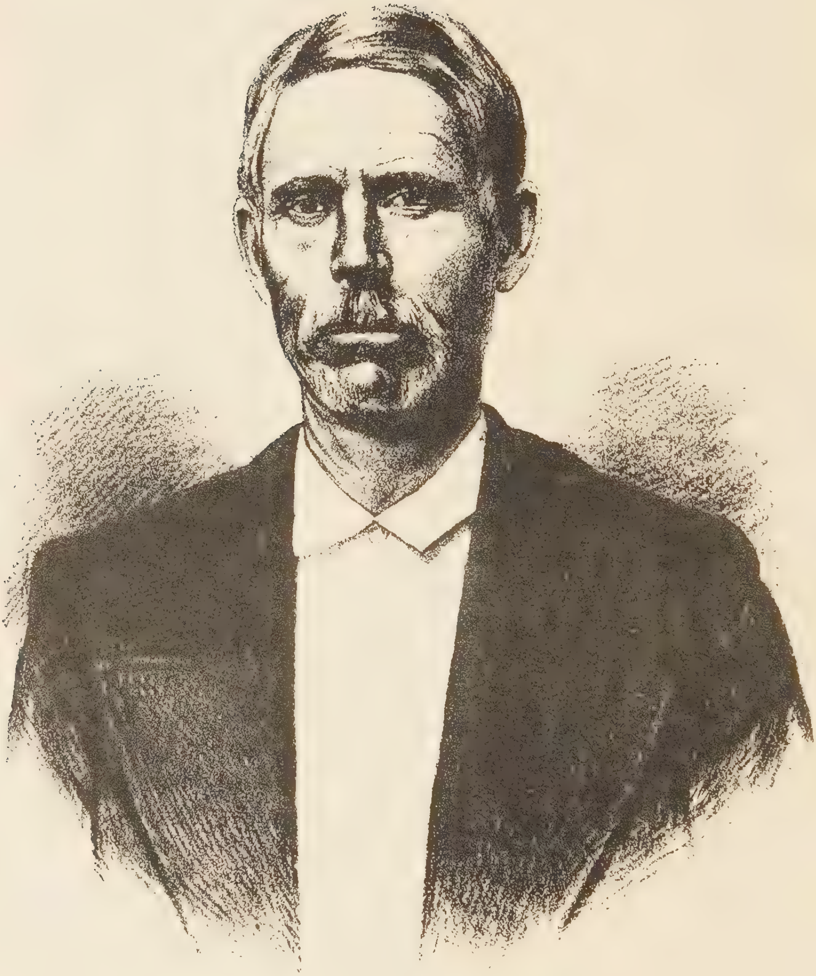
Ottaway Bryant was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 23, 1809. His parents were Samuel and Nancy (Williams) Bryant, natives of Virginia. Ottaway was the seventh son and eighth child of their thirteen children. He married Isabell Maddux Jan. 3, 1833. She was born in Virginia, and came with her parents to Henry County, Ky., when six years old. After Mr. Bryant was married he settled in Henry County two years, then moved to Jefferson County and farmed nineteen years; then, in 1867, came to Daviess County, Ky., and settled on his present farm. Mrs. Bryant is a member of the Baptist church. They have had eight children, three living—Elizabeth, wife of George Maples; Isabell; Hulda, who married Charles Noel, Jan. 6, 1876, and has three children—Sarah B., born Feb. 10, 1877; Mary B., June 7, 1880; Edgar T., born Sept. 8, 1882. Mr. Bryant owns a fine farm of 125 acres, eighty acres under cultivation. Mr. Bryant is a member of the Daviess County Grangers. In politics he is a Democrat.

James A. Burton was born near Perryville, in Boyle County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1801. His parents were Allen and Rebecca (Hammer) Burton, natives of Grandville County, N. C., and Mecklenburg County, Va. They settled near Perryville, Ky., at an early day. They had a family of eight children. James was the youngest son, and when five years old came to Ohio County, Ky., settling near Fordsville. He remained here until 1834, when he came to what is now Daviess County, and settled within a quarter of a mile of where he now resides. Mr. Burton married Susan Ward, Jan. 11, 1827. She was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 15, 1800. She was a daughter of John and Polly (McKinney) Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Burton had six children—Joseph A., born Dec. 11, 1827, remained on the old farm until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company H, Third Kentucky, Morgan's Cavalry, Confederate troops; enlisted in September, 1862, and was captured July 19, 1863, near Chester, Ohio, and placed in the prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, for twenty-four days, then transferred to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, and remained there until March 11, 1865. He then returned home and settled on his present farm in Masonville Precinct, near Masonville, where he owns a farm of 205 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. In politics Mr. Burton is a Democrat. He is a Mason, and was formerly a member of the John J. Daveiss Lodge at Sugar Grove. Mary M. Burton, born May 25, 1829. John B., born Dec. 6, 1830. Jane B. was born Oct. 6, 1833. Miriam L., born March 6, 1835, wife of John W. Lashbrook; they reside in Masonville Precinct. Susan J. was born April 15, 1837, and married James A. Johnson. The mother died May 3, 1837. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Burton then married a sister of his wife, Miriam Ward, May 8, 1849. She was born in Daviess County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Burton had three children—George W., born Oct. 29, 1851; he married Mary Veech. Walter, born Feb. 15, 1854, unmarried; Elizabeth A., born Feb. 23, 1857, married Richard Veech. Mr. Burton is now in his eighty-second year, and is as lively as a boy. In politics he was first a Whig, but has since been a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He is of English and Welsh descent. He has held various local offices of trust.

John B. Burton was born near the Adams Fork Creek, in Ohio County, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830. His parents were James and Susan (Ward) Burton, early settlers of Daviess County. John D. was the third child and second son of a family of six children. When some three or four years old he came with his parents to Daviess County and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct, near where he now resides. He remained at home until twenty-two, when he went with his brother, Joseph A. Burton, and two cousins to Illinois; remained here, traveling and looking at the country, some three weeks; then returned to the old homestead, and in 1856 bought a farm in Boston Precinct and farmed one year; then came back to the old homestead and remained until his marriage to Miss Sarah Lashbrook, May 12, 1859. She was born in Masonville Precinct and was a daughter of Norris and Catharine (Firman) Lashbrook. After his marriage Mr. Burton settled on his present farm in Masonville Precinct, where he has since resided. He and wife had six children—Florence, born March 28, 1860, died Nov. 20, 1868; Electa, born Feb. 27, 1862, died Nov. 20, 1868; Joseph S., born Dec. 8, 1863, died Nov. 25, 1868; Susan C., born July 26, 1866, died Nov. 24, 1868; James M., born Aug. 25, 1868; Samuel E., born April 24, 1872—the last two are living with their parents. The mother died April 15, 1875. She was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Burton married Emma D. Hunter, Jan. 13, 1881. She was born in Nelson County, Ky., and was a daughter of Sanford and Eliza J. (Neal) Hunter. She and husband were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Burton had one son—John D., Jr., born April 18, 1882, died Nov. 16, 1882. Mrs. Burton is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Burton is a Mason and demitted member of John J. Daveiss Lodge at Sugar Grove church. He has held various local offices of trust in his precinct. He owns a fine farm of 187½ acres, 138½ acres under cultivation. He raises tobacco, corn and hay, and also horses, cattle and sheep. Mr. Burton in politics is a Democrat, and has always been a supporter of that party.

Squire A. Camp was born in Todd County, Ky., Oct. 30, 1830. His parents were George and Maria (Adams) Camp. His father was a native of Virginia, but removed to Woodford County, Ky., when a young man, and married Handy Mahon, and they had a family of seven children. They moved to Todd County some three years after their marriage. His wife died here about 1828, and Mr. Camp then married Maria Adams. They had a family of eight children, Squire A. being the eldest. He remained with his parents in Todd County until his marriage to Martha Shreves, Feb. 16, 1854. She was born in Andrew County, Mo., Jan. 10, 1838, and was a daughter of James and Nancy T. (Coleman) Shreves, both natives of Todd County, Ky. After his marriage Mr. Camp was overseer on plantations in Todd County until Jan. 14, 1859, when he came to Daviess County and purchased his present farm in Masonville Precinct, where he and family have since resided. He and wife have had a family of fifteen children—John W., born Dec. 6, 1854, married Minnie K. Dawson, Jan. 14, 1879 (they had two children, one living—Chester C., born Jan. 2, 1882); Alice P., born April 8, 1856, married L. D. Florence (she died Sept. 17, 1876; she had two children, both dead); Nancy E., born Sept. 15, 1857, married W. R. Stewart, and has had three children, two living, Katy and Clara; Mary F., born July 21, 1859, married J. W. Taylor, and has one son, Price A.; Charles E., born March 2, 1861; Anna E., born Oct. 17, 1862, died Sept. 9, 1874; James A., born April 28, 1864; Mattie Z., born Feb. 1, 1866; Rosa L., born Dec. 9, 1867; Susan J., Nov. 23, 1869; Rutha D., born Sept. 28, 1871; Ruama, born April 21, 1873; Arthur H., born June 15, 1875; Clarence C., born March 10, 1879. Mr. Camp owns a fine farm of 187 acres, 120 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs Camp and eight of their children are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Camp was elected Justice of the Peace of Masonville Precinct in 1872, and held that office six years; was elected Constable in 1880, and re-elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, and still retains both offices. He has held various other local offices in his precinct. His father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Camp is politically a Democrat. He is of English descent. He enlisted in Company E, Captain Sam Taylor's company of Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers; remained in service until December, 1862; was in the battle at Sutherland's farm in Upper Town Precinct.

George F. Camp was born in Todd County, Ky., June 4, 1850. His parents were James W. and Nancy H. (Miller) Camp, natives of Virginia and Daviess County, Ky. George F. was their eldest son and second child. His parents came to Daviess County and settled on a farm in Masonville where his mother still resides. Mr.



James H. Camp

Camp married Matilda Maddux, Feb. 10, 1873. She was born in Knottsville Precinct, Feb. 27, 1852, and was a daughter of Tapley and Telitha (Pursell) Maddux. After his marriage Mr. Camp settled on a farm in Upper Town Precinct, where he remained two years and then bought his present farm. He and wife are members of the Baptist church at Bethabara. They have had two children—William W., born Sept. 24, 1875, and Lela K., born March 27, 1880, died March 4, 1881. Mr. Camp owns a fine farm of 126 acres. He is of English and Irish descent. In politics he is a Democrat.

James W. Camp (deceased) was born in Adair County, Ky., Jan. 6, 1819. He was a son of Geo. W. and Handy (Mahan) Camp. James W. was the eldest of their six children. When six or seven years of age he removed with his parents to Todd County, Ky., and remained there until of age. In 1847 he came to Daviess County and married Nancy H. Miller, May 11, 1847. She was born in Masonville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., June 29, 1833, and was a daughter of Flemming and Sallie (Crawford) Miller, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. They came to Daviess County at an early day and settled in Masonville Precinct. They were charter members of the Bethabara church. They had five children, four living—James C., who married Annie Miller (she died and he married Frances Haynes); A. B. (married Mary Simpson, who died and he married Mrs. Alice (Talbert) Murphy (he is Sheriff of Daviess County); Nancy H. married James W. Camp, and Henry C. married Mary McKinney, and resides in Upper Town Precinct. After Mr. and Mrs. James W. Camp were married they moved on their farm in Todd County, and remained there until the spring of 1859, when they came to Daviess County and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct, where Mrs. Camp now resides. He died June 1, 1880. He was a member of the Baptist church at Bethabara. He and wife had a family of three sons and one daughter—Lucinda E., born April 7, 1848, married John W. Barnhill; Geo. F., born June 4, 1850, married Matilda Maddux; James F., born Feb. 18, 1852, married Mary C. Taylor, Nov. 6, 1877 (she was born in Masonville Precinct and is a daughter of Captain W. J. Taylor and Martha (Spear) Taylor. They have two children—Oscar L., born Jan. 27, 1880, and Mattie Edna, born Dec. 2, 1881); Elijah Camp, born Feb. 14, 1854, died Oct. 30, 1867.

James H. Cook was born near Harrisonville, Shelby Co., Ky., Jan. 22, 1837; was the eldest of five children of George W. and

Rebecca (Harrison) Cook, also natives of Shelby County. He was but ten years old when his father died. In the spring of 1849 he came with his mother, grandmother, sisters and brothers to Daviess County, and settled on the farm now owned by William Stone, in Boston Precinct. James H. remained here with his mother until his marriage to Nancy A. Jones, May 14, 1857. She was born in Daviess County, and was a daughter of William W. and Eleanor (Bristow) Jones, who were among the first settlers of Daviess County. After his marriage Mr. Cook lived on the farm owned by his brother, Samuel Cook, two years; then leased his father-in-law's farm, in Boston Precinct, for six years; then purchased his farm in Masonville Precinct, where he and family still reside. He owns a fine farm of 158 acres, seventy-five under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had a family of six children—Thomas W., born May 9, 1858, married Frances N. Knox; William R., born April 9, 1860, is attending school at South Carrollton College, Muhlenburg County, Ky.; James C., born Feb. 9, 1863, married Georgia A. Ambrose Oct. 29, 1882; Artemissie, born June 8, 1865; Minerva E., born July 23, 1869; John W., born July 28, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Cook, while engaged in farming, has been also engaged in other work. He built and ran one of the first molasses mills in Masonville Precinct. He also ran threshing machines; first owned two "ground hong" threshers; since then has owned two separators. In 1873 he built a grist and saw mill on his farm, which he ran until the fall of 1881, when he moved it to Belleville, Hancock County, where he added a flouring mill, and ran it until November, 1882, when he sold it. He is a Mason and a member of John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, A. F. & A. M., at Sugar Grove. In politics he is a Democrat.

Samuel Cook was born in Shelby County, Ky., Nov. 8, 1838. His parents were Washington and Rebecca (Harrison) Cook, both natives of Shelby County. Samuel was the second of five children. When but six or seven years old his father died. Samuel lived with his mother until his marriage to Hannah J. Barnhill Nov. 13, 1860. She was born in Boston Precinct and was a daughter of Robert and Mary (Ware) Barnhill, old settlers of Daviess County. After his marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cook settled on the same farm in Masonville Precinct where they now reside. They have five children—Marion J., born Aug. 29, 1863; William R., born Oct. 12, 1867; Sarah A., born July 29, 1869; Charles E., born March 7, 1874; Mary E., born Nov. 12, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Cook owns a fine farm of 174 acres, 115 under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Daveiss (deceased) was born in Shelby County, Ky., Jan. 18, 1827. He was a son of Silas H. and Sarah (Dulin) Daveiss, natives of Kentucky. They had five children. Joseph was reared on a farm in Shelby County, where he was married to Miss Mary A. Brown, Dec. 22, 1853. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 17, 1828. Her parents were William and Elizabeth (Meeks) Brown, natives of Virginia. After Mr. and Mrs. Daveiss were married they settled, Jan. 18, 1854, on the old homestead farm in Masonville Precinct where Mr. Daveiss died Aug. 12, 1867. He was a member of the Baptist church and a member of John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, at Sugar Grove church. Mrs. Daveiss is a member of the Baptist church and is still living on the old homestead. She and husband had a family of four children—Alice M., born Oct. 11, 1855; Walter B., born May 5, 1857; Paul J., born Oct. 27, 1862, and William J., born Sept. 22, 1864. All reside on the old homestead with their mother. Mr. Joseph Daveiss was one of the leading citizens and representative men of Daviess County. He was a true friend and neighbor and a kind husband. Mrs. Daveiss and family have a farm of ninety acres, most all under cultivation.

Seth A. Du Val was born on the James River, eight miles southwest of Richmond, Va., Jan. 7, 1846. His father was Stephen Du Val, whose grandfather came from France, among the Huguenots that were driven from France and settled the Huguenots Springs in Powhatan County, Va. Stephen Du Val married first a Miss Shepherd, and they had nine children. The mother died, and he married Mrs. Susan Cottrell, whose maiden name was Haley. She was a sister of Seth Haley, the tobacconist of Lynchburg, Va. Seth Du Val was their only child. He remained on the old homestead until the late war, when, in December, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Regiment of Virginia Confederate Cavalry Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war; was in the battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Court-House, Cold Harbor, Supona Church, White Oak Swamp, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, Va.; was in various skirmishes, and was under fire constantly for twelve months and never received a wound. At the close of the war he went to his brother in Goochland County, Va., where he remained until January, 1866, when he came to Daviess County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1867, was married to Miss Mary A. Haynes. She was born in the same house where she now resides, and was a daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Barnhill) Haynes, old settlers of Daviess County. He was a native of Virginia and she of Oldham County, Ky, a relative of Daniel Boone. After Mr. and Mrs. Du Val were married he bought a farm three quarters of a mile southwest of Masonville, where he remained until the spring of 1874, when he purchased the old homestead farm of his father-in-law, where he has since resided. Mrs. Du Val is a member of the Christian church and he of the Baptist church. They have two children—Samuel S., born Oct. 9, 1868; Benjamin A., born Jan. 27, 1874. Mr. Du Val owns a fine farm of 146 acres, all under cultivation except seven or eight acres timber. Mr. Du Val raises tobacco, corn wheat, hay, oats and stock. In politics he has always been a supporter of the Democratic party. His mother's cousin, James Thomas, was the late wealthy tobacconist of Richmond, Va., who died in 1882. He was a millionaire and was father-in-law of Dr. James Curry, ex-United States Senator from Georgia before, and after the war President of the Richmond Baptist College, at Richmond, Va.

Henry Ellis was born in Goochland County, Va., Dec. 2, 1837. His parents were Hezekiah and Eliza J. (Henley) Ellis, natives of Virginia. They had three sons and two daughters, Henry being the eldest. He was but six years old when his father died. His mother then married Robert Martin and they had two children, one girl living. Henry was reared on a farm, and at the out-breaking of the war he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war; was in many battles and was wounded several times. After the close of the war he returned to Virginia and followed the carpenter's trade until 1868, when he came to Daviess County, Ky., and worked for W. W. Shoemaker at his trade until his marriage to Columbia Vaughan, Nov. 25, 1869. She was born on the farm now owned by Fielden Lacklin, in Masonville Precinct, and was a daughter of Burrell A. and Louisa (Shoemaker) Vaughan, old settlers of Daviess County. After his marriage Mr. Ellis rented a farm near Masonville two years, then bought his present farm. He and wife have five girls—Gertrude, born Oct. 7, 1870; Ella J., born Nov. 25, 1873; Mamie L., born Dec. 15, 1875; Katy, born Dec. 25, 1878; Effie M., born Nov. 6, 1881. Mr. Ellis owns a fine farm of ninety-two acres. He and wife are Baptists and both members of the Sugar Grove church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Ellis's father, Burrell A. Vaughan, enlisted in Captain Noel's company, Confederate cavalry, and was killed at the battle of Cumberland Gap, near Bowling Green, Ky. W. H. Ellis, brother of Henry, resides in Masonville Precinct. He was also in the late war. Enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry; was wounded at the battle of Petersburg, Va.

Jackson Gordon, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 6, 1821. His father, William Gordon, born in Henrico County, Va., Feb. 26, 1793, was in the war of 1812; came to Shelby County, Ky., in 1813 or 1814. He was a wagon-maker by trade. He married Elizabeth S. Miller, born March 2, 1786, and had a family of five children; four lived to be men and women. Jackson was the oldest son and third child. He was but ten years old when, in the spring of 1830, his parents came to Daviess County and settled on the same farm where Jackson now resides. His father died Jan. 27, 1852, and his mother, Feb. 9, 1865. Mr. Gordon married Elizabeth Haynes, March 21, 1844. She was born in Ohio County, Ky., March 19, 1826, and was a daughter of Charles E. and Anna (McGuire) Haynes. After his marriage he settled on his present farm in Masonville Precinct. They had a family of four children —Charles W., born April 27, 1845, married Generva Jasper, March 7, 1866; James M., born May 20, 1846, married Margaret J. Reynolds, June 5, 1873; Cynthia F., born Sept. 8, 1847, died Oct. 23, 1852, and Samuel P., born May 8, 1849, married Nancy E. McKinney, March 20, 1873. Mrs. Gordon died March 13, 1850. Mr. Gordon married Sarah A. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1851. She was a native of Daviess County, born Feb. 13, 1829, and was a daughter of William and Susan (Miller) Taylor. They had a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had a family of ten children, seven living—Thomas A., born Jan. 13, 1852, is a physician in Maud, Mo., and married Cora C. Maddux; Susie E., born Sept. 4, 1853, married Charles Mobberly, Nov. 17, 1875; Melissa, born May 10, 1855, died same day of her birth; Henry T., born July 7, 1856, died Jan. 28, 1858; Mary E., born Aug. 6, 1858, is the wife of James Noel, married March 10, 1880; Artelia, born April 1, 1860; Hetta J., born April 1, 1862; Callie, born Oct. 24, 1863; Myron, born March 16, 1866, and Sallie, born March 27, 1868, died Jan. 16, 1869. Mrs. Gordon died Nov. 11, 1878. Mr. Gordon then married Mrs. Eliza A. Conyers, sister of his second wife. She had first married William H. Conyers, a native of

Oldham County, Ky., born March 20, 1835, and died April 4, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Conyers had one daughter, Sarah E., born Oct. 23, 1858, now the wife of J. I. Goodman, married Nov. 16, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Gordon owns a fine farm of 243 acres, 150 under cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat.

Gilbert Hagerman was born in Spencer County, Ky., seven miles above Taylorsville, March 28, 1837. His parents were George and Luvina (Zimmerman) Hagerman, natives of Nelson County, Ky., where they were married. They were members of the Baptist church. Gilbert, subject of this sketch, was the only child, and when he was but nine years old his father died. He remained on the farm with his mother one year when his mother moved to Decatur County, Ind., to educate him. He remained here attending school, clerking in a store, and learning the carpenter's trade until his mother's death, Oct. 22, 1854. He then spent one winter in Spencer County, Ky., and in March, 1855, returned to Daviess County, Ky., and was overseer on the farm of Major Benj. Duncan and Ed Berry one season; then worked for Ed Worthington one winter and the spring of 1856. June 24, 1856, he married Emily Worthington. She was born in Daviess County, Ky., and was a daughter of Edward S. and Alsinda (Crabtree) Worthington, natives of Daviess County, Ky. After his marriage Mr. Hagerman settled on a farm in Lower Town Precinct. He and wife had five children—Alice A., born Jan. 23, 1858; George E., born Feb. 18, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1874; Charles T., born Dec. 24, 1864; Frank G., born March 11, 1867, died Aug. 16, 1869; William E., born June 9, 1869. The mother died June 10, 1870. She was a member of the Pleasant Grove Baptist church. Mr. Hagerman married Sarah P. Davis, June 29, 1871. She was born in Daviess County, Ky., Masonville Precinct, July 15, 1851, and was a daughter of Virgil and Ruhema F. (Howard) Davis, natives of Shelby County, Ky., and Daviess County, respectively. Her mother was a relative of Daniel Boone. In 1869 Mr. Hagerman was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Tax Collector, and held that position until the spring of 1872, when he moved with his family to Burlington, Coffee Co., Kan., and worked at his trade of carpenter three years. He then returned to his farm near Owensboro; remained here two seasons, then rented land in Upper Town until Dec. 13, 1881, when he purchased his present farm in Masonville Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman are both members of the Baptist church and have had three children—Sarah G., born July 12, 1873, died Aug. 12, 1876; Captolia I. A., born March 29, 1876; Helen V., born Sept. 21, 1879. Mr. Hagerman owns a fine farm of ninety-eight acres, thirty-eight acres under cultivation, and well stocked. Mr. Hagerman is a member of Brothers' Lodge, No. 132. I. O. O. F., at Owensboro, Ky., and is, politically, a Democrat. He has held various local offices of trust in his township.

Phocian Harris (deceased) was born in Owensboro, Daviess Co., Ky., Dec. 24, 1830. His parents were Dr. William W. and Mary (Holmes) Harris, natives of Virginia. Phocian was the second son and the third child of four children. He was but seven years old when he moved with his mother to Texas, and settled near Independence. When twenty-four years of age he returned to Daviess County, and was married to Mattie A. Evans, June 6, 1857. She was born in Henry County, Ky., March 6, 1834, and was a daughter of William and Susan (Hall) Evans, old settlers of Daviess County. After Mr. and Mrs. Harris were married they settled on their farm in Masonville Precinct, where he died Feb. 11, 1874. He was a member of the Baptist church at Bethabara, and was Clerk of this church for many years. He was also Secretary of the Daviess County Baptist Association. He was elected Justice of Peace, and held that office for many years. He was a member of the Lodge at Owensboro, and was a strong advocate of temperance. During the Mexican war he served three years under General Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had a family of six children—Mary M., born April 22, 1858, married Dr. Louis Armendt; Paul O., born July 10, 1859, died Oct. 6, 1878; William W., born Sept. 4, 1862, is farming in Texas; Anna, born Jan. 6, 1865; Mattie E., born June 17, 1872; Phocian, born June 10, 1874. The last three reside with their mother. Mrs. Harris and all her children, except the two youngest, are members of the Baptist church. She owns a fine farm of 187 acres, most all under cultivation.

Samuel G. Harrison, born in Shelby County, Ky., March 18, 1803, was a son of John and Nancy (Grear) Harrison. He was married to Susan Garner, June 5, 1828. She was born in Virginia, and was a daughter of William and Sallie (Martin) Garner. After his marriage Mr. Harrison settled on the old homestead farm of his father, where all his children were born, and where he remained until 1847, when he came to Daviess County, Ky., and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct, where he remained until 1876. He then lived with his son-in-law, James Barnhill, until October, 1882. He now makes his home with his son, William M. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Harrison had six children—William M., born March 3, 1828, married Cynthia A. Taylor, March 26, 1851. She was born in Shelby County, March 26, 1830, and is a daughter of Thomas R. and Mary A. (Shoemaker) Taylor. They have had five children, three living—Mary S., born Jan. 11, 1852, is the wife of M. B. Barnhill; Louetta, born March 13, 1862, is the wife of John Karns; William, born July 28, 1864. Mr. William M. Harrison owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Boston Precinct, 110 under cultivation. Benjamin G., born March 12, 1830, married Harriet Norris. Elizabeth A., born June 20, 1832, married James Cruise; she died in October, 1875. Samuel H., born Sept. 8, 1834, married Josie Taylor. John T., born June, 1836, married Anna Barnhill. Mariam C., born September, 1838, married James M. Barnhill. Mr. Samuel G. Harrison has reared two grandchildren, one living—Samuel D. Cruise, born March 10, 1854, married Ella Haynes. Mr. Samuel G. Harrison is now in the eightieth year of his age, and is a hale and hearty old gentleman. He is a member of the Baptist church at Bethabara. Mrs. Harrison died in April, 1881, in the eighty-third year of her age. Mr. Harrison is of English, Irish and Welsh descent. His grandfather, Samuel Grear, was in the Revolutionary war. President Henry Jackson was a second cousin of his father.

Samuel Haynes, M. D. (deceased), one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Daviess County, was born in Mercer County, Ky. When an infant he removed with his parents to Ohio County, and when a young man came to Daviess County. He studied medicine under old Dr. Lockhart, and graduated at the Medical University of Louisville. He located in Boston, in Boston Precinct, living there about three years. He then moved near Bethabara, Masonville Precinct, and lived some five or six years; then located in Masonville, and opened the first store and blacksmith shop, and succeeded in establishing a postoffice here, and was the first Postmaster. He was married to Mary A. Barnhill, Feb. 4, 1828, in Masonville Precinct. She was born near La Grange, Oldham County, Ky., Sept. 25, 1810, a daughter of James and Hannah (Boone) Barnhill. Dr. and Mrs. Haynes had five children, all living—Narcissa P., wife of Dr. Daley, resides near Whitesville, Daviess County; Ophelia M., wife of Thomas Dodson, resides in Masonville Precinct; Artimisia B., wife of William

S. Evans, resides in Washington, La.; Aretus C. Haynes, M. D., of Evansville, married Dora Woodward; Mary A., wife of Seth De Vane, resides in Masonville Precinct. Dr. Haynes was a prominent Mason. He died in August, 1881. Mrs. Haynes is a member of the Christian church of Masonville, as was also the Doctor.

Benonia Hite was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 9, 1841. His father, William Hite, was born in Virginia, and came to Shelby County, Ky., when a child. He married Courtney Figg. Benonia was their fifth son; he was but five years old when his father died. In 1856 the family came to Daviess County, Ky., and they settled on the farm now owned by his brother, John J. Hite, in Masonville Precinct. Benonia remained with his mother until twenty. He then worked on farms for different parties until his marriage to Sallie Jones, Jan. 19, 1865, a native of Masonville. They have had nine children—James T., born Sept. 14, 1865; Robert E., born July 4, 1867; Artelea F., born Nov. 19, 1868; Mellie L., born March 15, 1870; Lucinda A., born Dec. 11, 1871; Arthur L., born March 10, 1874; Ethelinda S., born Feb. 10, 1876; Eileen A., born July 19, 1878; Zoloam L., born July 1, 1880, died Oct. 10, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Hite owns a farm of ninety-eight and a half acres, all under cultivation except ten acres of timber. He is of English descent; in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Hite's children, Robert E., Artelia and Mellie L., are members of the Baptist church.

John J. Hite, born in Shelby County, Ky., Oct. 16, 1836, was the fourth son of William C. and Courtney (Figg) Hite, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. His father came to Shelby County when a child and resided there till his death. He died when John J. was nine years old. In November, 1856, Mr. Hite's mother came to Daviess County with her family and settled on the farm where her son now resides. She died Jan. 2, 1876, aged seventy years. Oct. 9, 1881, Mr. Hite married Zarilda (Sands) Hite, the widow of his brother, Lorenzo D., and the daughter of William and Mary (Cambron) Sands. She was born in Daviess County, Nov. 30, 1846. Mr. Hite has a fine farm of 200 acres, eighty under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Hite's brother, Lorenzo D., was born April 24, 1831, and was married Dec. 7, 1864. He had a family of five children, four still living—Mildred D., born Sept. 2, 1867; Frances E., born Aug. 28, 1870;

John W., born March 29, 1872; Lorenzo M., born Jan. 29, 1876. Mr. Hite was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas T. Hite, born in Shelby County, Ky., Dec. 13, 1834, was a son of William and Courtney T. (Figg) Hite. They had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, Thomas T. being the third son and fifth child. He was but ten years old when his father died. In 1856 the family came to Daviess County and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct. Thomas remained here a year, then worked for Newtigan Harrison a year; then he and his brother, John J., farmed together until his marriage to Nancy E. Cook, Dec. 22, 1859. She was born in Cass County, Mo., Dec. 8, 1840, and was a daughter of Washington and Rebecca (Harrison) Cook. After his marriage, Mr. Hite settled on his farm in Masonville Precinct. He soon after sold it and leased one in Upper Town Precinct for six or seven months; then returned to Masonville and remained four or five months; then rented a farm in Murray Precinct six years; then purchased his present farm in Masonville Precinct, where he and family still reside, and where he owns a fine farm of 140 acres, seventy-five acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hite have had a family of five children—Austin K., born Jan. 16, 1861; James W., born July 9, 1862; Joseph B., born Nov. 19, 1864; Anna E., born April 31, 1867; William C., born Feb. 2, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Masonville. In politics he is rather independent and votes rather for men than measures.

Thomas J. Howard, deceased, was born near Richmond, Va., on the James River, Oct. 19, 1806. He was a son of Captain Edward and Frances (Adams) Howard. His mother's father, Captain Robert Adams, enlisted in the Revolutionary war at sixteen and came out Captain at the close of that war. Thomas J. Howard's parents had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Thomas was the second son and second child. He was but eight years of age when his father died. He then lived on the old homestead with his mother until 1828 or '29, when he came to Daviess County, Ky. He married Miss Persis Barnhill, Dec. 22, 1829. She was born in Oldham County, Ky., Jan. 20, 1808, and was a daughter of James and Hannah (Boone) Barnhill. She was a second cousin of Daniel Boone. Mrs. Howard was but fifteen when, in 1823, she came with her parents to Daviess County. Her father settled in what is now Boston Precinct, and Joseph Barnhill, his son, still lives on this old homestead farm. Mrs. Howard's father brought a large drove of sheep and the wolves killed all of them. After Mr. and Mrs. Howard were married they settled in the timber on Green River, near Hartford, Ohio County, for a year; then returned to Knottsville Precinct, Daviess County, where he taught school and farmed until about 1842. They then settled on the old homestead farm in Masonville Precinct. He taught school here a number of years. He was a man of fine education and taste, and that, in addition to a good brain, made him a very useful man. Many of his scholars have grown to manhood and old age in this county. He was an earnest Christian and was first a member of the Baptist church, but in 1830 joined the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of this church up to the time of his death, which occurred March 27, 1881. He was loved and respected by all who knew him—a faithful friend, kind husband and an indulgent father. Mrs. Howard is still living with her son Lewis on the old homestead farm. She is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been since 1830. She and husband had a family of nine children. Six lived to be men and women—Ruhema F., born Sept. 30, 1833, married Virgil Davis and resides on a farm near Neosha Falls, Woodson County. Joseph G., born Feb. 18, 1838, married Elizabeth A. Cook, July 14, 1860. They have had seven children, six living—Roxanna F., born June 6, 1861; George J., born Dec. 25, 1862; Rebecca P., born March 3, 1865, died March 13, 1865; Leander A., born Feb. 25, 1866; William D., born Sept. 11, 1870; Valeria E., born July 1, 1876; James L., born Feb. 24, 1879. Mr. Howard owns a farm of 105 acres, forty acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, but votes more for the man than the party. Thomas M. enlisted in the late war. He joined General Morgan and died in camp at Liberty, Tenn., of hemorrhage of the lungs. Cleopatra I. A., born Aug. 23, 1843, married W. A. Stone, and resides in Boston Precinct. Lewis P. F., born in Daviess County, Jan. 1, 1847, still resides on the old homestead. He married Melissa May, March 6, 1873. She was born Dec. 15, 1850, in Daviess County, Ky., and was a daughter of William and Susan (Wright) May. They had one child—Susan P., died an infant. The mother died Feb. 16, 1874. She was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Howard married Miss Laura V. Usher, Feb. 15, 1876. She was born in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 4, 1855, and was a daughter of John and Fannie (Woodard) Usher, natives of Oldham County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. F. Howard are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had three children, one living—Thomas B., born June 28, 1878. Mr. Howard owns a farm of 286 acres, 125 under cultivation. In politics he has always been a supporter of the Democratic party. Mary E. Howard was born Oct. 15, 1850, and married Daniel Keith and resides in Woodson County.

Christopher Jackson was born ten miles east of Hartford, Ky., in what was then Nelson County, March 13, 1813. His father, George Jackson, was born on the banks of James River, Virginia, and came with his parents to Mercer County, Ky., when a child. His father, Christopher Jackson, a doctor, was born in England and came with his parents to Virginia when a young man. He enlisted in the war of the Revolution, and was with Washington until the close of the war. He then returned home to Virginia and married Magdalene Boggus, and at a very early day emigrated to Mercer County, Ky.; was the first settler of Danville, at that time a howling wilderness full of Indians; from there he came to the Green River country and settled near where Hartford now stands, about 1778. There was a fort there at that time. He lived there a number of years; he died on his farm near Hartford. His son, George Jackson, remained on the old homestead near Hartford, and married Sarah Crawford. In January, 1816, just after the battle of New Orleans, he and wife came with six children to Daviess County, and was one of the first, if not the first, settler in what is now Boston Precinct. He settled on the farms now owned by James Melton and Dr. William Knox. In the winter of 1823 Mr. George Jackson purchased a large tract of land of 1,400 or 1,500 acres in the southeast part of what is now Masonville Precinct, where he died, November, 1838. He and wife had a family of twelve children, four daughters and one son now living. Christopher was the third son and fifth child. He was but three years old when his father came to Daviess County. Christopher Jackson married Nancy Lacklin, Jan. 7, 1841. She was born in Henry County, Ky., June 29, 1825, and was a daughter of Fielden and Elizabeth (Kelly) Lacklin. Mr. Lacklin died in Henry County in 1828, and in the fall of 1836 Mrs. Lacklin came with her children to Daviess County and settled on the farm now owned by James Ray, in Masonville Precinct. After his marriage Mr. Jackson settled on his farm in Masonville Precinct, where he still resides. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had twelve children, six living—Henry, born Nov. 27, 1844, married Eliza Christian Feb. 14, 1878; Josephine, born

Nov. 7, 1846, married Virgil Johnson; Walker, born Sept. 18, 1848, married Amanda Christian, Nov. 10, 1881, and resides on his farm in Masonville Precinct (he and wife have one son, Virgil, born Nov. 23, 1882. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Baptist church at the Bell's Run church. Mr. Walker Jackson is a Mason and a member of John J. Daveiss Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 389, at Sugar Grove church); Mercer Jackson was born March 10, 1852, married Sarah Burton; Richard Jackson was born May 4, 1856, married Mary F. Ware; Robert Jackson, born July 26, 1868. Mr. Christopher Jackson owned a farm of 400 acres, which he has divided among his children, except 140 where he and wife and youngest son reside. Mr. Jackson is one of the few old pioneers of Daviess County that are living. His uncle, Hugh Crawford, was an old Indian fighter of Daniel Boone's time. This uncle, with a few others, was captured by Indians while on a scouting expedition. All were killed except one man, who returned home and told the fate of each man. He saw all burned at the stake, among them Hugh Crawford and one of Bill Hardin's brothers. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a distant relative of "Old Hickory" Jackson.

Reuben S. Jones was born in Spencer County, Ky., Sept. 30 1818. His father, Richardson Jones, was born near Richmond, Va., in 1792. He was married in Virginia to Nancy Shepherd, also a native of Virginia. They had three children born in Virginia, and in 1832 came to Daviess County and settled on the same farm where their son Reuben S. now lives. They had five children born here. The father died in June, 1874, and the mother died in February, 1874. They were both members of the Baptist church at Bethabara. Reuben S. Jones was but fourteen when he came with his parents to Daviess County. He married Ethelinda Martin, Nov. 17, 1843. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 8, 1827, and was a daughter of Mansfield and Susan (Cox) Martin, natives of Virginia and members of the Baptist church. After Mr. and Mrs. Reuben S. Jones were married he settled on the old homestead farm where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist church. They have had a family of eight daughters and four sons, six living—Lucinda F., born April 11, 1845, is the wife of James H. Bozarth, of Owensboro; Sallie, born March 9, 1847, is the wife of Ben. O. Hite; Thomas J., born Aug. 23, 1848, married Fannie Sublette; Susan, born June 1, 1852, is the wife of G. A. R. Wilhite; John R., born Feb. 26, 1854, is unmarried; Bettie A., born June 15, 1860; Louisa, born Oct. 20, 1862; Reuben H., born March 8, 1865; Catherine, born Feb. 4, 1867; Estella, born April 4, 1870. Mr. Jones owns a fine farm of 114 acres, seventy-nine under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

Thomas K. King (deceased) was born in Gallatin County, Ky., Aug. 1, 1798, and was a son of Thomas and Betsey (Colton) King, natives of Virginia. He remained on the old home in Gallatin County, Ky., until seventeen or eighteen, and then lived on a farm with his brother-in-law until 1822 or '23, when he came with his two sisters—Sarah King, who married Elijah Dodson, and Nancy King, who resides in Owensboro, in her eighty-eighth year. He bought 150 acres of land in Masonville Precinct, half a mile north of Bethabara. He remained here one year, then returned to Gallatin County and worked in a distillery until his marriage to Luella Cooper, near Bloomfield, Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 15, 1830. She was born in Shelby County, Nov. 12, 1805, and was a daughter of John and Molly (Duncan) Cooper, natives of Virginia. After his marriage he came to Daviess County, Ky., and settled on the farm, in what is now Masonville, that he had purchased in 1825. He lived on this farm until his death, Sept. 1, 1846. He was a Baptist, and one of the representative members of the Bethabara church. He and his wife had four children, two still living—Joseph, born Dec. 23, 1833, and Mildred D., born Nov. 10, 1835. Joseph was but thirteen years old when his father died. He was married to Rebecca F. Hickman, June 21, 1860. She was born in Jefferson County, Ky., and was a daughter of Lawrence O. and Mary (Blakey) Hickman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. After his marriage Joseph King settled on the old homestead farm, accumulating land from time to time, until he now has a fine farm of 600 acres, 350 under cultivation and well improved. He has one of the finest brick residences and farms in Daviess County. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. They have had seven children—Thomas, Jr., born May 5, 1863; John W., born Aug. 3, 1866; James L., born Dec. 26, 1868; Charles W., born June 20, 1871; Josie F., born July 14, 1874; Lawrence E., born May 16, 1877, died Sept. 22, 1878; Mildred F., born April 22, 1880. Mr. King is one of the active men of Daviess County. He is a general mechanic and has built a number of bridges and buildings. He is also a blacksmith, and is always called on by his neighbors to assist in building houses, barns, etc.

Politically he is a Democrat. He is a Mason and member of Joseph H. Brannon Lodge, No. 436. Mildred D. King married James B. Cruse, and resides in Owensboro. They have had two children, one living—Thomas, born Dec. 29, 1857, is a graduate of West Point, and is First Lieutenant of U. S. Cavalry, at present stationed at Lowell, Arizona. Mrs. Thomas King, wife of the subject of our sketch, resides with her son, Joseph King. She is a member of the Baptist church at Bethabara, and has been since 1847. She is now in her seventy-eighth year, and enjoys good health. The King family is of English, Scotch and German descent.

James A. Kirk (deceased) was born in Shelby County, Ky., Dec. 18, 1818. His parents were James and Jane (Tyler) Kirk, natives of Virginia. James A. was but two years old when he came with his parents to Daviess County, and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct. He married Elizabeth Cottrell, Sept. 28, 1848. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., Nov. 15, 1824, and was a daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Bryant) Cottrell, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. After Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were married they lived on a farm in Knottsville Precinct four years, then moved on the old homestead farm, where he died June 15, 1878. He was a member of the Bethabara church. He and wife had a family of eight children, six living—Lucy I., born Aug. 30, 1844; Benjamin C., born Feb. 14, 1856; Burr P., born July 28, 1858, married Dora Arnold, Feb. 23, 1881; John N. E., born Dec. 18, 1860; Thomas J., born Jan. 7, 1864, and Anna M., born Dec. 8, 1867. Mrs. Kirk resides on the old homestead farm with her children. She is now in the fifty-seventh year of her age; is a member of the Baptist church at Bethabara.

John L. Kirk was born in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 17, 1814. His father was James Kirk, born in Virginia. He was Captain in the war of 1812. He married Jane G. Powell. They had a family of eight children. John L. was the third child, and oldest of the four now living. He was but six years old when he came, in 1820, to Daviess County, Ky. His father first settled on the farm now owned by C. D. Jackson. John L. was but thirteen when his father died. He lived with his mother until eighteen, when he left the farm in charge of his brothers. He then worked for different parties until his marriage to Susan Cottrell, in January, 1835. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., and was a daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Pattmon) Cottrell. After his marriage Mr. Kirk settled in the timber, where now is his fine farm in Masonville Precinct. He and wife had six children, four living—Sarah J., born June, 1837, is the wife of Luther J. Cottrell, of Owensboro; Thomas P., born August, 1839, married a Miss Taylor, who died, and he then married Susan Barnhill, and resides in Boston Precinct; Melissa, born in 1841, is the wife of John Chapman, of Owensboro; Menerva P., born in 1843, is the wife of Hiram Bristow; and John, born in 1851, died Dec. 15, 1874. The mother died June 18, 1853. Mr. Kirk married Mrs. Sarah A. Hemingway, in November, 1854. She was born in Charleston, Ind., Dec. 23, 1823, and was a daughter of Enoch and Delila (Whittaker) Stout. Mrs. Kirk first married Hiram Rager, and they had one son, William T. Rager, born April 4, 1843. Mr. Rager died in 1844. She then married Daniel Hemingway. They had one daughter, Mildred, now Mrs. B. Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have had six children —Mary A., born Jan. 18, 1855, now Mrs. Samuel Taylor; Richard W., born Nov. 25, 1857; Emily B., born Oct. 20, 1859; James C., born Oct. 20, 1862, and Benjamin F., born Sept. 18, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are both members of the Bethabara Baptist church. He has been Deacon eighteen years. Mr. Kirk owns a fine farm of 169 acres, 100 under cultivation. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Elijah Lacklin was born within a mile of where he now lives, Aug. 11, 1840. His father was James Lacklin, a native of Clark County, Ky., and his mother, Louisa Shoemaker, a native of Goochland County, Va. Elijah was the eldest of six children, and when nine years old his father died. Elijah lived with his mother until twelve, when he lived with his uncle, William Shoemaker, in Masonville Precinct, and remained with him until the outbreaking of the war. He then lived with his mother. May 4, 1865, he married Virginia Barnhill. She was born in Oldham County, Ky., April 25, 1849, and was a daughter of James H. and Melvina (Smiser) Barnhill. After Mr. and Mrs. Lacklin were married they settled on their present farm in Masonville Precinct. They are both Baptists and representative members of Bethabara church. They have four children—Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1866; Josephine, born Oct. 21, 1867; Mary B., born May 19, 1871; Nancy M., born Sept. 11, 1874. Mr. Lacklin owns a fine farm of 150 acres, 130 under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English and Irish descent. His Grandfather Lacklin was in the war of 1812.

Fielden Lacklin was born in Masonville Precinct, within a mile of where he now lives, Jan. 10, 1847. His parents were James and Louisa (Shoemaker) Lacklin. The former was a native of Clark County, Ky., and came with his mother to Daviess County when a young man. He was married here to Louisa Shoemaker, a native of Virginia. They settled in Shelby County, Ky., a short time; then settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct. She was a member of the Baptist church. They had six children, five sons and one daughter. Fielden was the fourth of their six children. He was but two years old when his father died. His mother married B. A. Vaughn. He was killed in the late war, at the battle of Beach Grove, Tenn. He was a member of Captain Noel's Confederate cavalry, from Daviess County. Mrs. Vaughn remained on the old homestead with her son Fielden until her death, April 5, 1877. Fielden is still residing on the old homestead. He married Dora Barger, March 3, 1881. She was born in Russell County, Ky., June 10, 1863. Mrs. Lacklin is a member of Baptist church at the Sugar Grove church. Mr. and Mrs. Lacklin have two children — Zilpha and Zelma (twins), born Jan. 21, 1882. Mr. Lacklin is a member of the Daviess County Grangers. He owns a fine farm of 126 acres, 115 under cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat. His mother, Mrs. Vaughn, and husband had five children, three living—Columbia, now Mrs. Ellis; William L., born Aug. 18, 1856, residing with Mr. Lacklin; and Mary A., now Mrs. J. W. Cottrell.

Phillip Triplett Lacklin was born in Masonville Precinct, Feb. 10, 1849. His parents were James and Louisa (Shoemaker) Lacklin. Phillip T. was the youngest of six children. His father died when he was an infant. He lived with his mother's grandfather until twelve and then lived with his Uncle William Shoemaker until seventeen or eighteen. He then lived with his mother until his marriage to Malissa Barnhill, Sept. 7, 1871. She was born in Boston Precinct, Daviess County, and was a daughter of Jeremiah and Melvina Barnhill. After his marriage Mr. Lacklin settled on the farm now owned by his brother Elijah, in Masonville Precinct, one year, and soon after went to Masonville and engaged in the mercantile trade some eight months; then engaged in saw milling, owning an interest in a mill; engaged in this business two years and then bought his present farm in Masonville Precinct, where he owns a fine farm of seventy-nine and a half acres, sixty-five under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Baptist church at Sugar Grove. In politics Mr. Lacklin is a Democrat.

John W. Lanham (deceased), farmer, of Masonville Precinct, was one of the old settlers of Daviess County and was born in Washington County, Ky. He was a son of Osborn and Rachel Lanham. John W. came to Daviess County, Ky., at a very early date when a young man. In December, 1828, he married Letitia Jackson. After his marriage he rented the farm now owned by W. W. Shoemaker two years; then settled on the old homestead farm in Masonville Precinct. He died Aug. 15, 1851. Mrs. Lanham is still living with her son Samuel on the old homestead farm. She and husband had nine children, three living—Samuel, born Feb. 15, 1832; first married Elizabeth Sparks, who died leaving two children—Oliver, born Aug. 30, 1857, and Josephine, April 8, 1861, married James Johnson. After the mother's death Mr. Lanham married Mary M. Rogers, July 26, 1866. She was born in Nelson County, and was a daughter of Matthew and Catherine (Kendall) Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Lanham have had five children—Evelina F., born July 4, 1870; Charles S., born May 29, 1873; Catherine L., born Jan. 25, 1876; Emma F., born Feb. 17, 1879; John W., born Jan. 17, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lanham are members of the Baptist church. He resides on the old homestead farm of his father in Masonville Precinct. Margaret married James Ware. They had nine children. Mary married Abraham Kelly.

Achilles Lashbrook (deceased) was born in Bullitt County, Ky., July 2, 1820. His father was James Lashbrook. Achilles was the youngest of six children. He was but six years old when he came with his parents to Daviess County, Ky. The family settled near Bethabara church, in Masonville Precinct. Achilles was married in Ohio County, Ky., to Martha A. Johnson, April 1, 1841. She was a daughter of Phillip Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Achilles Lashbrook were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Class Leader and preacher in this church for a number of years. He and wife had a family of ten children, eight living—Sarah A., born Nov. 26, 1843, is the wife of Benjamin Shown and resides on their farm in Independence County, Ark.; James P., born March 15, 1846, remained on the old homestead in Masonville Precinct until twenty-one, when he went to McLean County, Ky., and lived with his uncle, Edmund Johnson, one season, then returned to the old homestead and married Mary L. Carpenter, April 14, 1868. She was born in Oldham County, Ky., Jan. 18, 1850, and was a daughter of Dr. Henry F. and Martha E. (Taylor) Carpenter. After Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lashbrook were married, he settled on his father's farm for two years; then moved to Owensboro and engaged in the tobacco business two years; then bought the Sammons farm in Masonville Precinct and lived three years; then purchased the old homestead farm of his father and lived here two years when he sold it to his cousin, William Lashbrook, and bought his present farm of E. G. Yager, where he still resides and where he owns a fine farm of 104 acres, all under cultivation except twenty acres of timber. He raises tobacco, corn, wheat, hay and straw. Mrs. Lashbrook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had a family of six children—Ada, born July 19, 1870; Henry A., born Oct. 8, 1872; James A., born Nov. 5, 1874; Arthur, born March 25, 1877; Martha B., born March 8, 1879; William A., born Feb. 7, 1881. Mr. Lashbrook was formerly a member of the Grangers of Daviess County. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been elected School Trustee of his precinct. William E. Lashbrook was born Dec. 3, 1848. He married Mrs. Cora E. Tolman, daughter of Colonel Roland Hackett, a Colonel in the late war. They reside at Livermore, McLean Co., Ky., where Mr. Lashbrook is Postmaster and a merchant. John S. Lashbrook, born June 18, 1851, married Ruth Bennett for his first wife, and Sophia Atherton is his present wife. He is Superintendent of Singer's Sewing Machine Company at Greencastle, Ind. America G. Lashbrook, born Feb. 11, 1854, is the wife of Joseph H. Wellman. Surelda F. was born Oct. 23, 1856, and married Thomas Potts. Alice E., born May 22, 1859. She is the wife of Joseph H. Carpenter. Martha J., born Feb. 26, 1862, is unmarried and resides with her sister in Masonville, attending school. Mr. Achilles Lashbrook was one of the pioneers of Daviess County and came here in 1826. He was a minister of the Methodist church for fifteen or sixteen years, and at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 20, 1881, aged sixty-one years, four months and eighteen days, he had been a member of the church about forty-five years. He was loved and respected by all for his nobleness of mind and character.

John W. Lashbrook was born on the same farm where he now lives April 4, 1834. His father, John Lashbrook, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 7, 1798. He was married at Adams Fork, Ohio County, to Rebecca Burton, Dec. 14, 1826, a native of Virginia. They came to Daviess County soon after their marriage and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct, where their son, John W., now lives. They built a cabin here in the woods and cleared a farm. Bears and wolves were plenty; neighbors were few and far away. Mr. Lashbrook died June 27, 1874. Mrs. Lashbrook died May 8, 1870. They had a family of six children—Amanda M., born June 14, 1828, married John N. Johnson, and died April, 1880; James A., born Feb. 12, 1830, died in childhood; Bassett, born Feb. 7, 1832, died, aged twenty-two; Winorah H., born March 30, 1837, married Lindsay Pursen, and died Sept. 2, 1859; Sarah A. H., born Sept. 12, 1841, is the wife of James Yewell, in Owensboro. John W. Lashbrook, born April 4, 1834, was the third son and fourth child, but the oldest living. He married Miriam L. Burton, Dec. 24, 1867. She was born in Masonville, March 6, 1835, and was a daughter of James and Susan (Ward) Burton, old settlers of Daviess County. After Mr. and Mrs. Lashbrook were married they settled on the old homestead farm, where they now reside. Mrs. Lashbrook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have one son—James Allen, born Oct. 22, 1868. Mr. Lashbrook owns a fine farm of 138 acres, 100 under cultivation. Politically he was first a Whig but is now a Democrat.

Norris Lashbrook (deceased) was born in Bullitt County, Ky., July 8, 1809. He was a son of James Lashbrook. Norris was the second son of a family of six children. Norris was but fifteen years old when he came with his parents to Daviess County, Ky., settling in the timber, near where the Bethabara church now is, in Masonville Precinct. He married Catharine Foreman, in Nelson County, Ky., March 7, 1833. She was born in Nelson County, Ky., near Bardstown, and was a daughter of Thomas Foreman. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lashbrook settled on their farm near the Bethabara church, in Masonville Precinct. He and wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of seven children; six lived to be men and women—Martha Y., born Feb. 1, 1834, married William A. Dotson, a Methodist minister; he died in 1879; she resides with her family in Newton, Kas. Cordelia B., born Nov. 1, 1835, married Gabriel Acton; she is now a widow, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Duke, in Ohio County. Sarah E. was born Jan. 13, 1858, and married John B. Burton; she died in April, 1875. William M. was born Nov. 26, 1839. He remained on the old homestead with his father until the late war, when, Sept. 29, 1861, he enlisted in C. T. Noel's company, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, and remained in the service until the close of the war; was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Perryville, Ky., battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Missionary Ridge, Dug Gap on Taylor's Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Bentonville, N. C., and various other skirmishes, including a twenty-five days' skirmish in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, on a retreat after the battle of Perryville. At the close of the war, May 25, 1865, Mr. Lashbrook returned home to Daviess County, where he has since remained. He married Lucy J. Bean, Feb. 2, 1869. She was born in Ohio County, Ky., and was a daughter of Henry and Martha (Birkhead) Bean, early settlers of Ohio County, Ky. After his marriage Mr. Lashbrook settled near Bethabara church, and remained here until 1877, when he purchased his present farm, one half mile southwest of Masonville. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. They have had a family of six sons—Norris, born Nov. 15, 1869; George, born Jan. 21, 1872; Thomas, born June 16, 1874; Henry, born Dec. 17, 1877; Yeiser, born May 25, 1880; Foreman, born Sept. 14, 1882. Mr. Lashbrook owns a fine farm of 128 acres, eighty under cultivation. He raises tobacco, corn, wheat and hay, and horses and cattle. He is a Mason, and was formerly a member of the John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, Sugar Grove church; in politics is a Democrat. Saraiah D. Lashbrook was born Jan. 29, 1842. He enlisted in Captain Noel's company, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, and was wounded and captured at the battle of the Sacotchee Valley, Tenn., on the Sacotchee River. He died in the "Camp Chase" prison. James B. Lashbrook was born March 4, 1844. He married Sarah M. Taylor. They reside on their farm in Knottsville Precinct. Mildred R. was born Jan. 24, 1846. She died an infant. Mr. Norris Lashbrook was one of the pioneers of Daviess County, Ky. He was an earnest Christian and a good husband, father and neighbor. He was a very intelligent man, of good judgment.

R. M. Lewis was born in Nelson County, Ky., eight miles east of Bardstown, Oct. 8, 1829. His parents were Henry and Linda (Linthaceme) Lewis, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of twelve children; ten lived to be men and women. R. M. was the seventh child and fifth son. He remained on the old homestead with his parents, in Nelson County, until March, 1851, when he came to Daviess County, Ky., and March 18, 1854, married Miss Eliza T. McKay, in Owensboro. She was born in Taylorville, Spencer Co., Ky., Jan. 14, 1833, and was a daughter of George N.

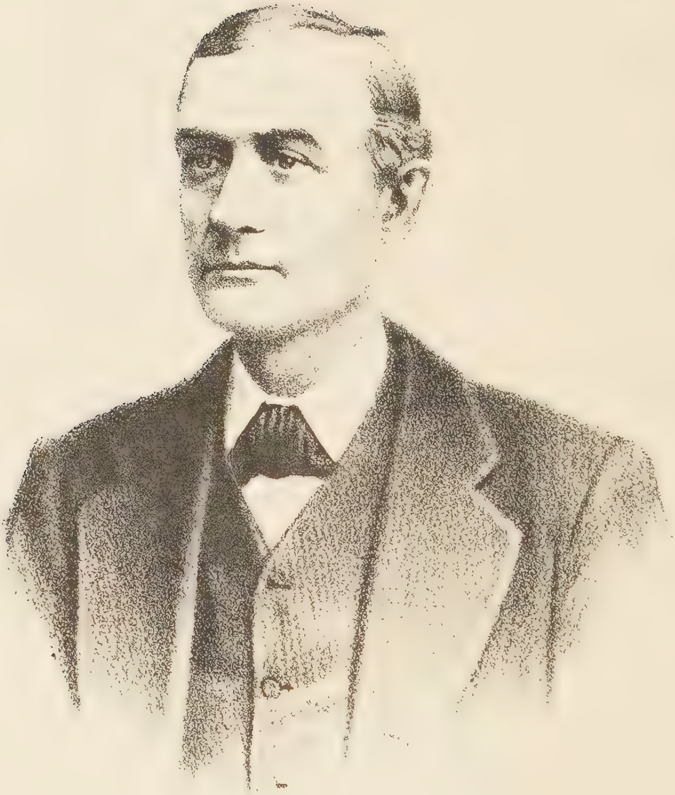
and Angeline McKay. After Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, and they opened a wholesale and retail furniture store in Owensboro. Mr. Lewis remained in this business two years, but, owing to poor health, returned to Nelson County, Ky., and remained on the farm some twenty months; then returned to Daviess County, and settled on a farm in Murray Precinct, fourteen miles south of Owensboro; remained here nine years, then moved on the old Talbort farm. When the Owensboro & Nashville Railway was built Mr. Lewis gave two acres of his farm for a depot, and named it Lewis Station. In March, 1869, he sold his farm here and purchased his present farm, eight miles south of Owensboro, Murray Precinct. He and wife are members of the United Baptist church, as were also their parents. They have had a family of eleven children, eight living —George H., born Dec. 15, 1853, married Aurelia McCormick, and resides in Murray Precinct; James, born Sept. 15, 1861; Lorena P., born March 5, 1863; Leander, born Aug. 2, 1864, married William H. McCormick, June 22, 1882, and resides in Masonville Precinct; William V., born Aug. 23, 1866; Sana B., born March 5, 1869; Nannie G., born Dec. 8, 1870; Kate H., born July 10, 1873. Mr. Lewis owns a fine stock-farm of 150 acres, where he resides, eighty acres under cultivation. He has owned and bred some of as fine race-horses as there have been in the country. He owned the celebrated stallion "Corbeau," trotter and pacer, sired by Leach's imported Canadian stallion "Corbeau." His dam was the thoroughbred stallion, "Old Frank." This stallion "Corbeau" was the sire of "Billy Boice," "Cora Paine," "Little George," "White Face" and others. The horses are not only celebrated for their speed and bottom but for their good sense and gentleness. Mr. Lewis kept the old stallion six years, and owned him when he died. He died aged twenty-seven years, and was a good saddle-horse up to within two weeks of his death. Mr. Lewis still breeds, buys and ships road and track horses. He always loved horses, and showed a taste for them at an early age. He drove four horses when seven years old, and has handled horses ever since. He has been breeding horses for the past twenty-two years. He has been a member of the Baptist church since eleven years old, and was made Deacon of this church when twenty-three years old, and at twenty-four was made Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. For the past five years he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Oak Grove, and for two years never missed but one Sabbath's attendance. In politics he was first a Whig, and since that time has been a supporter of the Democratic party. He has always been known and respected as a representative man, a lover of peace and quiet, and in many instances has proven himself a peace-maker. His uncle, Thomas J., and his grandfather were both State Senators from Kentucky.

Tapley Maddux was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 10, 1820. His parents were Nelson and Narcissa (Bauchamp) Maddux, natives of Virginia, and members of the Baptist church. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, four living—Matilda, who married Geo. Swoope and is a widow, residing with her daughter Amanda in Louisville; Julia, wife of Mr. Pie, hatter, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Eliza A., wife of Mr. Pickens, of Chicago, Ill.; and Tapley. In the fall of 1827 he came with his parents to Daviess County. His father settled on a farm eight miles east of Owensboro, in Upper Town Precinct, where Tapley remained until his marriage to Telitha Pursell, March 1, 1841. She was born in Knottsville Precinct, Daviess County, and was a daughter of Thomas and Susan Pursell. In 1844 Mr. Maddux settled on a farm in Knottsville Precinct and opened the first grocery store at the cross roads of the Hardin and Knottsville roads. In 1854 Mr. Maddux sold out and located at Pleasant Point, Upper Town Precinct, and opened a store and was appointed Postmaster; remained here until the war broke out, when he sold out and went to Owensboro and clerked in a grocery store until the close of the war. He then bought back his place at Pleasant Point and opened a store of general merchandise and remained here six or seven years; then went to Owensboro and bought property and eighteen acres of land east of Owensboro, where the coal banks now are. In 1876 came to Bethabara and opened his present store, where he carries a stock of general merchandise. Mr. and Mrs. Maddux had four children, two living—Susan, wife of Reuben Hickman, a Mason, of Owensboro; Matilda, wife of George Camp. Mr. Maddux owns a nice house adjoining his store, where he and wife reside. He is a member of Brannon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Bethabara. In politics he is rather independent voting for men rather than party. He has served as Sheriff of this county.

Thomas D. Martin is one of the pioneers of Daviess County residing on his farm at Masonville, Masonville Precinct, and one of the few old settlers now residing in the county. He was born on Plum Creek, in Shelby County, Ky., June 27, 1819. His parents were Joseph M. and Elizabeth (King) Martin. His father was born in Virginia and came with his parents to Shelby County, Ky., when nine or ten years old. He was married in Shelby County and himself and wife were members of the Baptist church. They had a family of two sons and one daughter. Thomas D., subject of this sketch, was the eldest. When two years of age he removed with his parents to what is now Washington County, Ind., settling on Bear Creek; when four years old, in 1823, came with his parents to Daviess County, Ky., settling in the timber near Bethabara church, in this precinct. At that time Owensboro was but a small place of six or eight log cabins. Old Davy Martin kept a store of general merchandise on a small scale. Isaac and James Kennady, uncle and nephew, also kept a small store. A doggery, where whisky and groceries were sold on a small scale, was kept by James and Stephen Rogers. Mr. Martin remained on the old homestead until twenty-one years old, when he married Miss Cyntha Gordon, June 30, 1840. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Gordon, natives of Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Martin settled on a farm near his father, in Masonville Precinct, some four miles northeast of where he now resides. They had three children; two lived, viz.: John W., born Nov. 2, 1842, who married Miss Rebecca Yewell, and died Oct. 28, 1868; Mary A., born July 18, 1845; is the wife of John S. Mobberly, and resides on their farm in Masonville Precinct. Mrs. Martin died Oct. 10, 1847. She was a member of the Baptist church, which she joined when thirteen years old. Mr. Martin married Miss Margaret Tanner, June 4, 1849. She was born in McLean County (at that time called Daviess County), May 5, 1828, and was a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Davis) Tanner; the former was from North Carolina, and was in the war of 1812; himself and brother Frederic was in the battle of New Orleans; the latter was from Virginia, and was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Baptist church at Sugar Grove, and have had eight children, viz.: Benjamin M., born April 28, 1850, died when four months old; Nannie G., born Sept. 21, 1851, married John Steele, and resides in Sorghotown; Joseph M., born Jan. 26, 1854, died when an infant; Thomas T., born Nov. 7, 1857; Theodore L., born Jan. 8, 1858, is teaching school in Russell District, Murray Precinct; Cora N., born Aug. 14, 1861; William A., born Oct. 27, 1865; Maud M., born Oct. 14, 1867. Mr. Martin owns a farm of seventy-six acres where he and his family reside. He raises corn, wheat, tobacco and hay; also raises stock. He has lived to see Daviess County undergo many important and interesting changes; has held various local offices of trust in his precinct, and has always taken an active interest in the schools. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always been a supporter of that party; is of German-English descent. Mr. Martin is one of the enterprising citizens of Daviess County, where he has been a resident since 1823. He is a self-made man.

Francis McCormick (deceased) was born in Prince William County, Va., Feb. 22, 1801. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Cundiff) McCormick. He was the oldest of eight children. Francis was but two years old when he came with his parents to Ohio County, Ky., and settled near South Carrollton, on the Green River. He was noted far and near for his kindness and "Old Virginia" hospitality. He first married Miss Priscilla Newton, July 17, 1823. She was born in Virginia. They had seven children—John, born Aug. 2, 1826, married Sally Newton; James K., born Feb. 3, 1828, married Martha Walker; Mary A., born Jan. 13, 1831 (first married James Yewell; he died and she married Nathaniel Kimberlin; she died July 4, 1876); Dianna N., born May 2, 1834, is the wife of S. E. Boehm; Elizabeth, born April 21, 1836, married John Elliott; Enos, born Sept. 18, 1838, married Mattie Cundiff; Benjamin, born March 12, 1840, married Margaret A. Skinner. The mother died Aug. 13, 1841. Mr. McCormick then married Mrs. Roberts, whose maiden name was Nancy Walker, Oct. 3, 1842. She was born in Mercer County, Ky., Dec. 25, 1812. She was a daughter of Hugh and Maria (Fry) Walker, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick had a family of six children—Martha, born April 7, 1845, is the wife of A. R. Yeiser, and resides on their farm in Masonville Precinct; William H., born April 5. 1847, married Miss Leander Lewis, June 22, 1882 (she was born in Daviess County, Ky., daughter of Robert M. and Eliza T. (McKay) Lewis); Priscilla, born June 17, 1849, is the wife of William Kimberlin (they reside in Murray Precinct); Daniel A., born June 7, 1852, is unmarried; Emmett B., physician and surgeon of Masonville, was born Nov. 1, 1854. Dr. McCormick remained on the old homestead farm, attending school until 1878, when he began the study of medicine at the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, where he graduated Feb. 24, 1881. He then returned to Daviess County and located in Masonville, where he has since practiced his profession. He is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Daviess County, where he has been identified all his life. In politics he is a Democrat, and a strong supporter of that party. Clara, the youngest of the children, was born Aug. 14, 1856, and is the wife of Benjamin F. Field, and resides on their farm in Murray Precinct, Daviess County. Mr. McCormick was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years. He was buried on the old farm, where he died Oct. 14, 1876. He was always a supporter of the Democratic party, and was one of the leading and representative men and citizens of Daviess County. Mrs. McCormick is still living. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past forty years.

Meredith F. McGehee was born in Olden County, Ky., nine miles northeast of Louisville, Feb. 9, 1826. His parents were Asa and Bathsheba (Wilhite) McGehee, natives of Virginia, where they were married, and soon after moved to Olden County, Ky., where they had a family of three sons and three daughters. Meredith was the third son. He remained in Olden County until ten years old, when he came in 1836 with his parents to Daviess County, Ky., and settled within a quarter of a mile of where Meredith now lives, in Masonville Precinct. His father died here in October, 1839. He was born in 1778. His mother died in 1866, in Olden County, Ky. Meredith was married in Masonville Precinct to Sallie Kelly, April 29, 1849. She was born in Murray Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., and was a daughter of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Newton) Kelly, natives of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. McGehee settled on the farm where he still resides. He and wife had one son—Richard, born May 3, 1850; he married Miss Jane Loyd. They reside in Masonville Precinct. Mrs. McGehee died Oct. 21, 1850. Mr. McGehee then married Miss Melvina Kelly, a sister of his first wife, June 22, 1852. They had four children, two living—Bathsheba, born May 27, 1853, is the wife of John Dill and resides in Muhlenburg County, Ky.; Zachariah W., born Nov. 8, 1855, resides on the old homestead with his parents. The mother died Nov. 13, 1857. She was a member of the Baptist church. April 16, 1860, Mr. McGehee married Nancy Smith. She was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., and was a daughter of F. and Juda (Stune) Smith, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McGehee had four children, three living—Virgie L., born Jan. 10, 1861; Mary Airedelle, born March 4, 1865; Amanda B., born March 4, 1867. Mr. Mc-



Jas. C. Miller

Gehee owns a farm of 150 acres, 120 under cultivation, and raises corn and tobacco. He enlisted in the Mexican war, remaining in the service until its close. In politics he is a Democrat.

James C. Miller resides on the same farm in Masonville Precinct where his father settled in 1824, and where he was born Aug. 26, 1830. His father, Fleming Miller, was born in Henrico County, Va., Nov. 1, 1791. He followed teaming until the outbreaking of the war of 1812, when he enlisted in Captain De Val's company. After the war he returned to Virginia and married Elizabeth Ally, and they came to Shelby County, Ky., where they had a family of four children, one living—Pleasant J., a tobacco merchant of Owensboro. The mother died in Shelby County, and Mr. Miller then married Rosa Boswell, and then moved to Daviess County in 1824; soon after his arrival here she died. He then married Sallie Crawford, in 1829, a native of Shelby County, Ky. He died June 28, 1860, and his wife died Dec. 23, 1844. James C., subject of this sketch, was the eldest of their eight children. He was married to Amy S. Miller, Jan. 23, 1852. She was born in Ohio County, Ky., and was a daughter of James and A. (Anderson) Miller. After his marriage he settled on the old homestead with his father one year; then moved on a farm in Ohio County, Ky.; His wife died July 22, 1854, leaving one daughter—Sallie C., born Feb. 27, 1853, now the wife of Dr. J. C. Sutton, residing in Hardinsburg, Breckinridge Co., Ky. After his wife died, he returned to Daviess County with his father. He married Frances Y. Haynes, Feb. 12, 1856. She was a native of Ohio County, Ky., born Dec. 20, 1832, and was a daughter of Josiah and Frances Y. (Howard) Haynes. After his marriage Mr. Miller settled on his farm in Ohio County and remained until 1870, when he returned to Daviess County and settled on a farm two miles east of Whitesville, in Boston Precinct, where they remained until December, 1878, when he purchased the old homestead farm in Masonville Precinct, where he and family still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had seven children, six living—Emma N., born March 14, 1857; Josiah H., born April 12, 1860; Henry C., born June 26, 1862; Fannie R., born July 12, 1866; Mary E., born Jan. 27, 1869, and Amy B., born June 11, 1872, all residing with their parents except the eldest son, Josiah H., who is teaching school in Western Kentucky Normal School at South Carrollton. Mr. and Mrs. James C. Miller are members of the Baptist church at Bethabara, as are all their children. Mr. Miller is a member of Hodges Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Whitesville. He was Justice of the Peace in Ohio County four years; was appointed in Daviess County in 1880, to fill out an unexpired term, and elected in 1882 for whole term. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Daviess County in 1875, and held that office three years. He has held various other local offices of trust in his precinct. Mr. Miller owns a fine farm of 165 acres where he resides, 125 under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of Irish and German descent. Mrs. Miller's family was English and Welsh descent.

William P. Mobberly, deceased, was born in Prince William County, Va., June 14, 1811. His parents were John G. and Martha (Hardin) Mobberly, natives of Maryland. William P. was the eldest of eleven children. When he was some four years old he came with his parents to Nelson County and settled near Bardstown. He afterward moved with his parents to Ohio County, Ky., and settled near Fordsville. He remained on the old homestead with his father until his marriage to Lucy Haynes, Nov. 26, 1835. She was born in Ohio County, Ky., April 8, 1815. She was a daughter of William and Jane (McGuire) Haynes, natives of Virginia and Anderson County, Ky., respectively. After Mr. and Mrs. Mobberly were married they moved to Daviess County, Ky., and settled in the timber of Masonville Precinct, where his wife still resides and where he died, July 29, 1872. He was a Mason and had been a member for thirty years. He was also a member of the Baptist church. He and wife had a family of eleven children—John S., born Sept. 3, 1837, married Mary A. Martin, and is a farmer in Owensboro; William H., born Sept. 14, 1838, remained on the old home until twenty-three, when he went to Paducah, Ky., and ran a tobacco factory for two years; he then returned to Daviess County and married Nannie R. Yewell, April 29, 1869. She was born in Daviess County, Ky., and was a daughter of Harrison and Sarah (Lewis) Yewell, old settlers of Daviess County, Ky. After his marriage he went to Meridian, Miss., and engaged in the wholesale liquor trade for eighteen months. He then settled on the old homestead, where he has since resided. He and wife are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Mobberly is a Mason and a demitted member of the John J. Daveiss Lodge, Masonville Precinct. He owns half interest in a farm of 200 acres. He is engaged in raising tobacco, corn, hay, horses, cattle and hogs, but pays special attention to the culture of tobacco. In politics he is a Democrat. Emma R. was born May 16, 1840; died April 20, 1841. James M. was born July 7, 1841, and married Mollie Noel and resides at Long View, Texas. He was in Captain Noel's Confederate cavalry. Samuel H. was born Sept. 10, 1842, and married Laura Bennett. He is manager of the Stamboul plantation, Illawara postoffice, East Carroll Parish, La. He was a member of Noel's Kentucky Confederate cavalry. Elizabeth, born Feb. 5, 1846; died March 22, 1859. Nannie J., born Nov. 25, 1847, is the wife of Dr. F. M. McGruder. Chas. L. was born May 2, 1851, and married Sue Gordon. Mary and Sarah (twins) were born Dec. 9, 1853. Sarah married J. F. Hite, May 21, 1872; they reside in Whitesville where he has a drug store. Mary married J. B. Burton Oct. 27, 1881. They reside on their farm in Boston Precinct. Almarion, born March 14, 1858, was formerly engaged in the drug business at Whitesville; he now owns half interest in the old homestead farm, where he is engaged with his brother in farming. Mrs. Mobberly still survives her husband. She is now in the sixty-eighth year of her age. She has been a member of the Baptist church since nineteen years of age. She is of Irish and English descent, her grandfather having come from Ireland.

Charles T. Noel, M. D. (deceased), was born in Hancock County, Ky., Aug. 26, 1819. His parents were David D. and Sarah K. Noel, natives of Virginia; they had a family of three sons and one daughter, Charles D. being the eldest. He was reared in Hancock County, where he studied medicine. When a young man he came to Owensboro and practiced here until the death of his father, March 17, 1841. He then returned to Hancock County, to manage the farm for his mother. May 9, 1844, he married Sarah E. Kennady, of Daviess County. He remained on the farm till his brothers were old enough to run it, when he removed to Owensboro and settled on the Fogel farm, two miles southeast of Owensboro. He afterward came to Masonville, and was instrumental in getting a postoffice established here. He built and owned the large brick house on the Allan Gilmore farm. At the outbreaking of the late war he raised Company A, Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain. He was killed in a skirmish in Alabama, May 11. 1862. He was a brave officer. He was a Mason and charter member of Sugar Grove Lodge; was a member of the Baptist church. He built and organized the church at Sugar Grove. He and wife had five children—Lydia T., born April 17, 1847, died Sept. 29, 1852; David K., born May 19, 1850, died Aug. 2, 1851; Charles, born May 15, 1852, married Hulda S. Bryant, and has three children ; Mary B., born April 8, 1854, married James M. Mobberly and resides near Long View, Gregg Co., Texas (they had four children, three living—Daisy, Lydia and Jessie); James, born March 18, 1857, married Mary E. Gordon, March 10, 1880, a native of Masonville Precinct, born Aug. 6, 1858, and a daughter of Jackson and Sarah A. (Taylor) Gordon. After his marriage Mr. James Taylor settled on his present farm, three fourths of a mile north of Masonville. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. They have one son—Charles Irwin, born Sept. 20, 1882. Mr. Noel farms 120 acres. In politics he is a Democrat.

Iverson B. Richardson, born on the farm where he now lives, Oct. 31, 1840, is a son of William W. Richardson, a native of Maryland, who came with his parents to Shelby County, Ky., when a child. He was married to Sarah M. Ware. In the fall of 1838 he came to Daviess County, and settled in Masonville Precinct. He and wife had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Iverson B. was the second son and third child, and was but fourteen when his father died. He remained on the farm with his mother until her death, when he purchased the old homestead of the heirs, and still resides on this farm, where he has eighty-nine acres, about half under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English descent. He first attended school in a little log school-house.

James Ray was born in Garrett County, Ky., Dec. 24, 1823. His parents were Hezekiah and Malinda (Barker) Ray, both natives of Garrett County. James was the second of ten children. He remained on the farm with his father until seventeen, when he hired out as a drover to go from Garrett County across the mountains to Columbus, Ga. He followed this business until his marriage to America Barker, Nov. 14, 1854. She was born on a farm adjoining that of her husband's father, in Garrett County, and was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stone) Barker. After Mr. and Mrs. Ray were married they settled on a farm in Garrett County, until October, 1858, when they bought a farm in Masonville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky. In 1865 they bought their present farm in Masonville Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have had nine children, six living—Enoch, born Feb. 6, 1860; Darthula, born Oct. 6, 1864, married Millard Owen, of Ohio County, Ky.; Robert L., born Oct. 2, 1867; James, born May 13, 1870; Rutha, born March 5, 1873; William, born Sept. 3, 1879. Mrs. Ray is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Ray owns a farm of 138¾ acres, sixty acres under cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat.

William W. Shoemaker was born in Henrico County, Va., June 6, 1822. His father was Thomas M. Shoemaker, born in August, 1796, in Chesterfield County, Va. Three of his brothers were in the war of 1812. He married Miss Elizabeth Patmon at the hermitage in Richmond, Va. After his marriage he settled in Henrico County, Va., where two children were born—Louisa, who married James Lacklin. They had six children. Mr. Lacklin died and she married B. A. Vaughan. They are both dead. They had four children. Mr. William W. Shoemaker was the oldest child and only son of his parents, and when sixteen months old (in the fall of 1823) came with his parents to Shelby County, Ky.; settled on a farm south of Shelbyville, where they remained until the fall of 1829, when William came on a visit with his parents to his father's brother, Price Shoemaker, in Daviess County, Ky. He was living near where the Bethabara church now stands, in Masonville Precinct. They remained here some weeks, when they returned to Shelby County, and October, 1832, his parents and five other families came to Daviess County. Obadiah Gordon, unmarried, settled in Masonville Precinct, in the forks of Panther Creek, near Bethabara church. William W. Shoemaker settled with his father on the same farm he now lives, in 1833. His father died here April 23, 1863. He was a member of the Baptist church and was one to help build the log church, in 1833, a little north of where the Bethabara church now stands. His wife (mother of William W. Shoemaker) died in 1838. She was a member of the Baptist church. William W. Shoemaker married Mrs. Mary J. Dawson, widow of James S. Dawson, a Baptist minister, April 14, 1859. She was born in Henry County, Ky., March 26, 1823, and was a daughter of Maples and Mariam (Bright) Moore, natives of Clark and Shelby counties, Ky. Mrs. Shoemaker had eleven children by her first husband, two living—William H. and Joseph T. Dawson (twins), born July 22, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have had two daughters—Gertrude, born Sept. 14, 1860, died Jan. 3, 1869; Luly, born Feb. 28, 1864, died the same date. Mr. Shoemaker has been a member of the Baptist church since the fall of 1843, and Mrs. Shoemaker since August, 1838. He owns a fine farm of 500 acres, 350 under cultivation. He is one of the few old pioneers of Daviess County that are now living. Mr. Shoemaker and wife are earnest Christians and representative members of the Baptist church. Mr. Shoemaker is a noble representative of the hospitable whole-souled Virginian, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. His great-grandfather was a Virginian. His grandfather, Thomas Shoemaker, was in the Revolutionary war, and his father also. Mr. Shoemaker's uncle, Price Shoemaker, owned a slave, who lived to be ninety odd years old and was a servant of General Washington during the Revolutionary war, when he was a boy. This negro belonged to Mr. Shoemaker's grandfather, Thomas Shoemaker, and after the Revolutionary war he returned to his master. William H. Dawson, stepson of Mr. Shoemaker, married Katy J. Tyler, Jan. 30, 1877. She died March 2, 1878. He and brother, Joseph T. Dawson, reside on the old homestead farm with their mother and stepfather.

John T. Taylor was born in Oldham County, Ky., Dec. 29, 1850. His parents were Captain William J. Taylor and Martha J. Spears, also natives of Oldham County. They are both living in Masonville Precinct. She is a member of the Christian church. They had four children, three sons and one daughter, John T. being the eldest. He was but two years old when he came with his parents to Daviess County. John T. remained at home until twenty, when he worked for Samuel Haynes, M. D., one year. He married Alemetta Dodson, Feb. 15, 1872. She was born in Masonville Precinct, and was a daughter of Thomas and Ophelia (Mortina) Dodson, old settlers of Daviess County. He and wife are members of the Sugar Grove Baptist church. They have three children—Mary S., born May 8, 1873; Thomas W., born April 8, 1875; Ollie D., born June 10, 1877. Mr. Taylor has a fine farm of ninety-five acres, all under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English and German descent. Mrs. Taylor's great-grandmother was Hannah Boone, a cousin of Daniel Boone.

Joseph Taylor (deceased) was born in Oldham County, Ky., Jan. 4, 1834. He was a son of Joseph and Mary Taylor. Joseph, Jr., was their oldest son. He was reared in Oldham County, and came to Daviess County with his parents when a young man. They settled on a farm in Masonville. He was married Feb. 17, 1859, to Amadine Barnhill, a native of Masonville Precinct, born March 26, 1840, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ware) Barnhill. After Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor were married they settled on the old homestead farm of his father, where Dr. Ellis now lives, at Masonville. Mr. Taylor died here Aug. 6, 1876. He was a member of the Baptist church at Sugar Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had five children—Laura B., born Dec. 13, 1859; Luella, born Sept. 5, 1862; Jeremiah E., born March 29, 1867, died Sept. 6, 1868; Katy E., born Oct. 11, 1869; James W., born April 29, 1873. Mrs. Taylor and her eldest daughter are members of the Baptist church. She owns a nice farm of forty-seven and a half acres, all under cultivation.

Thomas R. Taylor was born eight miles southwest of Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ky., Feb. 14, 1807, and is a son of John and Mary (Ricks) Taylor. His father was born near Richmond, Va., and was brought in a basket on a horse to Nelson County, Ky. His mother was born in Pennsylvania; her parents came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor moved soon after their marriage to Shelby County, Ky., where they had a large family; three sons and four daughters lived to be men and women. Thomas R. was the second son. He married Mary E. Shoemaker, March 26, 1829. She was born near Richmond, Va., March 12, 1812. After his marriage Mr. Taylor settled on a farm in Shelby County until November, 1829, when he came to Daviess County, Ky., and rented the farm where Mrs. Noel now lives, one-half mile north of Masonville, one year; then bought fifty acres of his farm, where he still resides, four miles north of Masonville, in Masonville Precinct. He and wife had twelve children. Ten lived to be men and women and to have families of their own—Cynthia A., born March 26, 1830, married William Harrison; John, born Jan. 26, 1832, married Lou Hickman; Mary F., born Oct. 25, 1834, married John M. Ware; Price W., born Jan. 14, 1838, married Sallie Harrison; William F., born Dec. 12, 1840, married Eunice Harrison; Icyphena, born May 2, 1843, married Thomas Kirk (she died in 1868); Josephine, born March 20, 1845, married Samuel H. Harrison; Mildred W., born April 27, 1849, married William Ragner; James M., born April 20, 1853, married Martha Harrison (she died in August, 1880; he then married Ida Rumage); Albert R., born Jan. 9, 1858, married Narcissa Karn, Jan. 21, 1874 (she was born in Boston Precinct; they have one daughter—Artymecie, born Nov. 2, 1875). After his marriage Mr. Albert R. Taylor settled on his present farm. Mr. Thomas R. Taylor, subject of this sketch, and wife joined the Baptist church at Bethabara in 1830. She died Sept. 3, 1872. All his children and their husbands and wives and four grandchildren who are married are members of this church.

Mr. Taylor is now in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He came to Daviess County with but limited means, but managed to purchase a few acres of timber, built a cabin, and by hard work and good management accumulated a fine farm of 300 acres, which he has divided among his children. He has always been an energetic man and always worked and planned for the future prosperity of his children. Politically he was first a Whig, then a Democrat, and is still a supporter of that party. He is of Scotch, German and Irish descent.

William F. Taylor was born within a mile of where he now ives, Dec. 12, 1840. His parents, Thomas B. and Mary (Shoemaker) Taylor, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia. Oct. 13, 1868, he married Mary E. Harrison, a native of Shelby County, Ky., born Aug. 24, 1852, and a daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Smith) Harrison. After his marriage Mr. Taylor settled on his farm in Masonville, where he has since resided. They have had eight children—Charles R., born July 15, 1869, died Sept. 11, 1869; Harriet S., born May 3, 1871; Mary, born May 26, 1872; Frank, born Oct. 10, 1873; Luther, born Oct. 19, 1875; Edna P., born Oct. 25, 1879; Bertha, born Dec. 22, 1880, and Henry, born July 14, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Taylor are both members of the Bethabara church. He owns a fine farm of 231 acres, 150 under cultivation. He is a member of Joseph H. Branham Lodge, No. 436, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

Captain William J. Taylor was born in Oldham County, Ky., Dec. 12, 1826. His parents were Joseph and Mildred (Hinkle) Taylor. His mother died when he was an infant. His father married Mary Spear. His wife died in 1852, and he then married Mrs. Hinkle. He died in Daviess County in 1862, and his wife in 1880. Captain W. J. Taylor remained on his father's farm until twenty years of age, when the war with Mexico was declared, and he was one of the first to volunteer. He enlisted in Company H, First Kentucky Infantry Volunteers. He was in the battle of Monterey, Mexico. After this Captain Taylor was detailed with a number of others to escort a provision train from Monterey to Comargo, and while on the route they were all captured, and the wagon train was burned. They were stripped of their coats and shoes and made to walk 900 miles to the city of Mexico; they could have been tracked by the blood from the prisoner's feet. On their arrival at the city of Mexico the prisoners were thrown into the same prison with the convicts, and had to sleep on stone floors, and that without blankets. When General Scott advanced on the city of Mexico, Captain Taylor and the rest of the prisoners were sent into the mountains, where they remained till the close of the war. They were sent to Tampico, and then to New Orleans, La., and while on the way they had a storm which lasted nine days. They landed in New Orleans, having lost one sailor. From New Orleans they came up the Mississippi to Louisville, Ky., where his father met him, and he and his father returned home. He married Martha J. Speer, Feb. 13, 1850. She was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 12, 1824, and was a daughter of John and Mary (Grove) Speer, natives of North Carolina. January, 1853, they came to Daviess County and settled on a farm in Masonville, within a 100 yards of where he now lives. At the outbreaking of the late war he and Dr. Noel raised Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate Volunteers. Dr. Noel was elected Captain, and Captain Taylor was elected First Lieutenant. Captain Noel was killed at the capture of a railroad bridge in West Tennessee in the fall of 1861. Captain Taylor was then elected Captain of the company. His company was then sent with General Forrest, and they went into the Federal lines, and was at the capture of Murfreesboro, and various other battles. When Bragg's army came over into Kentucky, Captain Taylor's company was in the advance guard, and was at the fight at Perryville, and covered the retreat of Bragg's army as it went out of Kentucky. Captain Taylor's company was then placed under command of General Wheeler, and made various raids in Middle Tennessee, and on the trail of Sherman to the sea, and returned in advance of him to the surrender of the army at the close of the war. Captain Taylor was offered the office of Colonel of his regiment, but refused, choosing rather to be with his company. He was wounded five times, and had one horse killed under him. At the close of the war he returned home to his farm in Masonville Precinct, where he has since been engaged in farming. He and wife are members of the Christian church. They have had four children—John T., who married Almeta Dodson; Joseph S., married Fannie Kirk, who died, and he then married Mary A. Kirk; Henry Y., married Alice Pursell, and Mary C., wife of James F. Camp. Captain Taylor owns a fine farm of 254 acres, 150 under cultivation. He was elected Democratic representative to the Kentucky Legislature in 1875, and held that office two years. He is also a member of Branham Lodge, A. F. & A. M., near Bethabara. He and Dr. C. T. Noel had the first threshing machine in Daviess County. It was what was called a "ground hog."

James W. Ware was born in Shelby County, Ky., Oct. 25, 1822. His father was James Ware Sr., born in Culpeper County, Va. He came with his parents to Mercer County, Ky., when a child. The family afterward moved to Shelby County, Ky., where James married Joanna Garner, a native of Virginia. In October, 1833, the family came to Daviess County, Ky., and the father purchased 1,060 acres of land in one tract in Masonville Precinct. He died in 1868; his wife in 1870. James W. was the third son and seventh child of ten children. He was but eleven years of age when he came with his parents to Daviess County. Sept. 1, 1852, he married Margaret A. Lanham, a native of Masonville Precinct, born April 5, 1834, and a daughter of John W. and Lutitia (Jackson) Lanham, old settlers of Daviess County. After his marriage Mr. Ware settled on a part of the old homestead farm in Masonville Precinct, where he still resides. He and wife have had nine children, three sons and five daughters—Martha A., born May 21, 1853, married Henry Duncan; John J.. born May 24, 1856, married Mrs. Cordelia Jackson, daughter of George C. Jackson; Mary F., born July 12, 1858, married Richard Jackson; Laura A., born Sept. 25, 1859; Ida F., born May 25, 1861; Sophronia E., born Jan. 17, 1863, married Dave Paggans; Susan O., born Oct. 27, 1864; William T., born April 30, 1866; Frank H., born May 15, 1870. Mr. Ware owns a farm of 200 acres, seventy acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English descent.

George A. R. Wilhite was born in Nelson County, near Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 24, 1825. His father, Prestley Wilhite, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1790. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer, widow of John Farmer, and daughter of Thomas Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhite had a family of four children, two living—G. A. R., and Nathaniel M., who resides in McLean County. George A. R. was but nine years old when his mother died. His father then married Malvina Hamilton; they had five children. Dec. 5, 1848, G. A. R. Wilhite married Mrs. Catherine Lashbrook. She was born in Nelson County, Ky., and was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Yewell) Furman. After Mr. and Mrs. Wilhite's marriage they settled on his present farm. They had six children, all dead. Mrs. Wilhite had eight children by her first husband, Norris Lashbrook, four living—Martha, Cordelia, William M., and J. B. Lashbrook. Mrs. Wilhite died Oct. 25, 1878. She was a member of the Baptist church at Macedonia. Mr. Wilhite then married Miss Susie Jones, Dec. 19, 1880. She was born in Masonville Precinct, Daviess County, and was a daughter of Reuben and Ethelinda (Martin) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhite are members of the Bethabara church. Mr. Wilhite owns a fine farm of 186 acres, 125 acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of English and German descent. His grandfather, Tobias Wilhite, was in the war of the Revolution; was in the battle of Brandywine, and remained in the war until its close.

Ralleigh T. Williams was born in Upper Town Precinct, April 18, 1847. His parents are James H. H. and Sarah J. (Bryant) Williams. They had a family of nine children, eight living Ralleigh was the eldest son and second child. He lived at home with his parents until his marriage to Elizabeth A. Stone, Dec. 21, 1875. She was born in Upper Town Precinct and was a daughter of Sampson and Cinderella (McKay) Stone, old settlers of Daviess County. After his marriage Mr. Williams settled on his present farm in Masonville Precinct. He and wife have two children—Irene, born Aug. 16, 1876, and Robert C., born March 22, 1880. Mr. Williams has a fine farm of 105 acres, eighty under cultivation. He and wife are both members of the church, he of the Methodist Episcopal and she of the Christian.

Joseph N. Wollmon was born near La Grange, Oldham Co., Ky., Dec. 8, 1846. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Long) Wollmon, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of eleven children. Joseph N. was the sixth son and seventh child. He remained on the old homestead in Oldham County, Ky., until sixteen, when he worked for different parties until twenty-three. He then came to Daviess County and worked on a farm in Masonville Precinct until his marriage to America G. Lashbrook, Feb. 15, 1870. She was born in Masonville Precinct, Daviess County, Feb. 11, 1854, and was a daughter of Achilles and Martha A. (Johnson) Lashbrook, old settlers of Daviess County. In 1874 he bought his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Wollmon are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had a family of six children—Daisy L., born May 21, 1871, died May 24, 1871; Ora B., born July 11, 1872; Sarah K. was born Dec. 30, 1874, died Jan. 5, 1877; Ann A., born March 3, 1876; Minnie L., born March 26, 1879; Thomas W., born Aug. 18, 1881. Mr. Wollmon owns a fine farm of sixty-two acres and raises tobacco, wheat, hay, corn and stock. In politics he is a Democrat. He, with sixteen others from Oldham

County, Ky., started in November, 1864, with Captain Jentry, for the South as volunteer cavalrymen. They did not get out of the State; had many skirmishes and hardships. They were scattered and all captured except two or three. While they were stopping at a country house for breakfast one morning, in Shelby County, Ky., they did not leave any pickets out, and all at once they were surrounded by Captain Bridgewater's company of United States cavalry; two escaped in the bushes and the other, Mr. Wollmon, hid in the chimney of the fire-place. After the soldiers were gone, one of the young men of the house came and told him that the soldiers were gone, so he came down and went to a friend by the name of Foree, in Shelby County. While on the road was compelled to sleep in a shock of corn one night, and came near freezing. The next day he reached the home of Mr. Foree and remained in this neighborhood some six weeks, until he had a chance to come home, and on the way froze his feet so badly he was unfit for service and laid up for six months. He had a brother captured, who was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was revoked. He is now living in Oldham County.

Adam R. Yeiser was born near Yelvington, Daviess County, Ky., Oct. 30, 1840. His parents were Adam and Susan (Walker) Yeiser, natives of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky., and Daviess County. They had a family of ten children. Adam R. was the youngest son. When four years old he moved with his parents to Adair County, Ky., and lived until sixteen, when his parents returned to Daviess County. Adam remained here until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Sept. 30, 1861, and remained in the service until the close of the war; was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Bentonville, N. C., and in all the engagements with Morgan on his raid across the Ohio River, and all the engagements of Bragg's advance and retreat in Kentucky; also with Forrest in the summer and fall of 1862 in his raids in Middle Tennessee, and spent one month in "Camp Chase" prison, Ohio, and nineteen months in Camp Douglas prison, at Chicago, Ill. In April, 1863, he was captured in Ohio County, Ky., and placed in the prison at Hudsontown, Ky. After twenty-four hours he made his escape. At the close of the war he returned home to Daviess County, Ky., and soon after went on a hunting expedition on the Mississippi River for one winter; then began getting out shingles; then removed to Pleasant Ridge, Daviess Co., Ky., and engaged in the dry-goods business some twelve months, when he purchased a sawmill, and followed this business until September, 1882, when he settled on his present farm, where he owns 272 acres, 180 under cultivation. Mr. Yeiser married Martha McCormick, May 9, 1867. She was born on the old McCormick farm, near North Panther bridge, in Maysville Township, and is a daughter of Francis and Nancy (Walker) McCormick. Mrs. Yeiser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Yeiser of the Baptist. They have had seven children, four living—Cora, born April 14, 1868; Ledru, born Feb. 16, 1870; Clara, born Nov. 2, 1872; Susan, born Nov. 4, 1878. Mr. Yeiser in politics is a Democrat.

Benjamin F. Yewell was born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 3, 1843. In 1869 he moved to McLean County and lived till the winter of 1875–'76, when he returned to Daviess County. He owns 350 acres of fine land in Masonville Precinct. He has held the office of Constable of Masonville and been School Trustee several terms. He was married in May, 1865, to Martha P. Dawson, a native of Daviess County, born in November, 1847. They have six children—Emma K., Dora A., Lullie B., Joseph A., Horace O. and Mary E. Mr. Yewell is a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 387, A. F. & A. M. His father, Albert G. Yewell, was born in Olden County, Ky., and died in Ohio County in 1882. His mother, Mary M. (Coomes) Yewell, is also a native of Kentucky, and still lives in Ohio County. She has four children—William P., Minerva A., B. F. and Susanna P.

* * *

CHAPTER XXIII.

MURRAY PRECINCT.

Murray Precinct is bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Rhodes Creek, No. 2, thence up same to McLean County line, thence with same eastwardly to Ohio County line, thence with Ohio County line to Panther Creek, thence down same to the beginning.

The precinct was named after Mr. Murray, who established and kept a store in this neighborhood for a number of years.

Along the creeks the land is generally low; the upland is undulating and moderately hilly. The higher hills are underlaid with coal, which is about fifty-two to fifty-four feet below high-water mark. The quality of the land is various, but as a whole it will average about No. 2. In this precinct are several good quarries of sandstone.

The ponds used to contain small fish and reptiles, and the scenery around them was wild and picturesque. One of them was made by beavers constructing a dam at the outlet. Crane Pond is now filled up and obliterated.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlements made in Murray Precinct were among the earliest in the county. Captain Ben Fields settled here in 1793. He came from Culpeper County, Va., and came to Kentucky as surveyor for the State of Virginia. He finally settled fifteen miles south of Owensboro, where he built the first house between Owensboro and Hartford. He died in 1843. William Tanner came in 1798, and settled in the edge of McLean County. Adam Shoemaker came about 1795. Fields gave him 100 acres of land to come and live neighbor to him. He lived there till 1815, then settled on Green River, at Huston's Ferry, McLean County. Mark Howard came from North Carolina and settled here in 1803. He had fourteen children and his descendants are numerous here. His land was purchased of Harry Ennis in 1800, and was surveyed by Captain Field; 1,100 acres were originally purchased, but only 400 could be obtained. Nelson Mason came in 1815 with William

Newton, who died in 1820. His wife, Elizabeth, was sister to Ben Field. Mr. Newton's son William married Mr. Field's daughter, and they had eleven children; all are dead except Mary, who lives about four miles above Owensboro.

Joshua Griffith, John H. McFarland, Samuel and James Johnson, Baxter Davis, Robert Tarlton, Andrew Barnett, Warner Ashley and Mr. Clifford were early settlers. Most of the early settlers came from North Carolina. Numerous families of Johnsons came from that State. William May came in 1830, and settled on a farm one mile south of Panther Creek.

The first magistrates in the precinct were William Layton and William H. Davis, who were elected and served under the new Constitution of 1850. Previous to this they were appointed by the Governor.

The first religious services were held in what was called "Tanner's meeting-house" in 1820. Thomas Downs was the first preacher.

The first whisky and peach brandy made in this county was made by Walter McFarland, father of the honored octogenarian, John H. McFarland.

CHURCHES.

Green Brier Baptist Church.--This church was constituted Oct. 29, 1820, at Tanner's meeting-house, now Buck Creek, with twenty-five members who had withdrawn for this purpose. Among the constitutional members were Mark Howard, James W. Howard, William W. Howard, James Johnson, Alexander Stewart, Littleton Howard, John G. Howard, Rachel, wife of Mark Howard, and Susan, wife of William Howard. Mark Howard was the first Clerk, and was also one of the Deacons. Thomas Downs was the first Pastor and took charge of the church for twenty-seven years. The first regular meeting was at the house of James Johnson. Services were held from house to house for several years. Even after a meeting-house was built the members kept up the meetings in private families. Many of their most worthy and useful members were brought in at these family gatherings. Elders Thomas Downs and Benjamin Talbott composed the council of ministers when the church was constituted. This church ever had a goodly number of colored members until the time of the late war. After they were freed they took letters and went into a eparate organization.

Thomas Downs was a very noted preacher. He used to walk a great deal to his labors, often with his shoes in his hands, putting them on his feet after arriving at his destination. He frequently walked to Rock Springs church, seven miles above Owensboro. He had charge of four churches—Green Brier, Rock Springs Bethel church, in Henderson County, and Pleasant Grove, on the Henderson road, six miles below Owensboro. He preached at each church once a month.

The next Pastor was James Bennett, who served several years, and he was succeeded by William Owen, who served only one year. James Dawson was then called, and preached a year and a half, and was succeeded by James S. Coleman, who preached fourteen and a half years, then resigned to assume the editorship of a weekly paper issued by the Baptist Association. The next Pastor was John M. Peay, who preached eleven and a half years. John Bennett was next called who preached his first sermon Sept. 3, 1882, this being his first call to the ministry.

A number of successful revival meetings have been held. The first was in 1835, during Mr. Downs's pastorate. James Coleman held two or three revivals, and on one occasion baptized eighty-two persons.

The first house of worship was a log house twenty-four feet square. This soon became too small and was torn down, and a brick house was put up, 30 x 40 feet. This was used until 1858, when the congregation became so large that they were obliged to build a still larger house—their present house of worship. James Coleman preached the dedicatory sermon, he being pastor at that time.

Since the church was constituted there have been five preachers ordained here: William Owen and James Maitland, both on the same day; then Bryant Cundiff and William Stephens on the same day, and Daniel E. Yeiser.

The present officers are: Hammond Hansford, Benjamin McCormick, Samuel D. Howard and Jackson Mahon, Deacons; Nathan McDonald, Clerk. Present membership, 351.

Since this society was organized there have been a part of four churches taken from it to add to others which grew into existence from time to time.

The first Pastor for the colored church was Mac Taylor, who preached about a year. He was very illiterate and could scarcely read. His mistress would read from the Bible and he would commit to memory, and announce his text from memory, then preach a thundering sermon, being well able to hold the attention of his hearers. After his death a white man named Thomas Brooks was called, who preached a little over a year. After awhile the church was discontinued.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first religious services of this denomination in this community were held in the house of Samuel Lashbrook about 1825. Meetings were held here, different preachers officiating, until after Mr. Lashbrook's death in 1831. At this time there was a division in the church.

Among the early preachers were Stephen Ogden, Mr. Julian, Nathaniel Lee, Robert Gardner and A. H. Redford. In 1844–'5 the division in the church was effected, and soon afterward the first church was built upon the site of the present church, and was called Lashbrook Chapel. This was a frame building, about the size of the present structure. The first preacher in this house was N. F. Tower. The present building was erected in 1876, and is called the McKendree Chapel. Size of building, 24 x 36 feet. Present Pastor, E. A. Davis.

Oak Grove Baptist Church was constituted in 1854 by James Dawson, John G. Howard and William J. Owen. The introductory sermon was preached by James Dawson. Among the first members of the congregation were L. Owen, E. A. M. Owen, J. J May, Mr. Field, John Howard, John Hedges, Wesley Hedges, Thomas Howard, Francis Mahon, James May, Parthenia O'Flynn, Lewis Sublett, Albina Sublett, Richard L. May, Lydia Bohem and Sarah Bohem. The first officers were: Lattenny Owen, Moderator; Thomas Howard, Clerk. Lewis Sublett and Lattenny Owen were Deacons. The first pastor was William J. Owen. The present officers are: W. P. Bennett, Pastor and Moderator; J. M. Holmes, Clerk; Lattenny Owen, R. M. Lewis, W. O. Martin and J. M. Holmes, Deacons. Present membership, seventy-three. A Sunday-school was organized in 1874 and is held during the summer months. The first Superintendent was R. M. Lewis, who has continued in that capacity ever since, with the exception of 1879–'80, when Rev. A. G. Davis officiated. B. Jewell is Clerk. Enrollment varies from forty to seventy-five.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Marble & Pettit's Stave Factory and Lumber Mills.—These works are located at the Panther Creek bridge, on the Owensboro & Nashville Railroad, about five miles south of Owensboro. The stave factory was erected in 1875 by Messrs. Pettit and Munday, and the lumber and planing-mill in 1880-'1, by Marble & Pettit. J. A. Munday retired in 1877, and Levi W. Marble afterward entered into partnership with Mr. Pettit. In the stave department are employed twenty-five to fifty hands, with a twenty-eight horse-power engine, and in the planing-mill twenty-five to a hundred hands, being the largest mill of the kind in this section of the country. The engine is thirty-six horse-power.

The company manufacture sawed staves, one to two million of which they ship by barge and river to Pittsburg, Pa., annually, for the oil market. Dressed lumber they supply to the home trade and also ship to Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, Ind., and other points, and large quantities even to Rock Island, Ill.

Wilhite & Leet's Flouring and Grist Mill was built in 1880 for a grist mill, by John H. Wilhite, and operated by him for two and a half years; size of building, 19 x 50 feet. Aug. 7, 1882, he formed a partnership with Aaron Leet, and they put up an addition 24 x 50 feet, three stories high. New machinery was put in at a cost of $1,500; cost of building, about $800; commenced running and grinding corn Nov. 22, 1882. They grind 250 bushels per day. Engine, forty-horse power, made by Guthrie, Long & Bransford, of Owensboro. The firm will run a flouring mill as soon as convenient. The mill is under the direct supervision of Mr. Wilhite.

SCHOOLS.

There are ten schools in the precinct, seven white and three colored schools, numbered according to the district they are in.

DANIEL OWEN,

probably the oldest man now living in Daviess County, was born Jan. 7, 1790, in Granville County, N. C. Feb. 25, 1813, he married Mary Allen, who was born Aug. 31, 1793, and died July 15. 1858. He emigrated to this county in his youth. In 1813 he and his wife moved to Breckinridge County, but in 1837 they returned to Daviess County, where he has ever since resided, in Murray Precinct. They have had fourteen children, two of whom died when very young. Seven were sons and seven daughters. Mr. Owen is a remarkable man for vigor of life, and for the fact that he has never had a lawsuit. One of his remarkable experiences in early days was his carrying seven wild turkeys which he had killed while out hunting, for a distance of four miles, on foot!

LEWIS STATION.

In 1872 a voting place was established at Lewis Station, for voters within the following boundaries: Beginning on Panther Creek, at the mouth of Two-Mile Creek; thence with said creek to William Hansford's; thence a straight line toward McLean County line, near Thomas Lee Tanner's, in the edge of McLean County; thence with McLean County line to the Vanover Precinct line, and with said precinct line to Panther Creek, and up said Panther Creek to the beginning.

Lewis Station was organized when the railroad was built. It was named after Robert M. Lewis, who was living there at the time, and gave an acre of ground for the station. The first house was built by Uriah McKay, and was used for a dwelling-house. James Thornton built the next house and occupied it as a grocery. He afterward built a dwelling-house, and lived there about two years; then sold to Joseph Birkhead, who carried on business for several years. It was finally bought by J. W. Lloyd, who now carries on business and owns a dwelling-house built by Thornton.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Allen began business in the house now occupied by Queen & Martin as a drug-store. In the fall he moved to his present building, and is carrying on a general store.

The first wagon-maker was James Fairfax, who remained one season. Jeptha Williams is the present wagon-maker.

The first blacksmith was John McLary, who had a shop in connection with James Fairfax. The present blacksmiths are J. T. Carico and William Wilhite.

The first regular shoemaker was Thomas May, who recently settled here.

The first grist and saw mill combined was Henry Haley's, built about 1868. It was destroyed by the explosion of the boiler in 1877. The present mill is owned by J. H. Wilhite and Aaron Leet, as the firm of Wilhite & Leet.

The earliest physicians were Dr. H. O. Ayer and Dr. E. A. Lackland, who remained here several years. Ayer has been dead a few years. Lackland, now an old man, is living in McLean County, and still practices in this locality. The present physicians are Dr. G. A. Hardwick, C. T. Thomas and W. E. Holmes.

A postoffice was established soon after the railroad was built. The first Postmaster was Uriah McKay, who served about four years; the next was Joseph Birkhead, who also served about four years. He was succeeded by A. J. McAtee, who is the present incumbent.

Lewis Station has a population of between seventy and seventy-nine.

NEWVILLE.

This little village is situated about one half in Daviess County and one half in Ohio and McLean counties. It was laid out in 1867 by James Robison and his son Gordon, who put up the first log house, which was used as a store, a dwelling-house, occupied by J. S. H. Kigel, and a house and shoe shop, occupied by William Hunter, who was the first shoemaker in Newville. The first wood workman was Riley Sumner. The first blacksmith was Joseph Brown, who erected the first shop; the present blacksmiths are William Smith and John Ferrel. The first school-house was built by J. H. Shackleford, who tried to establish a permanent school. He taught about a year, and then sold out and left. He was a Baptist minister. The first physician was J. B. Cox, who came here in 1875, and is one of the leading physicians in this part of the country. The other physician is William Barnhill, who is located in that part of the village lying in Ohio County. He came in 1882.

An attempt was made in 1877 to incorporate the village. The prime movers were B. F. Riley, J. H. Shackleford and J. P. Cox. The last two gentlemen drew up the charter; but as the village was situated in three counties, the charter was not properly drawn and the attempt failed.

The mercantile house of J. H. Davis was first organized in 1867 by Robison & Son, who built the store and conducted business until 1874, when the stock was purchased by J. S. H. Kigel, who carried on the business till 1876. It was then purchased by W. V. Crow & Bro., who remained about two years and then separated their stock, Jesse Crow remaining in the house. He afterward sold out to A. G. Holbrook, who, a few months after, took in as partner David Russell. In the spring of 1880 J. W. Robison bought out Russell, and Holbrook & Robison carried on the business about eighteen months. In November, 1881, the stock was purchased by J. H. Davis, the present proprietor.

The mercantile house of W. V. Crow was established in August, 1876, under the firm name of Crow & Son; in 1878 it was changed to W. V. Crow.

PLEASANT RIDGE

is located on a ridge running through the precinct from which it derives its name.

The first house (a storehouse) was built by Elijah Hatfield. From that other settlers came in, among them Ben Kelley, who bought out Hatfield.

The first blacksmith was a German named Seymour. The first carpenter was Wiley Ryan, who was also a blacksmith.

The first physician was Dr. Roselle; the next Dr. H. Clements. The present physician is Dr. Amos Davis. A tobacco house was erected in 1869 by Ben Briggs, who occupied it a year. Coffee & Dawson occupied it two years, and Turpin & Cox a year. It was then unused till 1878, when it was purchased by D. Ford. The house is 30 x 80, with a capacity of 25,000 pounds of tobacco.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1871; size, 35 x 50; cost, $1,200. The building committee was A. A. Davis, G. B. Mahan and James Corts. No man was more instrumental in raising subscriptions than A. A. Davis. Many citizens not members of the congregation contributed liberally to the building of the church. The first pastor was Rev. Brown. The dedication sermon was preached by Presiding Elder Lawson. The church has had five different pastors Robert Bennett is the present pastor. The congregation numbers seventy-five members.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—In 1848 Nicholas G. Bosley and Joseph Carlin and their families met George Scarborough, of Owensboro, in a little log school-house of the Pleasant Ridge neighborhood, for the purpose of organizing a Sunday-school. The school increased in numbers till 1850, when a protracted meeting was held by Rev. Samuel Calhoon and Rev. Joseph Weaver, at the residence of the latter, the result of which was the organization of the Pleasant Ridge church, with the following members: Samuel Calhoon and Joseph Weaver, ministers; Charles Gates, Edward S. Worthington, Edward Bosley, Edward Barber, Ruling Elders; Elizabeth Calhoon, Letsey Weaver, Elizabeth Bosley, Zarilda Bosley, Emeline Bosley, Sarah Crabtree, Emily Calhoon and Mary Gates. They immediately went to work and built a house of worship. Rev. Samuel Calhoon took the pastorate of the church, preaching the fourth Sabbath of each month, Rev. Joseph Weaver preaching the third Sabbath. Mr. Weaver died in 1863, and Charles Gates then occupied the pulpit the second Sunday of the month, till his death, in 1878. Rev. Samuel Calhoon had the pastoral charge of the church till 1875, when, owing to his advanced age and declining health, he was not able to fill his appointments promptly, and Rev. Mr. Casky, of Greenville, Ky., was called to officiate in his absence. On his retirement Rev. Willis Smith, of Muhlenburg County, was called to the assistant pastorate. After the death of Mr. Calhoon Mr. Smith was called to the pastorate, and preached two Sabbaths in each month, till October, 1882, when he resigned his charge. The church was then without a pastor six months, but are now (March, 1883) arranging for regular service again.

ELECTIONS.

For the politics of the various parties, see Lower Town Precinct.

Thomasson's Voting Place.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 132; Veech, 91. For railroad tax, 26; against, 192.

1854, Aug. 7: Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, 175; H. J. Stites, 31. County Judge—A. G. Botts, 59; George D. Yeaman, 170. Commonwealth Attorney—Mitchell Calhoon, 14; Wm. Sweney, 225. County Clerk—Graham Hughes, 165; James B. Watkins, 81. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharpe, 146; Joseph Harrison, 96. Assessor—Thomas Gore, 63; James Stillman, 46; George L. Heywood, 50; James Lashbrook, 19; A. Johnson, 35. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, 102. Coroner—Wm. Johnson, 138; Harrison Manzy, 137.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 141; Veech, 17. For railroad tax, 11; against, 160.

1854, Aug. 7: Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, 70; H. J. Stites, 65. County Judge—A. G. Botts, 47; George D. Yeaman, 95. Commonwealth Attorney—Mitchell Calhoon, 19; William Sweney, 119. County Clerk—Graham Hughes, 73; James B. Watkins, 64. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharpe, 91; Joseph Harrison, 48. Assessor—Thomas Gore, 4; James Stillman, 19; George L. Heywood, 18; James Lashbrook, 32; A. Johnson, 63. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, 103. Coroner—William Johnson, 80; Harrison Manzy, 18.

1855, May 5: Justices—J. Hedges, 24; C. J. Wood, 67; J. H. Haley, 45. Constable—H. Wood, 69.

1857, Aug. 3: State Treasurer—T. L. Jones, 69; J. H. Garrard, 65. Congressman—J. L. Johnson, 78; S. O. Peyton, 79. Senator—W. B. Wall, 81; A. D. Cosby, 68. Representative to Legislature—F. J. McLean, 80; F. M. Daily, 72. Constable—N. M. Russell, 99.

1858, Aug. 2: Appellate Clerk—R. R. Revill, 49; G. R. McKee, 70. Commonwealth Attorney—Jesse Taylor, 45; C. C. Maxwell, 85. County Judge—L. D. Shepherd, 25; A. G. Botts, 98. County Clerk—S. McClarty, 78; J. B. Watkins, 61. Sheriff—Jo. Veech, 53; John Locke, 94. County Attorney—J. McHenry, 61; H. E. Smith, 53. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 111. Surveyor—H. Scott, 86. Coroner—W. C. Norris, 70. For additional tax, 22; against, 108.

1859, Aug. 1: Governor—Beriah Magoffin, 89; J. F. Bell, 82. Congressman—S. O. Peyton, 93; James Jackson, 81. Representative to Legislature—G. McFarland, 94; Thos. Landrum, 76.

1859, May 7: Justices—C. J. Wood, 48: P. M. Rupell, 67; G. F. Lashbrook, 18. Constable—D. Hansford, 72; Moses Benton, 53.

1860, Aug. 6: Clinton McClarty, 42; Leslie Combs, 57; R. R. Bolling, 22.—H. W. Scott, 59; John Locke, 85. County Attorney—J. R. Claybrook, 57; J. H. McHenry, 40. Colonel—R. L. Boyd, 41. Lieutenant-Colonel—J. P. Thompson. Constable—Riley, 66; Sutherland, 64.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, 26; J. L. Jackson, 107.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 31; J. H. Garrard, 101. Senator—J. B. Vance, 47; Wm. Anthony, 133. Representative to Legislature—C. T. Noel, 46; G. H. Yeaman, 137.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 97. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 10; H. B. Wall, 95. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 23; A. G. Botts, 77. Commonwealth Attorney—John Chapeze, 6; J. J. Harrison, 89. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 105. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 104. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 4; J. J. Talbott, 63; V. L. Moseley, 35. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 34. Coroner—R. Richardson, 2; J. W. Rosa, 60. Constable—C. J. Wood, 42; Geo. Tolbert, 59. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 107. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 103.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 54; E. R. Weir, 4.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 48.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—T. E. Bramlette, 90; C. A. Wickliff, 9. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 94; J. H. McHenry, 10. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 93; A. J. McAtee, 8.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—A. J. McAtee, 11; J. G. Harrison, 47. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 26.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 59; A. Lincoln, 2.

1865, May 6: Constable—J. W. Sutherland, 5.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, 51; B. C. Ritter, 43. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 7; J. H. Garrard, 14. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 25. Representative to Legislature—A. Veech, 36; T. Maddux, 41.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 72; A. Duval, 106. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 83; J. S. McFarland, 88. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 62; J. M. Hughes, 84; B. Duncan, 9; T. C. Jones, 15. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 70; E. A. Hathaway, 58. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 70; Thomas Cruther, 35. Coroner—H. O'Brien, 32. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 54; J. J. Talbott, 70, J. F. Moseley, 4; Sam. Jewell, 4. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 127. For railroad tax, 55; against, 118. Justices—W. C. Tanner, 77; J. H. Haley, 76.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 19; against, 140.

1867, May 4: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 95; B. C. Ritter, 3: S. E. Smith, 11. Justices—Henry Haley, 41; James Small, 67; W. C. Tanner, 93; Henry Bennett, 32. Constable—W. C. Howell, 107.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—John L. Helm, 91; W. B. Kinkead, 3. Circuit Judge, G. W. Williams, 36; J. L. Johnson, 70. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 87; L. P. Little, 2. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 55; J. W. Moseley, 57; H. C. McPherson, 4. Constable— —— Ruby, 12; T. Murrey, 58; Samuel Davis, 12.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 159. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 153. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 88; M. S. Ogden, 90. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, 78; R. Y. Bush, 16; G. W. Swoope, 69. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 107. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 126; Wilfred Carico, 35. Justices—A. J. Ruby, 57; S. McCormick, 106. Constable—B. H. Davis, 73; R. M. Talbott, 78; Allen Johnson, 17.

1868, Nov. 3: President--H. Seymour, 141; U. S. Grant, 19. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 136; Samuel Langley, 13.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 55; E. R. Wing, 15. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 64. Representative to Legislature--C Griffith, 60; J. W. Gabbert, 1. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 58. For school tax, 30; against, 63. Constable—B. H. Davis, 72.

1870, Aug. 1: Appellate Judge—Wm. Lindsay, 104; R. K. Williams, 5. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 105. County Judge--G. W. Triplett, 111; A. G. Botts, 70. County Clerk—T. Jones, 107; J. K. P. Moore, 80. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 108. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 114; T. Maddux, 75. Surveyor--J. W. Sutherland, 117; A. M. Mayo, 75. Assessor--J. W. Onan, 108; R. J. Wootten, 75. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 114; W. J. Littell, 77.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman, H. D. McHenry, 77; M. J. Rork, 70.

1871, May 6: Justices—J. A. Small, 83; B. S. McCormick, 84; Richard Lanham, 10. Constables—J. R. Ruby, 14; B. H. Davis, 63; C. H. Gordon, 8.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 157; John M. Harlan, 88. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 128; S. H. Jesse, 29; F. H. Roberts, 88.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 45; J. G. McFarland, 190. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 201; David Webb, 5.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 86; U. S. Grant, 125; C. O'Conor, 3. Congressman—John Y. Brown, 121.

1873, May 3: Constable—James E. Crow, 89; James A. Boyd, 83.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 107. Senator—E. Hawes, 70; G. W. Swoope, 85; G. W. Jolly, 82. Representative to Legislature—Ben. Stout, 90; R. W. McFarland, 39; H. Megill 14; H. T. Aud, 92.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 147; J. B. Cochrane, 51. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 38; James Montgomery, 57; James Stuart, 201. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 104; Jo. Haycraft, 47. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 175. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 106 ; G. W. Jolly, 211. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 219. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 180. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 193. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 93. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 162. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 195.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 52; George Smith, 51.

1875, May 1: Justices—Ward Payne, 32; G. L. Williamson, 134; E. O'Flynn, 166; B. S. McCormick, 128; N. W. Salmons, 94. Constable—Beattie Jewell, 61; James Montgomery, 81; James A. Boyd, 130.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreery, 150; J. M. Harlan, 115. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 158; J. G. Ford, 106; A. J. Philpot 87. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 147.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 144; J. A. Murray, 91. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 154; R. R. Coomes, 86. For road law, 27; against, 275. Constable—B. Jewell, 118; A. G. Holbrook, 112; W, W. Salmon, 24.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 196; R. B. Hayes, 165; G. C. Smith, pu., 42. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 296; J. Z. Moore, 74.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 89; I H. Trabue, 38. Senator—C. Griffith, 73; V. P. Stateler, 107. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 105; A. Craycroft, 80; J. A. Shackleford, 88.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. W. Hinds, 153. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 142; Geo. W. Jolly, 267. County Attorney—J. L. McFarland, 258. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 233. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 193; E. S. Worthington, 39. Assessor—G. Allgood, 149; C. W. Thomas, 167. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 210. Coroner—J. W. Funk, 159. Justices—E. O'Flynn, 279. J. S. Coots, 148; H. L. Reynolds, 181; W. H. Sosh, 88. Constable; —H. D. McDaniel, 119; J. J. Christian, 134; James Ruby, 9; Wm. Hedges, 97.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 40; J. W. Feighan, 2; F. M. English, 5.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 94; Walter Evans, 22; C. W. Cook, 75. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 88; James Rudy, 89; E. S. Worthington, 68; Eugene O'Flynn, 119. For Constitutional Convention, 19; against, 58.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 144; S. P. Little, 65. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe: Noe, 162; Jo. Haycraft, 175. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 218. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 220. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 226. Constable—Wm. Hedges, 171; J. J. Christian, 126.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 243; J. A. Garfield, 91; J. B. Weaver, 37. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 225; C. W. Cook, 65; John Feland, 59.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 115. Senator—J. A. Munday, 126. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 117; G. V. Triplett, 112. Constable—J. J. Christian, 92. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 99; B. E. W. Stout, 13. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 67; P. W. Clark, 16; J. B. Whalen, 19.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 147. Appellate Clerk—Thos. J. Henry, 136; R. T. Jacob, 33. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 151. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 175. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 163. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 137; J. J. Christian, 108. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 162. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 156. Assessor, G. A. Allgood, 171. For school tax, 84; against, 309. Justices—J. H. Bennett, 185; H. L. Reynolds, 43; A. J. McAtee, 98; Eugene O'Flynn, 169. Constable—N. W. Salmon, 112; E. Bennett, 153.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—J. F. Clay, 65; W. M. Fuqua, 35.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the third Tuesday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the fourth Friday in these months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George W. Bailey, born in Shelby County, Ky., May 19, 1838, was a son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Moore) Bailey, both natives of Shelby County. His father was twice married. By his first marriage there were two children, only one living till maturity. By the second marriage there were seven children, six sons and one daughter, six now living. George W. was next to the youngest child. When he was eleven years old his parents moved to Jackson County, Mo., where they both died in 1853. In February, 1862, George W. enlisted in the Confederate service and served till the close of the war. He was in several light engagements, the most severe one being Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862. After the war he came to Daviess County and clerked for his brother, James G. Bailey, in the grocery business in Owensboro, ten months. He then engaged in farming about five years, and afterward returned to Owensboro and remained eighteen months. He then lived a short time on a farm above town and then moved to the forks of Panther Creek, where he lived six years. In June, 1879, he bought the farm of 131 acres where he now resides, in Murray Precinct, on the Green River road. He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Rosa Williams, daughter of James H. H. Williams, and a native of Daviess County. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Baptist church and his wife of the Methodist.

James H. Bennett, born Sept. 25, 1837, in Ohio (now McLean) County, Ky., is a son of Amos Bennett, a native of Ohio County, born Sept. 27, 1807. The Bennett family originally came from Maryland. John Bennett, the father of Amos, was an old settler of Kentucky, and died in Ohio County, past seventy years of age. Amos Bennett was the fourth of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. He was reared in Ohio County and lived with his parents till he was eighteen years old. He then went to work for Elijah Crow, who had a mill and distillery in Ohio County, on Barnett's Creek. He remained there about four years, and from there went to C. D. Jackson's, in Daviess County, and remained with him making whisky for a time. He was married in 1831 to Judith Loyd, who was born in 1812 in Middle Tennessee, and whose parents were originally from North Carolina. She moved to Daviess County, Ky., with her parents when she was about fourteen years of age. After his marriage Mr. Bennett went to farming in Daviess County, and raised his first crop on the farm now owned by P. P. Ryon. The next year he moved on No Creek, Ohio County, where he farmed for two years, and in 1834 bought a farm in Ohio County (now McLean), where he lived till his death, May 19, 1880. His widow is still living on the same place, about seventy-one years of age. They reared nine children, of whom seven are living, four sons and three daughters. James Henry Bennett is the eldest, now living. He lived with his father till he was about twenty-two years old. He was married Oct. 25, 1860, to Susan C. Riley, who was born in Daviess County, June 22, 1843. He then went to teaching school, and at different intervals has taught four sessions, making sixteen months. With this exception he has been farming. In 1863 he bought his present farm, moving on to it the last day of February of that year. When he was about eighteen years old he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Pleasant Hill, McLeanCounty, and now belongs to the New Bethel Church, Ohio County, and is one of the Stewards of that church. Mr. Bennett has never taken any active part in political matters, but has associated himself with the Democratic party. In August, 1882, he was elected to the Magistracy of Daviess County, for Murray Precinct, term of office taking effect in June, 1883. With the exception of two or three years he has been School Trustee ever since he has been in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have ten children—John C., Louisa, Ruth, Amos F., Timothy R., Edward E., Virgie, Gertrude, James L. and William W.

Samuel Wilson Bennett, son of Amos and Judith (Loyd) Bennett, was born in Ohio County, Ky., Oct. 16, 1841. His grandfather, John Bennett, was a native of Maryland, and was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio County. In 1857 McLean County was taken off from Ohio, which transferred the Bennetts to Mc Lean County. Mr. Bennett's father died May 19, 1880, aged seventy-three years. His mother is still living on the old homestead, near Livermore, McLean County. There was a family of fourteen children, only seven now living. All are married and have families but one. Mr. Bennett's father was a strong, healthy man, and had seen many of the hardships peculiar to life in a new country. His average weight was 250 pounds. S. W. Russell was reared on the farm in Ohio County, Oct. 14, 1861; he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A., and served under Generals Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Scofield. He was mustered out July 28, 1865, and returned to his father's farm. Jan. 8, 1867, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Wilhite) Patterson and settled on his farm in Daviess County, which he had previously purchased. Mrs. Bennett is a native of Ohio County and a daughter of Thos. R. Wilhite. They have had nine children—Georgie, Nancy Judith (deceased), Ella E., Lovick R., Robert M., Elmer K., Edmund L., Frederick D. and Mary E. Mrs. Bennett also has a daughter by her former marriage—Alice T. Patterson. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a fine farm of 133 acres well improved.

James M. Blandford was born in Spencer County, Ky., Dec. 19, 1851, and came to Daviess County with his parents in 1855, where he was reared and educated. His father, William Blandford, was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1820. He was married in 1851, to Mary M. Gough, a native of Spencer County, Ky., born in 1833. They had three children—Francis, born Aug. 3, 1852; Thomas Sidney, July 7, 1856, and James M., Dec. 19, 1857. Mr. Blandford was on the Owensboro police force seven years and was City Marshal two years. He died July 5, 1882. Mrs. Blandford has 240 acres of fine land in Murray Precinct, which James M. and his brother, Thomas S., are farming.

Orville O. Brown, born June 10, 1817, in Bullitt County, Ky., was a son of Swepston and Jane (Whittledge) Brown, natives of

Prince William County, Va., who settled in Bullitt County at an early date, where they were married in 1803. His mother died when he was young; his father died in 1843, at the house of his son, Orville, where he was living at that time. There was a family of ten children, five now living. When seventeen years of age Orville went to learn the tanner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years and three months. He then went to Louisville and worked at his trade three years, when he returned to Bullitt County and went to work at the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he came to Daviess County and located in Murray Precinct. That fall he bought a farm, consisting of forty-one acres, where he still resides, though he now owns but five acres, having sold the rest. He has worked at the carpenter's trade a portion of the time for twenty years and has built some of the best houses in this neighborhood. In December, 1873, he opened a general store at his place, where he is still doing a good business. He has acted in the interests of the people of this precinct in connection with the O. & N. Ry. since the road was built, and since October, 1882, has been the local agent of the road. He has been a member of the Christian church sixteen years. He was married in 1841 to Clarissa Trunnell, of Bullitt County, who died March 24, 1856, leaving four children, the youngest six weeks old. Previous to her death Mr. Brown had been sick two years and had spent the most of his property. Oct. 22, 1873, Mr. Brown married Mrs. Mary J. Gentry, of Hardin County, Ky., a daughter of Amos Hicks.

Larkin M. Burnett, born in Hancock County, Ky., Dec. 17, 1825, is a son of William and Nancy (Vest) Burnett, natives of Virginia. His parents moved to Kentucky, first going to Grayson County, where they remained only a year, and went to Hancock County. Larkin M. was reared in Hancock and Breckinridge counties, and when sixteen years old went to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he worked at twenty-five years. He was living in Memphis at the breaking out of the Mexican war, and enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, and served through the war. After the war he returned to Hancock County and resided there a year, and Jan. 15, 1850, came to Daviess County and located at Yelvington, where he lived a short time and then moved to the forks of Panther Creek and resided thirteen years. He then moved ten miles above Owensboro and remained a year. In 1866 he bought a farm in Murray Precinct where he lived four years and then bought his present farm of 150 acres. Mr. Burnett has served as Road Overseer and Trustee of this precinct. He has been a member of the Baptist church thirty-four years. He was married in 1850 to Mary Arminta, daughter of Richard C. Jett, and a native of Daviess County. They have had nine children, only seven living—Gramalda, now Mrs. William Hedges; Susan F., now Mrs. Morris Enright; William T., married Alice Calvert; Richard L.; Mary B., now Mrs. J. H. Burnell; John C., married Mollie Knott; Minnie. David T. and Emily L. are deceased.

John T. Carrico, born in Casey County, Ky., June 5, 1840, is a son of Henry and Nancy (Worthington) Carrico, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. His father was born in 1808 and came to Kentucky when five years old, and lived in Casey County until 1860, when he moved to Daviess County, and settled on Yellow Creek, near Owensboro. He lived there four years and then bought a farm on the Calhoon and Owensboro road and lived there until 1875, when he sold out and bought the farm where he now resides, just south of Owensboro. His wife died in 1874. Of a family of seven sons and two daughters, six sons and one daughter are now living. John T. was married July 19, 1864, to Alice, daughter of Amos Goodwin, deceased. After his marriage he moved to Owensboro and worked at the blacksmith's trade, which he learned on Yellow Creek, under Colonel Pool, now of Yelvington. At the expiration of a year Mr. Carrico moved where his father was living and remained till 1874 when he came to Utica, where he is still working at his trade. He was reared in the Catholic faith but he and his wife are both members of the Baptist church. Seven children have been born to them, four now living—Amos H., Joseph T., Charles I., Arthur B. Lulia, Alexander and Noah are deceased.

Joshua G. Crow was born March 2, 1815, in Daviess County, Ky., where he has always resided, engaged in farming. He was married Jan. 10, 1838, to Jemima McCormack, a native of Daviess County, born in 1817. Eight children have been born to them—Albina, born Nov. 16, 1839; Lydia, Feb. 24, 1843; Mary, Dec. 15, 1844, died Sept. 8, 1846; James, born April 17, 1847; William, Dec. 3, 1849, died May 8, 1850; Wayman, born Oct. 1, 1851; Anna, Nov. 28, 1854; Ben, Sept. 6, 1856. Mr. Crow owns 290 acres of good land in Murray Precinct, where he resides. Mrs. Crow is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Crow's father, Warner Crow, was born Dec. 28, 1788, in Maryland, and settled in this county seventy years ago. He was a very prominent man in his day. He represented the county in the Legislature several terms; was Trustee of the county several years; was High Sheriff and Police Magistrate of Owensboro, holding the latter office at the time of his death. He married Lydia Griffith, a native of Maryland, born Nov. 6, 1784. She died March 16, 1827, leaving the following children—Betsey and Polly, born Sept. 2, 1809; Emeline, July 7, 1811; Caroline, July 4, 1813; Joshua G., March 2, 1815; Rachel, Dec. 20, 1816; Stella, May 28, 1818; Camilla, Feb. 1, 1820; Matilda, June 5, 1821; Ruth Ann, Sept. 18, 1824; Warner, May 25, 1826. Sept. 27, 1827, Mr. Crow married Lucinda Ashby. To them were born the following children—Mortimore, born Sept. 3, 1828; Charles, Sept. 23, 1830; Oscar, Dec. 22, 1831; Henry, Feb. 9, 1834; Lydia, Feb. 1, 1836; Fanny, March 12, 1838; Mary, Sept. 18, 1840; Ann, Dec. 1, 1842. April 9, 1846, Mr. Crow married his third wife, Mildred Shaw. They had no children. Mr. Crow died Feb. 25, 1866.

Bryant T. Cundiff, born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., Jan 27, 1822, is a son of Isaac and Fannie (Fortune) Cundiff, both natives of Prince William County, Va. His parents came to Muhlenburg County and lived there till 1847, when they came to Daviess County and lived with their son, Thomas F. Cundiff. His mother died in 1853, and his father in 1855. They had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Bryant T. received a fair education, and when twenty-one years of age commenced teaching school. He taught four years, and then was employed in D. A. McCormick's general store, on the site of Mr. Cundiff's present residence, a year. March 30, 1854, he married Priscilla F., daughter of Enos McCormick. A year after his marriage he bought his present property, and went to farming. In March, 1860, he became a member of the Green Brier Baptist church, and in 1861 began preaching, carrying on services at different places by appointment. In 1867 he was ordained a minister of the gospel. He is extensively known in religious circles in this part of the State, having taken an active part in many revival and protracted services. In 1863 Mr. Cundiff was drafted into the Union army, but paid $300 for a substitute. He has a family of nine children—Emma, Enos, H. Clay, Fannie, Illa, Mary L., Thomas B., Allie Odisco and Daisy A. Emma married Daniel Wells, and resides at Kansas City, Mo., and Enos married Fannie Haley.

Alexander A. Davis was born in Daviess County, Ky., March 23, 1836. His grandparents, Baxter and Mary (Webb) Davis, were early settlers of this county, coming here from North Carolina. His father, Thomas W. Baxter, was born in Daviess County, Sept. 14, 1809, and in August, 1832, married Judith Johnson, a native of Greenville County, N. C., born June 15, 1811. After his marriage he bought a farm near Newville, where he lived till 1835. He then sold the farm and bought another on the Litchfield road. In 1853 he bought a place on the Green Brier road. Mr. T. W. Baxter died Sept. 4, 1858, and his wife Nov. 13, 1875. They had a family of sixteen children, ten of whom lived till maturity—Elizabeth R., now Mrs. Orlander May; Archer G., married Charlotte Owen; Alexander A., subject of this sketch; Baxter H. married Elizabeth Morris; Mary W., wife of Almarian May; Amelia J., wife of William May, Jr.; Samuel J., married Geneva A. Howard; Julius A., married Susan Campbell; William T. married Elizabeth R. Howard; Americus F., married Ella Z. Reynolds. Alexander A. Davis was taken from home when two years of age, and lived with his grandfather and uncles till fifteen. He then returned home and lived till nearly twenty-two years old, when, Jan. 7, 1858, he married Helen, daughter of William May. They have four children—John P., Artemus B., William T. and Sallie A. After his marriage Mr. Davis bought 155 acres of the old Archie Johnson place, and lived there till 1863. He then traded his farm for one of 186 acres, belonging to Anderson Johnson. In 1865 he sold his farm, and was intending to go West on account of the war, but peace being declared he bought the farm of 130 acres, where he still resides. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Methodist church, South, since Christmas, 1853. He was one of the building committee of the Pleasant Ridge church, and probably did more toward its building than any other man. He has been Trustee since the organization of the church, and Steward about eighteen years.

Amos Davis, M. D., born near Bloomfield, Nelson Co., Ky., June 4, 1848, is a son of Hamlet W. and Helen R. (Southerland) Davis, also natives of the same county. His father was a prominent farmer, and also dealt rather extensively in stock. He died Nov. 9, 1881, at the residence of Dr. Davis. In the spring of 1860 he moved his family to Daviess County, locating in the Beech Woods in Yelvington Precinct. His wife died in the latter part of 1869. They reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, losing two in infancy. Dr. Davis is next to the youngest child living. The early portion of his education was received in Nelson County and the remainder at Owensboro. In the early part of 1872 he began to study medicine with Dr. R. B. Gilbert, then of Owensboro, who was his preceptor till he completed his studies. In the winter of 1872–'3 he attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville, and again during the sessions of 1873–'4, graduating from this institution in March, 1874. The same spring he located at Buford, Ohio County, and commenced his practice, remaining there till April, 1876, when he moved to Midway, Spencer Co., Ind., but remained there only a short time. On the first of June, 1876, he located permanently at Pleasant Ridge, Daviess County, where he has been successful in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the McDowell Medical Society. In 1868 he became a member of the Presbyterian church at Owensboro. He was married Oct. 31, 1878, to Lizzie Hardwick, who was born at Hartford, Ohio County, Dec. 13, 1852, a daughter of William Hardwick. They have one son—Robert Wendell, who was born Sept. 5, 1879. Dr. Davis was left to his own resources when he was eight years old. He completed his academic education, and also through his own exertions acquired the necessary means to carry him through his medical course. This he has successfully done, and has now a fine home and family around him, together with a good paying practice from the community in which he lives.

James H. Davis, born June 1, 1842, in Daviess County, Ky., was a son of Baxter B. and Frances M. (Owen) Davis. His father was a native of Daviess County, his ancestors coming from Virginia. His mother's ancestors were from North Carolina. His parents were married in this county, and first settled about four miles above Owensboro, but in 1842 moved to the old Mark Howard farm in Murray Precinct. His father died in September, 1849, in McLean County, where he was taken during his sickness. His mother is still living on a part of the old farm with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Wimp. There was a family of four children—Mary C., married J. P. Lightfoot in 1854 and died in 1874 (her husband died in the latter part of 1879); Lavonia A., now Mrs. J. D. Wimp; James H., and Elminah E., now Mrs. Randolph Wimp, of Ohio County. James H. lived on the home farm till 1873. He commenced his business life as a clerk with J. S. H. Kigel, and afterward formed a partnership with him. In 1875 they opened a store at Glenville, McLean County. Fifteen months later Mr. Davis sold his interest to Mr. Kigel, but remained with him as a clerk three years. In 1882 he went into business for himself, buying the store of Holbrook & Robison, and is now engaged in the general mercantile business at Newville. Sept. 4, 1876, he married Sudie J. Tichenor, a native of Ohio County, Ky., and a daughter of Lewis C. Tichenor. They have one daughter—Ethel J., born May 19, 1882. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Methodist church, South, since he was twelve years of age.

Dudley Ford, born in Ohio County, Ky., Aug. 27, 1844, is a son of Marion and Eliza (Woodward) Ford. Marion Ford was a native of Caldwell County, Ky., but was reared in Ohio County, where he was married and lived till his death. His widow was afterward married, and is again a widow and making her home with her son. She was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters. Dudley Ford, the third child, was five years old at the death of his father. He lived with his mother till he was eighteen years old, and then went to farming. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1864, in General Forrest's command. He was in several engagements. July 9, 1864, in a skirmish in Middle Tennessee, he was wounded by a musket-ball and was in the hospital about two months, in Jackson County. About the first of September he began service again. His command went to Western Kentucky, thence to West Tennessee, where they spent the greater part of the winter. From there they went to Alabama, and on the 1st of March was the three days' fight, beginning at Montevala and ending at Selma, Ala. Mr. Ford was captured at the close of the second day's fight, and was a prisoner about a month, his final destination being at Macon, Ga., where he was paroled. After being paroled he went to Chattanooga, Tenn.; on account of refusing to take the oath to the Federal Government was confined in jail three days; then released and went South to Huntsville, Ala., and thence to Nashville, Tenn., where he took the oath and came home and went to farming, working three years. He then went to school for two years at Mt. Etna, Pleasant Valley, Ohio County, and Dudley Hall, Daviess County. In 1870 he began teaching school at Taylor and Halbrook's school-house, Ohio County. In 1872 he went into the mercantile and tobacco business at Buford, Ohio County, with I. P. Barnard; continued there till May, 1875, when he sold out, and in October, the same year, opened his mercantile house at Pleasant Ridge, Daviess County. In 1878 he purchased his tobacco factory. He is a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to the Joe Ellis Lodge, No. 473, A. F. & A. M.

Reuben Gill was born in Shelby County, Ky. When eighteen years of age he went to Calfornia and remained two years, but worked only one day in the gold mines, being employed as a stage-driver. He returned to Shelby County and remained a few months; then came to Daviess County. He bought a farm of about 139 acres in Murray Precinct. He was married June 6, 1861, to Percilla Field, a native of Daviess County, born Dec. 12, 1844. They had two children—Jediah W. and George F. Mrs. Gill died in June, 1865. Dec. 16, 1866, Mr. Gill married Sarah Ann Nalley, a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., born March 12, 1843. They have two children—Effie J. and Catherine H. Mr. Gill is a member of the General Baptist church.

James Henry Haley (deceased) was born in 1828, and was a son of Spencer and Nancy (Weatherfoot) Haley, natives of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky and settled in Shelby County. A short time after he moved to McLean County, and in 1850 came to Daviess County. March 21, 1851, Mr. Haley married Mary L., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Stone) Talbott. She was born in Granger County, Tenn., March 7, 1830, and came to Daviess County with her parents in 1849. After his marriage Mr. Haley bought a farm in Murray Precinct, where he lived two years, when he bought the old homestead, where he resided till his death. He served as Justice of the Peace for Murray Precinct four years. He was a farmer, and for several years was also engaged in the saw-milling business. He and his eldest son, James S., were killed Jan. 8, 1875, by the explosion of the boiler in his saw-mill. Mr. Haley was a man who took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the county, and was recognized as one of the foremost men of his neighborhood. Mrs. Haley resides with her family on the homestead, which now consists of 137 acres, she having sold ten acres for town lots. She is a member of the Baptist church, as was also her husband. They had a family of eleven children, eight now living—James S., born Jan. 26, 1852, married Mattie Williams, and was killed Jan. 8, 1875; Patrick Henry, born June 29, 1854, married Kate Roby; Jacob W., born Jan. 26, 1856, married Mattie Beach; Hattie, born June 4, 1857, deceased; Lizzie, born Dec. 20, 1858, married Ferdinand O'Flynn; Nannie B., born May 24, 1860, deceased; Fannie A., born Jan. 16, 1862, married Enos Cundiff; John W., born April 21, 1863, married Dora Roby; Allie E., born March 26, 1865; Dora, born Sept. 25, 1866; Peter D., born Oct. 6, 1869.

J M Holmes

Miner Hall, son of Lewis and Ann (Hall) Hall, natives of Bullitt County, Ky, was born in the same county, Dec. 16, 1831. His grandfather, Clifton Hall, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Kentucky in 1798. His father was a farmer, and died in his native county in 1872. His mother still lives on the old homestead, aged seventy-five years. Five of nine children are living, three sons and two daughters. Miner Hall was married Jan. 15, 1857, to Virginia F., daughter of Coleman Bridewell, of Bullitt County. After his marriage he bought a farm near his home and lived on it several years. During the war he sold his farm, and lived with his wife's father three years. He then purchased a farm of his father-in-law, and lived there till February, 1882, when he sold out, and came to Daviess County, and bought his present farm of forty-one acres in Murray Precinct. He has been moderately successful, but has met with some heavy losses. Soon after commenced farming he had his new house destroyed by fire; during the war he lost his slaves, and was drafted into the United States service, having to pay $1,000 to avoid serving. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have four children—Elizabeth Ann, wife of Benjamin T. Burdette; Martha E., wife of J. B. Swearingen; Charles L. and Coleman B.

Wm T. Hewlett, born March 11, 1830, in Spottsylvania County Va., is a son of Thos. H. and Frances (Wiglesworth) Hewlett, both deceased. They reared a family of four sons and four daughters, and one son died in infancy. Wm. Hewlett came to Kentucky in December, 1851; first located at Buford, Ohio County. He was married in Virginia, Nov. 9, 1851, to Leah E. A. H. Smith. He bought a farm in Buford, where he remained about fifteen years. In 1866 he sold his farm in Ohio County and bought his farm of 225 acres, situated partly in Ohio and partly in Daviess counties. Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett have ten children living—Thos. H., Wm. A., R. J., David C., Jefferson D., Leah F., Clemmie V., Martha E., Mary E. and Addie. Politically Mr. Hewlett is a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Colonel James M. Holmes was born in Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 10, 1825. His parents, James L. and Ann (Griffith) Holmes, were natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, his father born Feb. 28, 1785, and his mother, Aug. 2, 1788. They were married in Shelby County, Ky., April 23,1806, and came to Owensboro in 1823. They had a family of eight children, three now living, James M. being the youngest and only one now living in Kentucky.

While living in Shelby County, James L. Holmes was in the mercantile business, but after coming to Owensboro he opened a cabinet-maker's shop where he employed several hands. On account of sickness he moved into the country and remained till 1831, when he returned to Owensboro, resuming his former business. In the war of 1812 he was a Captain in the volunteer service, serving under Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky. At the breaking out of the war between Texas and Mexico, he recruited a company in Owensboro and went to New Orleans where he found a body of men recruited for the Texan army but abandoned by their Colonel. These troops joined his command, and entered the Texan army, Mr. Holmes being appointed Major in command of the regiment. Soon after, Colonel Grooms being sent to Washington to negotiate a loan, Mr. Holmes was elected Colonel. He served till Dec. 15, 1836, when he died of camp fever, at Camp Johnson, Texas. James M. now has a Texas paper bearing date Jan. 3, 1837, with resolutions of regret at his death. His wife died Feb. 13, 1868, in the eightieth year of her age. James M. was but eleven years old at his father's death, but his father having spent all his means in fitting out the troops for Texas, he was obliged to go to work when twelve years of age and never again attended school. He first worked two years in the dry goods store of T. G. & W. T. Cole. He then worked two years on the farm with his grandfather, Caleb Griffith, spending his leisure time in study. Upon leaving his grandfather's, he entered a drug store as an apprentice, remaining there three years. In 1845 he went to Texas for the purpose of getting something for the services rendered Texas by his father. In 1846, during the war between the United States and Mexico, he joined McCullough's spy company. At the expiration of his term of service he was employed as clerk in the commission house of E. W. Taylor, of Houston, Texas, and remained there till February, 1848, when he returned to Owensboro and went to work in a drug store. In the fall of 1849 he went on a farm. Oct. 4, 1861, he entered the service of the United States in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by J. T. Jackson, and four days later was sent out on detail duty. On making his report to his Colonel he was given a Captain's commission. In January, 1862, he was commissioned Major, and the following July, Lieutenant-Colonel. At this time, on account of hard work, he was afflicted with paralysis of the eyes, which unfitted him for duty. He returned home and by judicious treatment, after several months, his eyes so far recovered as to enable him to re-enter the army, and at the time of General Bragg's entrance into Kentucky he rejoined his regiment and remained in active service, doing detailed duty, till July, 1863. His eyesight causing him trouble and unfitting him for field duty, he resigned his position and returned home, where he remained till February, 1864. By the recommendation of some officers under whom he had served he received the commission as Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army. He re-entered the army and was sent to Connecticut to muster out the volunteer troops from that State. In January, 1866, he resigned his commission and returned home and has since been engaged in farming. He has a farm of 470 acres in Murray Precinct, well improved. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1852, and is now Deacon of the Oak Grove church. He was married in 1851 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Evans. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

Fred Howard, son of Allen and Patsey Latney (Owen) Howard, was born in Ohio County, Ky., Aug. 2, 1838. His father was a son of Mark Howard and was born in Daviess, then Ohio County. After Daviess was cut off from Ohio, he moved into Ohio, and lived there till the part where he lived was taken off into McLean County. He died in 1877. His wife was a daughter of William Owen. She died in March, 1879. They had a family of seven children, five now living—William O. (deceased), Mark, Henry, Fred, Rachel, Charlotte (deceased) and Timon. Fred Howard was reared in Ohio County. He was married in McLean County, in 1853, to Emma, daughter of Albert Jones, and a native of Warrick County, Ind., born Dec. 25, 1838. They have four children—Abby D., Henry, Sallie and Lottie. Josie and two infants are deceased. Mr. Howard came to his present home, given him by his father, in March, 1865. In 1856 he became a member of Bear Creek Baptist church, in McLean County, and in 1866 transferred his membership to the Green Brier church.

Henry Howard.—In Murray Precinct the Howard family is one of the oldest and most numerous, having settled at an early day in the neighborhood of the present Green Brier church. Many of the descendants still reside in that vicinity. The family came from North Carolina and settled in this locality when only two or three families were living in the present limits of Daviess County, south of Panther Creek. The settlers were so few in number that Henry Howard's father, Mark Howard, was obliged to send to Hartford and Vienna (now Calhoon) for assistance in raising his house. The original Howards were from Essex, England, and were descendants of Sir Henry Howard, Earl of Essex. There were five brothers two of whom settled in Pennsylvania and three in North Carolina. Mark Howard came to Kentucky in a very early day, but afterward returned to North Carolina, and about 1790 married Rachel Webb. Several children were born in North Carolina. He moved with his family to Kentucky, and settled in Daviess County in 1803. The land on which he located was purchased in 1800, of Harry Ennis, of Nelson County, as the deed which still exists bears evidence, and was surveyed by Captain Ben Fields. The original purchase called for 1,100 acres at a "bit" an acre, but he afterward lost 700 acres of it. He returned to North Carolina and brought his family with him, and settled on the 400 acres which were situated on the old Hartford road, the first road opened up in Daviess County; at that time the road was only a trail leading through the woods. Mark Howard had fourteen children, all of whom lived to adult life and married; most of them died at an advanced age. Henry Howard, the eleventh child, was born in 1809. He lived at home until his twenty-ninth year, and in February, 1836, he married Miss Jane McDaniel Felix, who was born in Ohio County. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Virginia. Mr. Howard settled at once on a farm, a half a mile from the place where he was born. As was the custom at that time, he was a mere squatter, without having possession of the property. Henry Howard also raised fourteen children, all of whom became worthy members of the community. Their names are: Arena E., now Mrs. Kelley; Louis L., Sallie E., wife of Geo. W. Talbott; Mahala F., wife of William R. Atherton; S. B.; Geneva A., wife of S. H. Davis; Josiah F., Kinchen H., Rachel E., wife of W. T. Davis; Malissa P., Phillip S., John T., Artelia and Susan J. Artelia died March 24, 1882.

S. B. Howard, the second son, was born in September, 1844. He was raised by his uncle, from whom he received his name. He never saw the inside of a school-house till he was twelve years of age; attended school only a few months till he was twenty-one. He then entered Bethel College, at Russellville, Logan County. He had mastered his preparatory studies almost entirely by himself, also earned the money to pay his expenses while at school. He was at Bethel College two years, having taught school one year intervening between the two. Returning home he taught school six years in Daviess and McLean counties. In 1872 he moved to his present farm of 132 acres. Horticulture has largely engaged his attention, and thirty acres of his farm are set in with fruit trees, principally apple and peach. His principal crops are corn, wheat and grass. Since the age of twelve Mr. Howard has been a member of the Green Brier Baptist church, and has filled several of its responsible offices, among which are those of financial agent, Clerk and Deacon. April 14, 1881, he married to Mattie E. Bell, of Ohio County, daughter of William Bell. They have one daughter—Eugene Bell Howard.

James W. Howard (deceased) was born Sept. 23, 1796, in Orange County, N. C., and was a son of Mark and Rachel (Webb) Howard, natives of North Carolina, and descendants of the Howard and Webb families of Essex, England. James W. came to Kentucky when eight years of age, and lived on the same farm his father settled in 1804, till his death, May 10, 1881. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Sallie I. Johnson. They had ten children, seven now living—Nester C., Henry W., Sallie I. (Mrs. Benjamin Tanner), Albert G., Robert, Arabella (widow of John A. Rown), and Rosanna (Mrs. T. L. Tanner). Jane, wife of John Walden, of Henderson, Ky., Samuel J. and Araminta D. are deceased. Mrs. Howard is still living, aged seventy-seven years. Albert G. Howard was married in February, 1870, to Allie L., daughter of Thomas J. and Martha J. (Lee) Blanchard. They have six children—James L., Blanchard, Mary A., Hattie V., Nester and Martha. In 1870 Albert, in company with his brother, Robert, bought 255½ acres in the western part of Murray Precinct

John Howard, born July 8, 1815, in Murray Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., was a son of Mark and Rachel (Webb) Howard, both natives of North Carolina. His parents were married in North Carolina, and came to Daviess County with their older children and settled in Daviess County, near Green Brier church. His father died in May, 1825, and his mother at a good old age. There were fourteen children; all lived to be married. There are now living—James, John, and Hannah, widow of Samuel Johnson. John Howard was married March 8, 1838, to Mary Johnson, who died in 1868, leaving five children, four daughters and one son. March 14, 1872, Mr. Howard married Estelle Spurr, a native of Fayette County, Ky. They have had two children, a son, and a daughter (deceased). Mr. Howard moved on the farm where he now resides in 1842. He has 200 acres of fine land under a good state of cultivation.

Samuel D. Howard, Sr., was born in Murray Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Aug. 19, 1810. His father, Mark Howard, was one of the earliest settlers of this county, and died when Samuel was about fourteen. In his nineteenth year he made a profession of religion, and joined the Green Brier church, and is now the oldest male member of the church, Mrs. William Howard being the oldest. He was married Feb. 19, 1834, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Sallie Felix, who was born in Ohio County, Ky., Sept. 26, 1812, and died July 23, 1876. In the fall of 1834 they went to housekeeping on the place where Mr. Howard still resides, and where he has 204 acres. In 1840 he and his brother Henry bought 1,100 acres at $2 per acre, but has since sold part of it. Mr. and Mrs. Howard had no children, but have reared nine who were fatherless—S. B. and Arena Howard, children of Henry Howard; Elizabeth T., Morris, Sarah J. and Mary F. Christian, nieces of Mrs. Howard. Arena Howard married William H. Smith, who died, leaving four children—Esther J., Telitha A., Austin R. and William H. His wife then brought her children home to her uncle's house. Mr. Howard is one of the oldest men now living who was born in this county.

Henry J. Hunter, born Aug. 1, 1825, in Shelby County, Ky., is a son of Henry and Mahala (Evans) Hunter, his father a native of North Carolina, born in 1783, and his mother a native of Eastern Kentucky. His father was the youngest of a family of five children, and when ten years of age came with his widowed mother to Shelby County. He was married in 1809, and lived on a farm in Shelby County till 1818, when he went to Middle Tennessee, and in 1820 returned to Shelby County, where he died in 1858. His wife died in 1862. Henry J. is the fifth of their eight children. He received a limited education in the district schools of his neighborhood, remaining with his father till twenty-two years of age. He, however, made his father's house his home till his marriage, in the meantime working for neighboring farmers. He was married Nov. 4, 1852, to Martha McMahon, who was born in Henry County, Ky., Dec. 25, 1831. They have seven children—Laura A., wife of U. J. Westerfield; Mary E., wife of Caleb Smith; William T., Susan J., Ora L., Anna S. and Ella. They have four grandchildren. In 1855 Mr. Hunter came to Daviess County, and lived on a rented farm one season. He and his brother then bought a farm in Ohio

County, where he lived four years, and then sold his interest to his brother and came again to Daviess County, renting a farm a year. He then returned to Ohio County and bought a farm near his brother, and remained there seventeen years. In 1878 he sold his place, and bought the one where he now lives, in Pleasant Ridge, Daviess County. Mr. Hunter is a member of the Baptist church.

Robert H. Jackson, born in Masonville Precinct Nov. 8, 1849, is a son of Andrew and Mary (Lacklin) Jackson. His father was a native of Ohio, then Nelson, County, Ky., and in 1816 came with his parents, George and Sarah (Crawford) Jackson, to Daviess County, Ky. Robert H., the youngest of five children, was but three months old when his mother died. His father then married Gabriella Jones. They had five children. Robert H. was but four years old when he moved with his parents to Lafayette County, Mo.; remained there until eight years old, when his father returned to Daviess County. When thirteen years old his father died. He then lived on the farm with his step-mother until 1873, when he bought a farm in Murray Precinct, which he still owns. He married Alice Johnson, Nov. 27, 1873. She was born in Daviess County, and is a daughter of Barnett and Lucina (Owen) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had three children, two living—Emilus, born Dec. 12, 1874, and Otis D., born July 27, 1879. After his marriage Mr. Jackson settled in Murray Precinct, where he has since resided, and where he owns a fine farm of 216 acres, eighty acres under cultivation. He is a member of John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, A. F. & A. M., at Sugar Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Jackson is a Democrat.

William H. Johnson, son of Samuel I. and Sallie I. Johnson, was born June 10, 1809, in Orange County, N. C. In November, 1814, his parents came to Daviess County and settled on the farm now owned by C. L. Davis. In the fall after he was twenty-two, William H. and his brother Isham went up on Blackford Creek, where they each owned a farm. Dec. 27, 1832, he married Mary Jane Ralston, born at Kanawha Salt-works, Va., of Irish descent. She died in November, 1843. They had two sons and two daughters, only one of whom grew to maturity—A. B. A year after the death of his wife Mr. Johnson sold his farm and moved to Louisiana, and for three years was overseer on a sugar plantation. He then went to New Orleans, where for three years he had charge of a stave-yard, and then went into the brokerage business, at which he was very successful. In 1854 he returned to Daviess County, and carried on the homestead farm for his mother till her death in August, 1868. His father died in 1848. In March, 1869, Mr. Johnson and his son, A. B., opened a store in Pleasant Ridge, where he has since resided. His son died Jan. 6, 1871, aged thirty-three years, leaving a wife and child. For several years Mr. Johnson was out of business, but at present he has a grocery at the "Ridge." Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for General Jackson.

Samuel B. Lashbrook was born in Murray Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., May 14, 1825. His father, Samuel Lashbrook, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after his return home, with three brothers, George, John and James, came from Bullitt to Daviess County, shortly after the war of 1812, and settled in Masonville on a farm. He resided there a year or two and then bought 100 acres in Murray Precinct. He married Martha Brashear, a native of Bullitt County. They had a family of eight children, six now living. Mr. Lashbrook, Sr., died in 1831 from the effects of being thrown from a horse. Mrs. Lashbrook lived with her son, Samuel B., till her death, in 1874. Samuel B. still lives in the house where he was born and which his father built soon after coming to this county. His educational advantages consisted of three months schooling, which he walked three miles to obtain. He was married May 20, 1852, to Altha J., daughter of Henry and Hannah Stevens, of Ohio County. She was born Jan. 17, 1833. They had two children—Finley Black, born May 1, 1853, died Sept. 25, 1854, and Jane D. Esther, born March 11, 1855, died Feb. 11, 1856. Mrs. Lashbrook died April 13, 1855. Sept. 4, 1856, Mr. Lashbrook married Missouri D. Prather, a native of Hopkins County, Ky. She died Jan. 2, 1878, leaving seven children—Altha C., born Sept. 16, 1858; Wilbur E., July 11, 1862; Morris E., Aug. 20, 1864; Etha L., Oct. 16, 1866; Dothulia, Nov. 19, 1868; Guy P., July 26, 1871; George T., May 10, 1875. May 6, 1879, Mr. Lashbrook married Sue A. (Colyer) Lashbrook, widow of James W. Lashbrook. He has been a member of the Methodist church twenty years. In politics he was born and reared an old-line Whig, and since the downfall of that party has been a Republican.

John W. Lloyd, born June 17, 1842, in Nelson County, Ky., was a son of Williamson and Fannie (Wigginton) Lloyd, natives of Culpeper, Va. They came to Kentucky, locating in Nelson County. His father was a farmer, and died in 1849, aged forty-five years.

His mother died in January, 1870, aged sixty-five years. John W. was the youngest of seven children, three now living. He was married Feb. 1, 1870, to Mary E. Birkhead, a native of Daviess County, and a daughter of Simeon L. Birkhead. After the death of her parents she lived with her grandparent in Bullitt County till her marriage. They remained in Nelson County a short time after marriage, and then went to Vigo County, Ind., and remained ten months, when they came to Daviess County and located on the Ohio River, opposite Rockport, Ind. Mr. Lloyd followed farming there for five years, and then moved to Utica, and bought property and opened a grocery and general store, where he has a good trade from the surrounding country. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have four children, and two orphan children they have had from infancy.

David A. Magruder, son of Levi and Catherine (Straney-Brown) Magruder, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., April 26, 1848. His father was born in Bullitt County, March 6, 1796, and died May 2, 1863. He once owned 1,000 acres of land where Louisville now stands. His grandfather, Archibald Magruder, was born in Maryland in 1750, and married Cassandra Offot, and came to Kentucky in 1795. He died in 1842 aged ninety-two years. Mr. Magruder's mother was the daughter of James Straney, and was born in 1815; she died in 1863. There was a family of eight children—George, supposed to have been killed in the late war; Vina, wife of Joseph S. Downs; David A. and Ezekiel M., twins; John T., Sexton P., Henry H., and Rhoda R., wife of Charles K. Yeiser. David A. was reared in Bullitt County, and when eighteen went to Spencer County and worked on a farm with his brother-in-law, Joseph S. Downs, two years. He then went to Union County and lived a year; then returned to Spencer County, and from there went to Bullitt County, remaining a year in each. Feb. 1, 1871, he came to Daviess County, and March 1 went to work for Daniel E. Yeiser. Oct. 10, 1871, he married Mary C. Yeiser, daughter of his employer. They remained with Mr. Yeiser till the following spring, when they went to housekeeping. In the fall of 1876 he bought his present home of eighty acres under a good state of cultivation. While residing in Spencer County he experienced religion and joined the Baptist church at New Salem, Nelson County. He transferred his membership from there to the Sugar-Grove church, in Masonville, and from there to the Oak Grove church, in Murray, his wife being a member of that church. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder have had five children, only three now living—Helen, Sallie B. and William. The following is a copy of a card printed on the death of the other two:

DEATHS.

Magruder—Died of scarlet fever, Jan. 18, 1881, little Carrie, daughter of D. A. and Mary C. Magruder, of Daviess County, Ky., aged three years, ten months and sixteen days.

Dear little Carrie, how brief thy stay,
Short and hasty was thy day;
Ending soon thy journey here,
Pain and grief no more to bear.

Magruder—Pearl, infant daughter of D. A. and Mary C. Magruder, of Daviess County, Ky., was born April 9, 1879: died of scarlet fever after a short illness, Jan. 4, 1881.

Hard it is from thee to part,
How it rends the aching heart;
But an heir of glory is gone,
Let the will of God be done.

Steven G. Marshall (deceased) was born in Culpeper County, Va., June 4, 1792, and was a son of George Marshall, who came to Kentucky and settled in Scott County when Steven was six months old. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, and when about twenty-five became identified with the Christian church, and shortly after began preaching. In his younger days he was quite a revivalist, and was a man of great reputation, preaching in seven or eight different States. He was a strict adherent to his religious principles, and did all he could to advance the cause of Christianity. He was a very large man, weighing from 200 to 220 pounds. He was married in 1815, to Elizabeth Kellis, a native of Bourbon County, Ky. They had twelve children—Mary, John W., Francis M., James M., Thomas S., Henry C., Crittenden, Eliza J., Rebecca, Leonidas, George (died when small), Nettie. Mr. Marshall came to Daviess County in 1841, and settled on the forks of Panther Creek, where he lived four years. He then bought the Marshall farm, consisting of 227 acres, of Lewis Owen. It was first owned by James Howard, who sold it to William Owen, and is now in the possession of Francis and Leonidas Marshall. Mrs. Marshall died in 1843, in her forty-sixth year, and Mr. Marshall, March 23, 1872.

Almarian May, born March 13, 1834, in Daviess County, is a son of William and Susan (Rice) May. He was married Jan. 30, 1857, to Mary Webb Davis, daughter of Thos. Wesley Davis. I the fall of 1857 Mr. May bought a farm now owned by J. J.

Christian, where he lived till 1864. He then rented a farm till 1878. From 1867 till 1870 he was engaged in saw-mill business with Dan E. Yeiser and A. G. Davis. In 1878 he bought a tract of land containing fifty acres, and in the spring of 1883 purchased the old homestead place, having at present 215 acres. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1856. When he began life he had a year's provisions, a horse, cow, and bed. While he has been successful as a farmer he has also met with some reverses in life. Mr. and Mrs. May have nine children—Fernander, Archer G., Mercer, Thos. H., Timothy F., Nathaniel Lee, Emory Wesley, Lou, and Marvin.

William May, son of John and Ollie (Barnes) May, was born in Simpson (then Logan) County, Ky., Jan. 1, 1803. His parents came to Kentucky in 1794. In 1812 they came to Daviess County, locating about five miles south of Owensboro. His mother died in January, 1803, leaving twelve children, William being the only one now living. His father afterward married Sallie Brown, a native of South Carolina. They had eight children, only two now living. His father died in 1830. William May was married Oct. 26, 1826, to Susan Rice, a native of Orange County, N. C., daughter of Ernest Rice, an old Revolutionary hero. The first three years after his marriage Mr. May rented a farm in Masonville. In the fall of 1829 he bought 220 acres, where he now lives, which he has added to till he now owns 365 acres. Mr. and Mrs. May had a family of ten children, seven now living--Sallie (deceased), was the wife of Gilbert Skillman; Horace, married Hester Wood, and resides at Jacksonville, Ill.; Orlando, married Elizabeth Davis; Almarian, married Mary W. Davis; Helen is the wife of Alexander Davis; William, married Amelia Davis; Susan is the wife of James W. Russell; Alice, wife of Thomas J. May; Mercer (deceased); Melissa (deceased), wife of Lewis Howard. Mrs. May died Nov. 14, 1882. Politically Mr. May was formerly a Whig, but of later years he has been associated with the Democratic party. His grandfather William May, was a native of England, but was kidnapped when a child and brought to the United States and finally located in Georgia.

Junius May was born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 3, 1836. His grandparents, John and Sallie May, settled in Knottsville Precinct at a very early day. He had a family of five sons and five daughters—William, Richard, Isaac, John, James M., Margaret, Eliza, Rebecca, Sarah and Emily. James M. is the only one now living in Knottsville Precinct. John settled in Murray Precinct in the fall of 1833, where he died in 1838. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Davis, who was born May 3, 1813, and still lives in Murray Precinct. They had three children—James, born in 1834, and died in 1850; Junius, subject of this sketch, and Sarah M., born in 1838, married Dr. H. P. Taylor, and died in Hartford, Ohio County, in January, 1874. Junius was educated in the county schools and in Owensboro. In 1850 he and his brother James took charge of the farm and he is still living on it. There are 300 acres of well-improved land. In 1865 he married Maggie, daughter of Harrison Taylor, of Ohio County. She died in 1866. In January, 1880, he married Adelaide, daughter of Lewis Sublette, and a native of Daviess County, born Dec. 22, 1855. They have two children—Sallie and Homer.

Richard May (deceased) was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1799, and was a son of John and Sarah May. He came to Knottsville, Daviess County, with his father when nineteen years of age. In 1819 he married Mrs. Lucy Davis, daughter of Captain Benjamin Fields, and for four or five years after lived in Ohio County. He then came to Murray Precinct and lived on the farm now owned by J. M. Holmes, till 1864. While living there his wife died. He afterward moved to the farm now owned by his youngest daughter, where he died in 1872. His children were—John, Thomas, Thaddeus, Lucy, James, Euphemia and Virginia. Lucy died at the age of sixteen, and John in 1867. Thomas married Hester, daughter of Samuel Johnson. He lived in this precinct two or three years after his marriage and then moved to Louisiana. Thaddeus married Parthenia Barker, of McLean County. In 1856 he removed to Illinois. James married Martha Payne, of Rumsey, McLean County, who died leaving one son—William. He then married his present wife, Mary Hudspeth, of this county, and is now living near South Carrolton, Muhlenburg Co., Ky. Mr. May was a prominent man of his day. He was an industrious and successful farmer.

Alexis J. McAtee, born April 11, 1814, in Montgomery County, Md., was a son of James and Elizabeth (Elder) McAtee, natives of Maryland. His parents came to Kentucky in 1815, locating in Washington County, where his father bought a farm and lived till his death, in 1876. His mother died in 1871. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Alexis was their eldest son. He lived with his parents till his marriage, in

1835, to Caroline, daughter of Richard Spaulding, of Washington County, Ky. He then went to farming for himself, and about ten years later moved to Nelson County and bought a farm, where he lived seven or eight years. His wife died in Nelson County. He came to Daviess County in 1856, and in 1858 moved here and bought a farm of 840 acres in Murray Precinct. He married shortly after coming here his second wife, Mrs. Myra Windsor, who lived about two years and a half after their marriage. During the war Mr. McAtee lost heavily in slaves. He was married in October, 1874, to Mrs. Sarah Bennett, his present wife, and about a year after sold his farm and moved to Owensboro, where he lived nearly two years. He then moved back to Murray Precinct and bought his present home at Lewis Station. He has been station-master for the O. & N. Ry. four years. For the past six years he has been Postmaster of Utica. He is the father of eight children, six now living, two sons and four daughters. Two daughters live in Richmond, Va.; the other children are residents of Kentucky.

Benjamin S. McCormick was born in Masonville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., May 27, 1833. His father, John F. McCormick, was born in Ohio County, Ky., Oct. 3, 1809. He was married Aug. 16, 1832, to Sallie S. Young, a native of Muhlenburg County, Ky., born Feb. 20, 1814. He soon after came to Daviess County and settled on a farm in Masonville Precinct, where he died Nov. 6, 1850. His wife died April 28, 1843, leaving three children—Benjamin S., Francis E. and Sallie L., Benjamin being the only one now living. July 22, 1845, he married Sarah M., daughter of Joseph Miller. He was a Methodist minister, and a great portion of his time was spent in preaching. After the death of his father Benjamin S. remained with his stepmother, and after her death, two years later, he went to Muhlenburg County and remained five years. He then returned to the farm and kept bachelor's hall two years. March 11, 1858, he married Sallie B., daughter of S. W. Boehm, and a native of Franklin County, Ky., born June 4, 1840. In 1859 Mr. McCormick bought his present farm of 160 acres. In the spring of 1860 he joined the Green Brier Baptist church. In 1867 he was elected Magistrate of Murray Precinct, and successfully managed the affairs of this office till 1874. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have four children—John F., born Feb. 1, 1859; Samuel W., Aug. 29, 1860; Benjamin E., Sept. 12, 1862; Willey B., April 2, 1865.

Charles L. Mobberly was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Masonville Precinct, May 2, 1851. His father, W. P. Mobberly, was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio County, Ky., when a child. He came to Daviess County at an early day. He was married here to Lucy Haynes, a native of Daviess County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Mobberly had a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Charles L. was the fifth son and seventh child. He was twenty-one years old when his father died. He remained on the farm with his mother until his marriage to Sue E. Gordon, Nov. 17, 1875. She was born in Masonville Precinct, Sept. 4, 1853, and was a daughter of Jackson and Sarah A. (Taylor) Gordon. After his marriage Mr. Charles L. Mobberly settled on a farm in Murray Precinct, No. 1, where he remained two years; then moved on the farm of his brother, J. H. Mobberly, in Masonville Precinct, and remained here until January, 1883, when he moved on his present farm in Murray Precinct, where he owns ninety-two acres, seventy-five under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. They have one daughter—Olive, born July 11, 1881. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley for President of the United States.

Eugene O'Flynn was born in Owensboro, Ky., April 15, 1834. His father, Timothy O'Flynn, was a native of Ireland and came to America, settling in Owensboro, in March, 1834. He was by trade a wagon-maker, but his health failing, in 1847 he moved to Murray Precinct and purchased a farm, where he died in 1851. He was married in 1833 to Frances Clary, daughter of John Clary, one of the earliest settlers of Owensboro. They had a family of six children—Eugene, Richard, John, Michael, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Mulhall), and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Murphy). John and Michael are deceased. Eugene was married Feb. 14, 1854, to Parthenia, daughter of Mansfield Martin. He remained at home two years after his marriage, and then purchased his present farm of 109 acres, near Lewis Station. Politically he was reared a Democrat and voted with that party till 1868; but since then has confined himself to no party. In August, 1874, he was elected Magistrate of Murray Precinct, and re-elected to his third term in August, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn have four sons—Ferdinand, Findley, Claud and Thomas M.

Charles A. Owen, son of Daniel and Mary (Allen) Owen, was born Oct. 20, 1815, in Breckinridge County, Ky. His father was a native of North Carolina, born Jan. 7, 1790, and came to Kentucky with his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Owen, when a boy, and settled in Breckinridge County, where he was reared. His mother was a native of Mercer County, Ky., and a daughter of Charles Allen. After their marriage his parents settled in Breckinridge County, but in 1826 came to Daviess County and bought the farm of 196 acres, where his father still resides, aged ninety-three years. His mother died a number of years ago. There was a family of fourteen children, ten now living. Charles A. lived with his father till he had paid for his place, and in 1844 bought himself a farm of 161 acres. He kept bachelor's hall three years, and in 1847 married Mrs. Elizabeth Brashear, a native of Nelson County, Ky., and a daughter of Wm. N. Robinson. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, and one son of Mrs. Owens, by her former husband. Mr. Owen was reared in the faith of the Baptist church, and early in life connected himself with that denomination.

Philander Read, born in Logan County, Ky., Jan. 3, 1836, was a son of Degrafton and Eliza (May) Read, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. His father died in Logan County, in 1838, aged thirty-eight years, and his mother in Owensboro, in 1840. There was a family of eight children—Adaline (deceased), Hiram E., Margaret (deceased), Emeline, Elizabeth, Agnes, Philander and Osborne D. Philander came to Owensboro with his mother when four years old, where he was reared and educated. In 1848 he began to learn the saddler's trade and served an apprenticeship of five years. He then attented school a year in Evansville, Ind., after which he worked at his trade till 1875, when he purchased a farm of 300 acres in Murray Precinct, where he still resides. He was married in 1856 to Margaret, daughter of John Wallace, of Owensboro. She died in 1870, leaving three children—William E., Lee W. and Hiram A. In 1871 Mr. Read married Mary, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth (Perry) Funk, of Owensboro. She is a native of New Orleans, as is also her mother, her father being a native of Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Read have four children—Maggie E., Joseph E., Charles H. L. and Mary E. Mr. Read was one of the Trustees of the lower ward of Owensboro and was instrumental in establishing a public school in that ward, which resulted in the present public-school system of the place. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church fifteen years, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school several years.

James William Russell, son of Nathaniel and Ann Jemima (Cooper) Russell, was born Jan. 20, 1841, in Shelby County, Ky., and came to Daviess County with his parents when ten years of age. His educational advantages were limited to the early log-cabin school during the winter months. Oct. 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A., commanded by Colonel S. G. Burbridge. The regiment left Owensboro for Calhoon, in November, and the following February went to Nashville; from there to Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, Huntsville, Ala., Battle Creek, Tenn., and across the Cumberland Mountains to Kentucky after General Bragg. They followed him back to Tennessee and the regiment then went to Nashville, Tenn.; from there they went to Bowling Green, Russellville, back to Bowling Green, and to Camp Nelson. Here Mr. Russell veteranized in the same regiment and came home for a thirty-days' furlough. During the summer of 1864 they were mounted, but at Bowling Green they were dismounted, and sent to Nashville. Dec. 15, 1864, the regiment, under General Thomas, went into battle at Nashville against the Confederate forces commanded by General Hood. In this battle Mr. Russell was wounded in the left foot and sent to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., and a short time after to Evansville, Ind., where he remained till June, 1865, when he re-joined his regiment at Salisbury, N. C. The regiment was mustered out at that place, and came to Louisville for discharge. In October, 1865, Mr. Russell married Susan, daughter of William May, and bought the farm where he now resides. He has 103 acres under a good state of cultivation. Politically he was reared a Whig, but at present does not confine himself to any party. He has been a member of Green Brier church since October, 1856.

John B. Russell, son of Nathaniel M. and Angemima (Cooper) Russell, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Dec. 30, 1836. His father was also a native of Shelby County, and moved to Daviess County with his family in 1850, and settled in Murray Precinct. After a residence here of about thirty-two years, he moved to Nashville. His wife died July 1, 1878, aged sixty-one years. They had a family of eleven children—Benjamin C. (deceased), John B., George W., James W., Sidney M., Zachariah T., Melissa, David, Elizabeth E., Joanna (deceased), and one that died in infancy. John B. was nearly fourteen years old when his parents came to Daviess County. He was educated in the common log school house, but the time allowed him to devote to this purpose was limited, as his labor was required on the farm. In February, 1858, he hired out as a farm hand to Elijah Hatfield and worked for him till the following October. During the latter month he bought a portion of his present farm, consisting of 100 acres, and has since made an addition of about fifteen acres. Dec. 30, 1858, he married Tabitha Jane Boyd, a native of Daviess County, and a daughter of William Boyd, and moved on his farm. His wife died Jan. 19, 1880, leaving three children—William Robert, Frances Ann and Nathaniel M. July 11, 1882, Mr. Russell married Nancy R. King, daughter of Newton King. In November, 1856, he became a member of the Green Brier church. In politics Mr. Russell was reared a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Breckinridge, but since the close of the war has affiliated with the Democratic party.

Philip P. Ryon, son of Philip and Marcia (Cheak) Ryon, was born in Clark County, Ky., July 4, 1814. His father was a native of Maryland but removed to Virginia when about twelve years of age. He served through the Revolutionary war under General Washington. He came to Kentucky at an early day and settled on a farm in Clark County, where he died in 1850. His wife was a native of Virginia and died about 1852. There was a family of seven sons and one daughter. Mr. Ryon also had three daughters and one son by a former marriage. Philip P. was the youngest of the family. When sixteen years old he was Deputy under his brother, John B., who was Sheriff of Clark County, and remained in that capacity four years. In 1834 he went to South Alabama and clerked in a dry-goods store until 1837, when he returned to Kentucky and lived with his father until 1843, when he married Martha Cornelison, daughter of John Cornelison, and went on a farm in Madison County, Ky. He remained there seven years and then moved to Taylor County, where he lived six years. In 1859 he moved to Fanning County, Texas, but only remained a year on account of sickness in his family. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Kentucky, arriving at Owensboro, Nov. 10. He then purchased a farm of 256 acres in Murray Precinct where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Ryon have nine children—John C., William B., Elizabeth, Pattie, Mildred, Mary, Garland, Price and Lou. Price is assisting his parents in carrying on the farm.

Gilbert Skillman was born Oct. 25, 1819, near Princeton, N. J., a son of Samuel and Margaret Skillman. His father died when he was small, and a few years after his mother married James Robinson, both of whom are residents of Daviess County. When Gilbert was seventeen years old he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He went with his "boss" to Meticello (since changed to Godfrey), Ill., to build a female seminary. In the fall of 1837 he left there and went down to Natchez, Miss., and worked during the winter. In the spring he went to New York and while there visited his old home in New Jersey. He remained in New York till the spring of 1840, following his trade. He then went as carpenter of a vessel from New York to New Orleans, and from there in the same vessel to Liverpool, England, returning on the same vessel to New York. He then paid another visit to his home in New Jersey. In the fall of 1840 he took passage in a vessel from New York to New Orleans, where he worked at his trade during that winter. In the spring of 1841 he left New Orleans, and came to Owensboro, Louisville and Cincinnati looking for a suitable place to work at his trade, and finally returned to Owensboro, making the entire trip by water. He worked there during the summer. In the fall he went to Rumsey, McLean Co., and worked till the next summer. He then went back to New York via Cincinnati, Erie Canal, to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and worked there during the winter. In the spring of 1843 he went from New York by ship around to New Orleans and from there came up to Owensboro; worked there a short time and then came into the country and worked at his trade through the country for about eighteen months; then made another trip back to New Jersey after his father and mother, who came in 1845. Mr. Skillman was married Dec. 23, 1846, to Sallie May, a native of Daviess County, daughter of Wm. May. After his marriage Mr. Skillman bought a farm on the Harmans Ferry road, near Newville, where he lived till the fall of 1864. He then sold his place and purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1876 Mr. S. made a trip to the Centennial and visited his old home in New Jersey. He lost his wife May 24, 1879. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are now living, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Skillman has been a member of the Baptist church for about twenty years.

Geo. W. Talbott, son of James S. and Elizabeth (Stone) Talbott, natives of Tennessee, was born in Granger County, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1832. His parents came to Daviess County in 1849 and located in Murray Precinct, his father buying a tract of 700 or 800 acres where Lewis Station now stands, and followed farming till his death, in 1866, at the age of sixty-seven. His mother died six months later, aged fifty-four years. There was a family of eleven children, four now deceased. George W. had very limited educational advantages, the common schools of the early days being of a very inferior character. He was married in 1857 to Sallie E., daughter of Henry Howard. She was the third of a family of fourteen children, one deceased. After his marriage Mr. Talbott settled on a farm his father gave him, where he lived seven years. He sold this farm to Reuben Gill and bought the one adjoining. Four years later he sold his farm and opened a general store at Riley's Station, McLean County, which after two years he sold to his brother-in-law, Louis Howard, and moved to Sangertown, where he rented a farm and lived two years. He then moved to Grissom's Landing, but his family being afflicted with ague, he was obliged to leave there and moved to the Pate farm, near Green Brier church, where he lived six years, when he bought his mother's dowery in the old homestead of thirty-one and a fourth acres, near Lewis Station. Mr. Talbott served as Deputy Sheriff, at the same time collecting taxes two years, and has been Constable two years. For several years he has been buying tobacco for different parties in Owensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Talbott have ten children—Enos M., Henry M. C., Geneva, Eva R., Eliza, Anna, May, William H., Robert M. and and Forrest. Mr. and Mrs. Talbott and two children are members of the Baptist church.

Benjamin Tanner, born April 6, 1827, in Daviess County, Ky., within a mile of where he now lives, was a son of Thomas and Anna (Davis) Tanner, natives of Virginia. His father was born in 1790 and came to Daviess County when quite young, where he died Nov. 8, 1860. His mother died in 1878. They were the parents of twelve children, six now living—William, Benjamin, Margaret, Esther, Nancy and Victoria. Mr. Tanner owns 260 acres of fine land, partly in Daviess and partly in McLean County. In 1865 he went to Henderson County and lived seventeen years, returning to his present home in 1882. He has always been a farmer and is one of the sturdy and thrifty citizens of this county. He deals extensively in stock, raising it for the market. He was married Aug. 5, 1855, to Sallie Howard, a native of Daviess County, born in September, 1831. They have seven children—Edward P., Thomas E., Samuel H., Hugh T., James W., Benjamin and Sallie. Mr. Tanner is a member of the Baptist church.

Charles W. Thomas, born in New Orleans, La., May 13, 1830, was a son of Joseph and Eliza (de Weissenfels) Thomas, his father a native of Maryland and his mother of New York City. His mother's father was an officer in the Revolutionary army and an intimate friend of General Washington, and was a son of Baron Frederick de Weissenfels, of Prussia. His father was a Colonel in the war of 1812 and was in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. He was a tobacco inspector in New Orleans, and died there in 1832. There was a family of five children, two now living—Joseph and Charles W. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Thomas married H. A. Hobbs, of Nelson County, Ky., and moved to Daviess County. Charles W. was reared in this county and educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown. He received a commercial education at Cincinnati. In 1848 Mr. Thomas, in company with James H. Blair, started in the dry-goods business in Owensboro. After two years he went into partnership with his brother in a flour mill and dry-goods store, under the same roof. Oct. 1, 1852, their mill and store were destroyed by fire, by which Mr. Thomas met with a heavy loss. A short time after, he went to Bardstown and lived twelve years, working on a farm and keeping books for different merchants in town. In April, 1864, he returned to Daviess County and lived on a farm, near Owensboro, three years. In 1867 he purchased a farm in Murray Precinct, where he still resides. He has served as Deputy County Clerk for Daviess County fourteen years. He has taught five sessions in the public schools of this neighborhood. He was married May 14, 1850, to Mary A. Wilson, a native of Washington, D. C., born Sept. 22, 1830. She was a daughter of Tyler and Emily (Crawford) Wilson, natives of Maryland, who moved to Nelson County, Ky., in 1831. Her father engaged extensively in farming till his death, May 6, 1853. Her mother died July 13, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had ten children, seven living—Charles T., Emily, Benjamin M., Ophelia, John H., Maggie and William H. Mary Eliza died at the age of sixteen.

Josiah Trunnell, born in 1826, in Bullitt County, Ky., was a son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Trunnell, both natives of Maryland. They died in Bullitt County, the father in 1847 and the mother several years previous. There was a family of thirteen children, three now living, two sons and one daughter. Josiah was reared in Bullitt County, and when sixteen years old learned the trade of a carpenter, which he worked at till twenty-one. He then enlisted in the Mexican war, and served twelve months. He returned to Bullitt County, and was married in 1848 to Julia S., daughter of Moses Rouse. He went to farming, and in 1851 came to Daviess County and located in Murray Precinct, on what is now the Small farm. He remained there three years and then bought his present farm, where he has 110 acres of well-improved land. He also has 133⅔ acres of the bottoms, known as the Hatfield farm. Mr. and Mrs. Trunnell have had nine children, seven living—Zuilia, James S., Mary J., John, Emma B., Ellen N. and Josiah. Henry died at the age of thirty-three, and Charles aged four. Mr. and Mrs. Trunnell are members of the Christian church.

John H. Wilhite, born in Olden County, Ky., Aug. 1, 1846, is a son of Hardimon G. and Mary Ann (Litel) Wilhite, natives of Olden and Woodford counties, Ky. His parents moved to McLean County in 1858, where his father died when he was fifteen years old. John H. worked on a farm until 1872, when he commenced to run a grist-mill. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Aaron Leet, and they continued together till 1877, when their mill was destroyed by fire. He then worked in a saw-mill for other parties till 1881, when he began again in a grist-mill. In 1882 he came to Daviess County, and in connection with Mr. Leet put up the mill they now own. March 11, 1872, he married Nettie B., daughter of J. B. Green, of Evansville, Ind. Three children have been born to them, only two living—Jessie V. and an infant son. Claud P. died Feb. 26, 1882, aged a year and a half. Mr. Wilhite is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Jeptha Williams, born Dec. 25, 1819, in Screven County, Ga., was a son of John and Sarah (Akins) Williams, natives of Bulloch County, Ga. His parents moved to Columbia County, Fla., about 1828 or 1830, and resided there till their death. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. The mother died when Jeptha was about fifteen years old. When twenty-two years of age he left Florida, and came via the Gulf of Mexico, New Orleans and the Mississippi River to Evansville, Ind. From there he went to Gibson County, Ind., and remained two months; then went to St. Joe, Mo., and remained three months, and returned to Gibson County, where he followed farming eighteen years. When the war broke out he came to Kentucky, arriving in Owensboro in May, 1861. He went to Panther Creek and remained during the war. In the spring of 1866 he went back to Owensboro and lived till 1873, working at wagon-making, when he moved to Utica and bought a lot, building a house and living here till 1882. He then went back to Owensboro, but remained only three months, returning to Utica. He was married in 1843 to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel M. and Susan Zimmerman, of Gibson County, Ind. They have two daughters. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Christian church twenty-three years.

Jourdan G. Wells, born in Shelby County, Ky., in October, 1837, was a son of Grayson and Julia (Holman) Wells, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. His parents came to Daviess County in 1839 and settled in Masonville, where they bought 160 acres of land and lived five or six years and then moved to the Green Brier neighborhood. In 1852 they moved to Panther Creek, where they died a few months after, within twenty-four hours of each other. They had seven children, three now living—Jourdan, Mary Jane and Zachariah Taylor. Mildred, James W., Ellen and Bertha are deceased. Jourdan was reared in Daviess County and lived with his father till his death. He was married in December, 1865, to Sibby Elizabeth, daughter of O. O. Brown. They have had nine children—Joseph E., Oscar, Mary J., Harriet, Nancy, Lina, William, George O. (deceased) and Lucretia. In 1859 Mr. Wells bought a farm of fifty-nine acres, with very few improvements, and now has 140 acres well improved. He enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A., and served till the close of the war.

Daniel E. Yeiser, born May 17, 1825, in Todd County, Ky., was a son of Adam R. and Susan F. (Walker) Yeiser. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came with his parents when a child, to Danville, Ky., where he was reared. He married Susan F. Walker, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Hugh Walker, in Adair County. He settled in Todd County, where he lived a number of years and then moved back to Adair County. He afterward lived in Boyle and Daviess counties and died in Adair County in 1874. His wife died in 1850. Daniel T. learned the tanner's trade with his father but never worked at it after leaving home. In 1847 he went to farming with an unce, Richard Walker, his worldly possessions being his clothes, fifty cents and a horse. The next year he worked with another uncle, John Roberts, and the following spring, March 11, 1849, he married Helen K. Newton, daughter of Kirtley Newton. Her father died when she was an infant and she was reared by her grandparents. The first year after his marriage he rented land, and the following year bought a farm in Murray Precinct. He lived there three years, but being unable to pay for it, returned it to its former owner and bought 100 acres adjoining. where he lived six years, adding the second 100 acres to it while living there. At the expiration of that time he sold his place and bought 147 acres where he now lives, and where he has 350 acres after giving his daughter eighty when she was married. It was all wild land when he moved on it, but now he has it under good cultivation. March 23, 1860, he was ordained to preach in the Baptist church. His father was an Episcopalian and his mother a Methodist. He joined the Baptist church in 1858. The day he was ordained minister he baptized five converts and has since been very successful in his ministerial work. He has five children, four sons and one daughter. Two are married and living near their parents.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OAKFORD PRECINCT.

This precinct is bounded as follows: Beginning on Green River, where the Daviess County line corners, thence with the Henderson County line to the Ohio River, thence up the Ohio River, including island and to include John Gaw's, thence to the Nelson place, excluding same, thence to the old Roost road, excluding J. W. Shipp's and including D. Wade's, thence to the east line of Q. Park's land, thence with said line to the Big Pond, thence with the Big Pond and Pond drain to Rhodes Creek, and down Rhodes Creek and Green River to the beginning.

The northwestern part of Daviess County, lying between Green River and the Ohio, and adjoining Henderson County, is embraced in Oakford Precinct. The Henderson County line formerly ran about four miles east from where it now runs; but on account of greater convenience in reaching Oakford as a county seat, a part was taken from Henderson and added to Daviess County. This precinct consists mostly of low lands, in which are ponds and swamps. In an early day this was a great place for hunting. The citizens are improving the lands here by drainage. Several fine farms lie along the Green and Ohio rivers. There is no coal in any part of the precinct.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers in this precinct were John S. McFarland, Charles Hebbard, James Hill, James Allen, William and Gustavus Talbott, Mrs. Stembridge and William Perkins. From the Henderson road to the Ohio River was known as Buzzard's Roost, so called from the peculiar birds that infested this region. George Riley settled along the Ohio River; also the Drew family, who were half Indians, the Bunch family, the Pecans and Warnald families. Wesley Galloway came here in a very early day. He was a good citizen and farmer. Most of the people along the Ohio River were rough and indolent. Most of their time was spent in hunting, and chopping cord-wood to supply steamboats traversing the Ohio. A great share of their money was spent for whisky. The better class of men were good and prosperous farmers. About thirty-five years ago milk-sickness was very prevalent among the people, cattle and hogs in the Roost, and was a great drawback in the settling of this part of the county.

The place now occupied by Zack Taylor was first settled by Buck Robinson, who was quite an original character. He opened up a little farm there.

Among the first physicians who practiced in this part of the county was Dr. Christopher Wilson, who resided on the Henderson road. He was originally from Hawesville, and graduated at Louisville, Ky. He formed a partnership with Dr. J. F. Kimbley, and died a few months afterward. Dr. Kimbley continued the practice for twelve years.

One of the first preachers was Isham Allen, who resided in Sorghotown, but preached all along the Ohio River. He held services at the house of Wesley Galloway. The first church erected was a union church, built in 1856, but was occupied principally by the Methodists and Presbyterians. The land upon which the church was built was given by Mrs. Stembridge and her daughter, Miss Minerva Stembridge, who took the most active part in raising the necessary funds to build the church. It was intended for a Cumberland Presbyterian church, but the design was never strictly carried out. The early Cumberland preachers were Obed Smith, Samuel Calhoon, Craven Boowell and Charles Gates. The Methodists held services in the church as soon as it was completed. A new structure was erected in the spring of 1882, and is also occupied by both denominations. The Catholics were among the first religious denominations in Oakford.

GRISSOM'S LANDING.

This point is situated on the Ohio River, nine miles below Owensboro, and was named after Alfred Grissom, who came here in 1856. He came to the county in 1828 or 1829, first settling in Owensboro. The Eagle Distillery is located here, and is owned by T. J. Monarch. It is the finest distillery in Daviess County. There are at present two stores, a hotel, postoffice, and U. S. Express Company agency.

BIRK CITY.

This enterprising little village is situated on Green River, twenty-two miles above its mouth, and twelve miles west of Owensboro.

It was founded by Joseph A. Birk, who came to this place from Cloverportin 1857. Amid many discouragements Mr. Birk succeeded in laying the foundation for the town, and he is still living to see the fruits of his labors. The place now contains three stores, one blacksmith shop and one tobacco factory, built by Mr. Birk. It was first built for a saw-mill in 1857, and used as such ten years. It was then used as a distillery three years. In 1870 it was converted into a tobacco factory; size 60 x 70 feet. The first store was opened by William Hollace, in a house built by Mr. Jonas Birk for that purpose. The present merchants are C. E. Birk, L. P. Birk, and C. B. Lancaster. The first blacksmith was Peter Rarrick, who came here with Mr. Birk. The Eagle Distilling Company have a still here, together with bonded warehouses. A postoffice was established here in 1861, and Jonas Birk was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by F. J. Birk, and in 1879 L. P. Birk, the present incumbent, was appointed. The village has a population of 200. John Gaw's tobacco house was built in 1877; size, 40 x 80 feet. In the fall of 1879 he built an addition, 42 x 90 feet. The house now has a capacity of about 500,000 pounds. The cost of the whole was about $25,000.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church was organized in October, 1876, in a house built by F. J. Birk for a store, and occupied by him about thirteen years. It was then sold to the Baptists and converted into a church. Rev. D. E. Yeiser was the first preacher, and has continued their pastor up to the present time. Previous to the organization of the church, services were held in private houses and in the schoolhouse. Rev. Williams, a Methodist who was preaching in this circuit, was among the first to preach for this congregation.

St. Peter's Catholic Church.—The projectors of this church were John Gaw and N. M. Lancaster. Through the efforts of these gentlemen a meeting was called and held at Oakford, and finally a second meeting, which resulted in raising the required funds to build the church. There was some difficulty in locating the place where the church was to be built. In the first place the subscriptions declared it should be located at Bernard Hill, and a picnic was gotten up to raise funds to build the church at this point. Others were in favor of locating it somewhere else. However, it was decided to build the church at Bernard Hill. Father Eugene Callahan, then of Owensboro, and Thos. J. Monarch, attended the meetings.

Thos. J. Monarch, John Gaw, W. M. Lancaster, J. C. Grant and T. C. Hill were the building committee. The church was put up in 1873, at a cost of about $4,000. It was dedicated by Bishop McClosky, of Louisville, and Father Brady, then stationed at Owensboro, preached the sermon. The first Pastor was Father T. P. Faunt, who was here from November, 1873, till the spring of 1880, when Father Croghn, the present Pastor, took charge. The congregation now numbers about sixty families. The church is very nicely furnished, the pews and furniture being of fine material and finish.

ELECTIONS.

For politics of various parties see Lower Town Precinct.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, 67; J. S. Jackson, 46.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 78; J. H. Garrard, 72. Senator—J. B. Vance, 85; Wm. Anthony, 83. Representatives to Legislature--C. T. Noel, 86; G. H. Yeaman, 85. Constable—A. Bristow, 74.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 29. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 8; H. B. Wall, 32. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 19; A. G. Botts, 16. Commonwealth's Attorney—John Chapeze, 26; J. J. Harrison, 5. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 38. Circuit Clerk—Joseph Thomas, 36. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 35. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 9; J. J. Talbott, 5; V. L. Moseley, 23. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 22. Coroner—J. W. Rosa, 23.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 9; Edward R. Weir, 8.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 23.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—T. E. Bramlette, 29. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 29; J. H. McHenry, 4. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 32. Justices—James Hill, 33; W. B. Young, 32.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 49; A. Lincoln, 3.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, 10; B. C. Ritter, 46. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 8; James H. Garrard, 14. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 17. Representative to Legislature—T. Maddux, 9; Josiah Veech, 44.

1866, Aug. 6 : Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 20 ; A. Duval, 94. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 20 ; J. S. McFarland, 26 ; G. W. Triplett, 67. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 21 ; J. M. Hughes, 23 ; B. Duncan, 40 ; T. C. Jones, 22. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 109 ; E. A. Hathaway, 4. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 73 ; Thomas Crutcher, 21. Coroner--H. O'Brien, 24. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 98 ; J. J. Talbott, 2 ; J. T. Moseley, 3. For railroad tax, 25 ; against, 61.

1867, April 15 : For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 16 ; against, 41.

1867, May 4 : Congressman—John Y. Brown, 48 ; S. E. Smith, 3. Justices—J. Hill, 47 ; Thos. Monarch, 48. Constable—Charles Scolsky, 21.

1867, Aug. 5 : Governor—J. L. Helm, 79. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 45 ; J. L. Johnson, 40. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 15 ; L. P. Little, 67. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 38 ; J. W. Moseley, 46 ; H. C. McPherson, 5. Constable—A. S. Stembridge, elected.

1868, Aug. 3 : Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 107. Circuit Judge--G. W. Williams, 94. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 91 ; M. S. Ogden, 18. Commonwealth's Attorney--Baker Boyd, 74 ; G. W. Swoope, 30. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 110. Surveyor--J. W. Sutherland, 72 ; Wilfred Carico, 10.

1868, Nov. 3 : President—H. Seymour, 104 ; U. S. Grant, 4. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 101 ; Samuel Langley, 4.

1869, Aug. 2 : State Treasurer--J. W. Tate, 58 ; E. R. Wing, 13. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 75. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 73 ; J. W. Gabbert, 12. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 66. Sheriff--A. J. McAtee, 7 ; J. G. Harrison, 15. Assessor--J. W. Onan, 25. Constable—J. C. Sandsberry, 88. For school tax, 27 ; against, 45.

1871, Aug. 1 : Appellate Judge—Wm. Lindsay, 109 ; R. K. Williams, 1. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 110. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 114 ; A. G. Botts, 44. County Clerk—T. Jones, 115 ; J. K. P. Moore, 33. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 113. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 116 ; T. Maddux, 30. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 116 ; A. M. Mayo, 31. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 106 ; R. J. Wootten, 31. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 116 ; W. J. Littell, 31. Justices—Louis Birk, 116 ; N. M. Newman, 118.

1870, Nov. 8 : Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 56 ; M. J. Rork, 1.

1871, May 6 : Justices—N. M. Newman, 63 ; Alfred Grissom, 45. Constable—Louis P. Birk, 62.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 124; John M. Harlan, 45. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 117; S. M. Jesse, 7; G. H. Roberts, 45.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo Thomas, 76; J. G. McFarland, 37. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 85. Constable—F. E. Birk, 80.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 90; U. S. Grant, 64.

1873, May 3: Constable—F. E. Birk, 37.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 89. Senator—E. Hawes, 75; G. W. Swoope, 62; G. W. Jolly, 1. Representative to Legislature—Ben Stout, 90; R. W. McFarland, 20; H. Megill, 3; H. T. Aud, 58.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 137; J. B. Cochran, 17. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 103; J. Montgomery, 18; Jas. Stuart, 41. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 61; Jo. Haycraft, 85. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 201. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 128; G. W. Jolly, 106. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 155. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 208. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 155. Coroner—George W. Mathis, 122; Crask, 2. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 144. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 148.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 26; George Smith, 7.

1875, May 1: Justices—N. M. Newman, 177; J. W. Elder, 116; T. J. Monarch, 67. Constable—Joel Stinnett, 134; F. E. Birk, 99.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, 91; J. M. Harlan, 42. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 93; J. G. Ford, 87; A. J. Philpot, 5. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 85.

1876, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 35; J. A. Murray, 192. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 134; R. R. Coomes, 100. For road law, 11; against, 204. Justices—L. P. Birk, 161; G. W. Mattingly, 26; W. M. Wilhite, 35. Constable—J. N. Stinnett, 186; J. A. Peak, 40.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 162; R. B. Hayes, 56. Congressman—J. McKenzie, 161; J. J. Moore, 53.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 33; I. H. Trabue, 4. Senator—C. Griffith, 137; V. P. Stateler, 3. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 136; A. Craycroft, 134. Constable—F. E. Birk, 118; W. L. Cossler, 116.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hinds, 197. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 179; Geo. W. Jolly, 77. County Attorney, J. L. McFarland, 201. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 214.

Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 202; E. S. Worthington, 5. Assessor—G. Allgood, 206; C. W. Thomas, 7. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 197. Coroner—J. W. Funk, 196. Justices—L. P. Birk, 183; J. W. Williams, 161; J. A. Stembridge, 121. Constable—T. E. Birk, 200; V. P. Miles, 50.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 36; J. W. Feighan, 2; F. M. English, 4.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 127; Walter Evans, 45; C. W. Cook, 16. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 132; James Rudy, 132; E. S. Worthington, 13; E. O'Flynn, 12. For Constitutional Convention, 36; against, 22. Justices—Thos. Sheffer, 120; J. A. Stembridge, 85.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—J. Stuart, 163; L. P. Little, 50. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe. Noe, 99; Jo. Haycraft, 76. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 170. Sheriff—E. Davis, 171. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 141. Justices—J. A. Stembridge, 85; N. M. Newman, 86. Constable, W. E. Purdy, 167.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 111; J. A. Garfield, 91; J. B. Weaver, 8. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 110: John Feland, 76, C. W. Cook, 10.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 39. Senator—J. A. Munday, 42. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 42; G. V. Triplett, 42. Coroner—P. W. Clark, 4; G. Mathis, 9; J. B. Whelan, 13. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 33.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 145. Appellate Clerk—Thos. J. Henry, 142; R. T. Jacob, 40. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 147. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 147. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 162. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 120; J. J. Christian, 18. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 147. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 148. Assessor, G. A. Allgood, 150. For school tax, 137; against, 68. Justices—Louis P. Birk, 191; Thos. J. Hagan, 84; Thos. W. Price, 195. Constable—Lewis Costler, 140; James Harl, 113.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, 34; W. M. Fuqua, 13.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the first Monday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the fourth Saturday in these months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Abram Balee was born in Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1836, and lived there till 1838, when he went to Hancock County and lived a short time, and then came to Daviess County, where he is engaged in farming. He owns seventy-five acres three miles southeast of Grissom's Landing, valued at $15 or $20 per acre. He was married June 6, 1861, to Bettie West, who died April 2, 1870, leaving one child—Emma, born March 7, 1864. Nov. 12, 1873, he married Mrs. Susan Chatham, a native of Hardin County, Ky., born Nov. 24, 1842. They have two children—Mary J., born Sept. 16, 1879, and William C., Aug. 20, 1882. Mr. Balee is a member of the Baptist and his wife of the M. S. church. He is a member of Owensboro Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His father was in the war of 1812.

Jonas A. Birk (deceased), a German by birth, and one of the representative citizens of the county, was born in the city of Weisbaden, the Duchy of Nassau, Aug. 4, 1814. His parents were Nicholas and Elizabeth (Ritzel) Birk. There were five children in the family, the youngest being Jonas A., whose birth occurred four months before his father's death. He was reared in Weisbaden and there received his education, going to school between the ages of six and fourteen years. When fourteen years of age he left school and began work at the shoemaker's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of four years he worked as a journeyman two years more at the same business. At the age of twenty he was obliged to enter the German army. He served one whole year and one month each of two succeeding years; the remainder of his term of service he was absent on furlough and hard to work in his native town, where also his regiment was stationed. When in his twenty-third year his discharge from the army was purchased by his aunt, and shortly afterward, in November, 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Carilon. She was born in the village of Wehrheim, in the Duchy of Nassau, about thirty miles from Weisbaden, June 28, 1814. Her mother was of German and her father of French descent. The latter died when Elizabeth, the youngest child, was quite young. After his marriage, with a capital of $400, a sum received of his mother, Mr. Birk embarked in business as a shoemaker, and was so engaged for two years in Weisbaden. Meeting with poor success in business Mr. Birk determined to emigrate to America, strongly against the wishes of his mother and friends. He left Weisbaden with money in his possession amounting to $250. Meeting with difficulty in leaving the Duchy of Nassau and having his wife and one child with him, after paying his passage across the Atlantic he found his means about exhausted and he landed in New York City with $2 in his pocket. Mr. Birk set foot on American soil June 7, 1838. After paying for his supper and breakfast his means were gone and he was thrown on his own resources for support. He immediately hunted work which he found in the course of a few hours, and by hard work was soon placed where he could support his family. While in New York he received low wages, but during his residence there of a year and one month he managed to save $100. A sister who had come to America in 1832 was residing at Fallston, Beaver Co., Penn., and Mr. Birk left New York and established himself in business at that place. He continued here in business fourteen years, having a shop and working a number of hands, which resulted successfully to himself. He finally sold out, and in May, 1851, settled in Clover Port, Breckinridge Co., Ky., where he carried on business successfully for over six years. Intent on going onto a farm, he, after looking about, bought 355 acres of land lying along the Green River, part of which is now occupied by the site of Birk City. In the fall of the same year he brought his family and settled on this land. It was then a perfect wilderness and no settlement had been made within a mile. No clearing was visible, and the first tree cut down was where the old mill now stands, since converted into a distillery and tobacco house. A log cabin had been erected previous to the coming of the family, in which they found shelter. A mill was built and work begun of improving the land. Mr. Birk brought with him to Daviess County $5,000 which was invested in the mill, and the purchase money of the land amounted to $3,000 more. Various misfortunes followed: his stock died from sickness, cash could not be obtained for lumber, and heavy expenses were all the while accumulating on his hands, and in a couple of years Mr. Birk found himself involved in serious financial difficulties. In these circumstances he learned who were his friends. Some men stood bravely by him while others were ready to offer no accommodation whatever. Mr. Birk struggled along through his difficulties. striving by every means within his power to reach a position where he could better command his resources. But no man ever breathed the taint of dishonor upon his character, or thought of him otherwise than an honest and honorable man as doing the best for his family and the development and growth of the country. Mr. Birk suffered heavily during the war by depredations by rebel guerrillas and Union soldiers who occupied the country around him. He struggled hard amid these troubles in the constant strain to find some way out of the difficulties till at length the daylight appeared. In 1866 he received $2,000 for his tobacco crop, and the corn crop of the succeeding year amounted to $2,000 more. This set Mr. Birk on his feet again. He was soon entirely relieved of his difficulties, and his way since has been one of prosperity. He owned over 450 acres of land and was in good financial circumstances. He was a warm Democrat and is the founder of the town which bears his name. His death occurred in October, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Birk were the parents of seven children—Cecilia, the oldest daughter, married Peter Rarick and died in Owensboro, in September, 1873; the oldest son, Ferdinand J. Birk, married Rena Smith and is now one of the prominent merchants of Owensboro; Amelia C., married Josiah Gardner and died Feb. 7, 1866; Chas. E. Birk, married Ruth Lendrum; Lewis P., married Mary Newman (the two latter are prominent merchants of Birk City); Frank E. and Geo. W. constitute the remainder of Mr. Birk's family.

Thomas J. Childress, born Feb. 25, 1817, in Halifax County, Va., is a son of Fleming and Elizabeth (Boyd) Childress. In 1839 Fleming Childress moved from Virginia to Spencer County, Ind., where he remained till his death. Both he and his wife died in 1845. They had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Thomas J. Childress was reared in Virginia, and in 1837 went to Spencer County, Ind. The most of his education was received in North Carolina, near the Virginia line. He was married Dec. 7, 1839, to Hannah Arnold, who was born in Warrick County, Ind., Sept. 5, 1818, a daughter of Joseph Arnold. After his marriage Mr. Childress went to farming in Spencer County, and remained there till 1843, when he moved to Daviess County, Ky. He first settled in Lower Town Precinct, and during the winter of 1850 moved into Oakford Precinct, and bought the farm where he now lives, containing 206 acres, situated on the Ohio River. Mr. C. has resided on this place since that time, and is one of the oldest settlers in the precinct. In 1861 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is Trustee of the church, and has also been a Steward in the church for fifteen or twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Childress have two children—James L. and Kate, wife of James Williams. They have lost six children, one son and five daughers. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

Frank F. Conway, the present efficient and popular Circuit Clerk of Daviess County, was born in the county Nov. 22, 1837. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to Daviess County the year previous to Mr. Conway's birth. The Conway family settled in Orange County when Virginia was yet a colony of Great Britain. Mr. Conway's father, whose name was also Frank F. Conway, was born in Orange County, Va., about the year 1805. In 1832 he was married to Bettie Brooke, whose family was also connected with the early settlement of Virginia. She was born in Fauquier County. After this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Conway lived for three years in Albemarle County, a short distance from Charlottesville, at the seat of the University of Virginia, where Mr. Conway established himself as a practicing physician. In 1836 they came to Daviess County, and settled at once in the upper part of the county, in what is known as the Beach Woods, where Mr. Conway's father practiced medicine and at the same time carried on farming. Here, in November, 1837, Frank F. Conway, the second of a family of six children, was born. His early education was received at the country schools near his father's home. When he was eleven years old his father died. At an early age he was sent to school at New Albany, Ind., where he was a student for two or three years at Anderson Collegiate Institute. He resolved upon adopting his father's profession, and in 1856 went to Louisville with the purpose of pursuing the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures in that city and graduated in the spring of 1859. Mr. Conway returned to Daviess County and began practice at Oakford, where he soon firmly established himself as a physician. In September, 1860, he was married to Emma Hampton, a native of Franklin County, Ky. Her ancestors were from Virginia, early settlers of Franklin County. Mr. Conway practiced medicine at Oakford for about fourteen years. He then relinquished the profession on account of failing health. In August, 1874, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Daviess County, having been nominated for that position by the regular Democratic County Convention. This office he is now filling. In his political faith he has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, whose policy he has always been active in advocating and supporting. His first vote for President was cast for John C. Breckinridge, the candidate of the Southern wing of the Democratic party.

L. A. Crinnian, M. D., was born in Allegheny County, Pa., April 6, 1839. His parents, James and Ann (O' Riley) Crinnian, were natives of Ireland. They were married in 1806, and in 1807 came to America, locating in Pennsylvania. L. A. was the tenth of their eleven children. He was educated in Pennsylvania and graduated from Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, in 1857. In 1859 he came to Kentucky, and taught school in Marion County till 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was in the two days' siege at Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and with General Kilpatrick in all his engagements. He served till the close of the war. After his return home he went to Grenada, Miss., where he raised cotton two years. In the winter of 1869 he went to Missouri, near Kansas City, and rented a farm, remaining there till 1869. He then came to Kentucky and began the study of medicine, graduating from the Louisville Medical College in the spring of 1873. He went to Kansas City and practiced medicine a year, returning to Kentucky in the spring of 1874, and locating at West Louisville, Daviess County, where he taught school ten months. He then came to Grissom's Landing, where he has since been practicing his profession. Feb. 3, 1881, he married Lide Mattingly. She died June 20, 1882, leaving two sons (twins).

John Gaw was born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 31, 1824. His father, Wm. Gaw, was a native of Ireland, born in 1770, and came to the United States in 1798. He lived at Philadelphia, clerking in store for a year, when he went out with a party of surveyors into the State of Ohio and helped to survey the State. He was a highly educated man and a fine surveyor. From Ohio he went to Louisville; remained there a short time, and then went to Washington County and taught school a number of years. He was married in Washington County, Ky., to Ellen Yates, a native of Maryland, whose father moved from that State to Washington County, Ky. They reared but one son, John Gaw, who is the only representative of his father's family. They had other children, but they all died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Gaw died at the residence of their son in Shelby County, Ill., in 1852, Mrs. Gaw in the spring and he in the fall of that year. John Gaw was reared in Washington County, Ky., and lived with his parents till he was married. He was educated at the common schools in Washington County. He was married in 1847 to Eliza Mattingly, who was born and reared in Nelson County, daughter of Geo. Mattingly. After he was married he rented a farm for nearly three years, and in 1849 moved to Shelby County, Ill., and bought some timbered land. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Daviess County, Ky., located near Grissom's Landing, and in the spring of 1858 bought his present place, containing 150 acres. In 1878 he built his present grocery store. He began buying tobacco in 1873 and bought steadily, with the exception of two years, up to 1881. He was reared in the Catholic faith, and in the building of the Catholic church at Barnard Hill took an active part; was one of the projectors of it and a large contributor in raising the necessary funds. His wife died in the fall of 1863. She was the mother of six children, only two of whom are living—Madison and J. N. Mr. Gaw was married again in the spring of 1866 to Hulda Heady, who was born in Nelson County, near Bloomfield, a daughter of John Heady. They have three children—Sadie, John Edward and James William. They have lost four children, who died in childhood. Politically Mr. Gaw has always been a Democrat.

A. Hebard was born in Henderson County, Ky., Aug. 5, 1832, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Durffee) Hebard. His father was a native of Connecticut, born Dec. 18, 1796, and came to Kentucky in 1819. His mother was a native of New York and came to Kentucky in 1820. There was a family of eight children, only four of whom grew to maturity—Harriet, Bathsheba (now Mrs. Conrad Helpler), Augustus and Leonard. His mother died March 30, 1840, and his father Oct. 9, 1861. April 10, 1835, his parents came to Daviess County, and settled on what was then known as the McFarland and Griffith land. Mr. Hebard worked on the farm till he was twenty years of age, and then went to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1859 he was overseer of the Stott farm, and in 1860 rented a farm. He then returned to his father's farm, where he remained till 1868, when he traded his interest in the homestead for the farm where he now lives. He was married April 15, 1859, to Eliza J. Neel. Five sons have been born to them, only two now living. Mr. Hebard joined the Masonic fraternity in 1878. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1863.

Aaron Shelby Hiks, born March 27, 1839, in Henderson County, Ky., near Hebbardsville. His father, Benj. Lee Hiks, was born near Perryville, Mercer Co., Ky., July 8, 1798. He moved to Henderson County with his parents, in 1804, where he has always made it his home. He was married to Miss Sarah Griffin, a native of Henderson County, by whom he had two children, only one of whom is now living. T. H. Hiks is a resident of Daviess County, Curdsville Precinct. After the death of his wife, Benj. Hiks was married again to Miss Sarah C. Junior, in 1835. She died Oct. 20, 1871, at age of sixty-three years. She was the mother of thirteen children, of whom four are now living—Aaron S., Samuel A., Judith (wife of G. R. Negley, residing in Henderson County), Sarah E. (wife of Peter Kasey, residing in Breckinridge County, Ky.). Mr. Hiks is still living in Henderson County, on the homestead farm, aged nearly eighty-five years. He was an old line Whig and a personal friend to Henry Clay. He voted for John Bell in 1860, and since the close of the war has been a member of the Republican party. Aaron Shelby Hiks was reared in Henderson County and made his father's house his home till the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the Federal army, in Company K, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry. He was mustered into service at Henderson, Ky., Sept. 27, 1861, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 23, 1865. The first engagement was at Fort Donelson. He was afterward in the battles of Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, and several smaller battles and skirmishes. April 13, 1862, the Twenty-fifth and Seventeenth Kentucky Infantries were consolidated, and afterward known as the Seventeenth Kentucky. In October, 1862, Mr. Hiks was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company K, and July 4, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company D. After the war he came home and remained on the farm till October, 1869. He was appointed Storekeeper in revenue service, on Oct. 3, 1869, and stationed at different distilleries in the second collectoral district of Kentucky. In March, 1877, he was appointed Storekeeper and Gauger, and remained on duty for two years and one month. In April, 1879, he was appointed Gauger, and continued in the capacity till Nov. 1, 1879, when he resigned his position and accepted that of Superintendent in the distillery of T. J. Monarch, at Grissom's Landing, Daviess County, and from this date has had entire management of the working of this large distillery. Mr. Hiks was married Nov. 15, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Ewing, a native of Daviess County, daughter of S. R. Ewing, Sr. They have had three children, only one of whom is now living—Bessie May, who was born March 7, 1882. The other two children died in infancy. In 1857, Mr. Hiks united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and holds his membership at Hebbardsville, Henderson Co., Ky.

William J. Krugar was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 1, 1820, and came to America in 1855. He landed in New York, May 7, and remained there four days; then went to what is now Humboldt City, Kan., on Mill Creek, and remained three months. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Cloverport, Ky., and remained two years, working at the bricklayer's trade. In 1857 he came to Daviess County and bought a farm of 138 acres, in Oakford Precinct. He was married in Germany in 1845, to Mary Frimiller, who was born in 1823. They have seven children—Sophia, Mary, Hannah, Frederica, Louisa, William and Louis. Mr. Krugar belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Politically he is a Democrat.

N. M. Newman was born Feb. 27, 1834, in Breckinridge County, Ky. His father, James H. Newman, son of Richard and Delia (Lane) Newman, was born in Prince William County, Va., in 1804, and came to Kentucky in 1828. He married Adline, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Maxey, of Hawesville, Hancock Co,, Ky. Mr. Maxey represented Breckinridge County in the State Legislature for several terms, when it embraced both Hancock and Breckinridge counties. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Newman had a family of seven children—Elizabeth, wife of C. W. R. Cobb, of Ohio County, Ky.; Richard L., who married Sallie, daughter of David C. Miller, of Hancock County; N. M., the subject of this sketch; George A., who was drowned near Memphis at the time of the burning of the steamer Rainbow, in 1855; Mary A., wife of A. G. Newman; William H., who married Kate, granddaughter of David Miller, and Obediah. Nathaniel M. was the third child. He lived with his parents till nineteen years of age, when, Sept. 22, 1853, he married Sarah F., daughter of John and Mary Haynes, and granddaughter of Henry Haynes, and settled on a farm joining his father's, where he lived till 1868, when he sold out and moved to Birk City, Daviess County, and taught school five months. May 20, 1868, his wife died, aged thirty-three years. They had a family of six children, only three now living—John H., Albert and Belle. Mary A., born Sept. 12, 1855, died July 9, 1878; Eugenia M., born March 11, 1863, died Oct. 7, 1880; William H., born May 14, 1868, died Aug. 28, 1870. From 1869 to 1875 he was engaged in buying tobacco. In 1875 he sold his property and moved on to the George Riley farm. Dec. 20, 1879, he moved to the Bradshaw farm, where he still lives. Feb. 16, 1869, he married Mattie Haynes, sister of his first wife. She died Jan 7, 1876, leaving two children—Oscar H., born Dec. 26, 1870, and Virginia H., born April 7, 1874. July 16, 1878, Mr. Newman married Mrs. Kate L. Cheatham, widow of William Cheatham, and daughter of W. A. Bradshaw. In August, 1862, Mr. Newman enlisted in Company H, Tenth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, and was elected Second Lieutenant. He served six months, and on account of failing eye-sight and a spinal affection, he returned home. He was nearly blind for three years. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1870, with the exception of three months. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Peter E. O'Bryan was born in Marion County, Ky., July 14 1827. When twenty-two years of age he moved to Meade County, and ten years later moved back to Marion County. He came to Daviess County in the fall of 1869. In 1879 he bought a farm of sixty-nine acres seven miles west of Owensboro, where he still resides, of William Wilhite. He was married in 1847 to Susan Speak, a native of Meade County, Ky., born March 2, 1827. Eight children have been born to them, six now living—John W., Alonzo R., Mary M., Elizabeth A., Stephen F. and M. M. In October, 1861, Mr. O'Bryan enlisted in Company G, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and served as Orderly Sergeant one year, when he was discharged on account of a trouble with his eyes. During his service in the army he kept and still has a diary of each day's transactions. In 1852 Mr. O'Bryan was Assessor of Meade County. He was elected Major of a battalion of State militia while in Marion County. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Edmund C. Pendleton was born in Albemarle County, Va., April 26, 1815, a son of James G. and Mary E. Pendleton. When he was six years old his parents moved to Licking County, O. He attended school there till fourteen years of age when he was sent back to Virginia and entered the University at Charlottesville, Albemarle County. He being a weakly child his parents contemplated making a lawyer of him, and accordingly he took up that branch of study and graduated in law in 1833. He then entered the Florida war and served till he was wounded. As soon as he recovered sufficiently he was detailed by the Government to go to Cuba and Jamaica and buy bloodhounds for the purpose of trailing the Indians. Although very little has been recorded in history of this act it actually took place. After the war he returned to Virginia and attended several courses of lectures on phrenology by Dr. Spersem. He then went to Scotland with Dr. Spersem and attended lectures there under him and Dr. Gall, who, with Dr. Spersém, originated phrenology. While in Scotland he attended two courses of lectures on law at the Glasgow University, graduating in 1835. In 1835 he went to Vienna and attended two courses in law at Gratt's University, graduating in the spring of 1836. He then returned to the United States and took up the study of civil engineering, at Cincinnati. While engaged in this business he contracted chronic rheumatism, which drew up his right leg at the knee and compelled him to use crutches. Not being able to continue civil engineering he commenced teaching school, and taught in different places in Kentucky till 1848. His health failing on account of his sedentary life, his physician advised a more active business, and accordingly in the fall of 1848 he bought the farm where he now lives. Steadily his health improved until he was entirely recovered. He has 200 acres of fine land, which is now well cultivated. Mr. Pendleton was married in 1840, in Shelby County, Ky., to Martha Seay. She died Nov. 12, 1872, aged fifty-two years, leaving five children—George T., married Elizabeth Houseworth; Jamie G., married Belle Masters; Will J., married Minnie Masters; Flora G., wife of Louis Wahl, and John M. April 17, 1874, Mr. Pendleton married Mrs. Mary A. Kincheloe, widow of R. P. Kincheloe, a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., born June 28, 1817. Mr. Pendleton has been a member of the Baptist church since twelve years of age.

C. R. Priest, born Jan. 6, 1832, is a son of John H. and Isabella (Grigsby) Priest, his father a native of North Carolina, born May 10, 1793, and his mother a native of Daviess County, born Dec. 12, 1800. In 1832 his parents moved to Henderson County, where his father died July 3, 1851. There was a family of eleven children, the following lived to maturity—Joseph M., Marcus A., Frances (Mrs. David Boswell), Decius, Sallie (Mrs. C. B. Duncan), Cortez R., Fernando, Epamanondus and John. C. R. remained with his mother two years after his father's death, when, Nov. 18, 1853, he married Margaret Jones, and went to live with his father-in-law, remaining there three years. At that time his father's estate was settled and he moved on to his portion and lived till September, 1859. He then sold his land and moved back to his father-in-law's, where he remained till December, 1860.

In 1861 he was Deputy Sheriff of Henderson County. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Confederate Cavalry. His company was attached to Morgan's command. July 27, 1863, he was captured, and remained a prisoner till Jan. 6, 1864. Mrs. Priest died Aug. 20, 1859, leaving three sons—John T., Stephen W., and Charles A. Sept. 13, 1864, Mr. Priest married Mrs. Melvina Shroeder. They have one son—Edgar. In 1873 he bought the farm of 237 acres, which was settled by a Mr. Holt, where he now lives.

W. E. Purdy was born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 29, 1852. He received his early education in this county and attended St. Mary's College, Marion County, eighteen months. He owns fifty acres of good land half a mile southeast of Grissom's Landing. He was elected Constable of Oakford Precinct in 1880, and is the present incumbent. He has his life insured for $2,000 in the National Insurance Company. He was married Nov. 5, 1878, to Ella Sheffer, a native of Union County, Ky., born Sept. 28, 1859. They have one child—William McFarland, born March 7, 1882. Mr. Purdy is a member of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Purdy of the Baptist.

CHAPTER XXV.

SORGHOTOWN PRECINCT.

The boundaries of this precinct are described in an order dated May 12, 1874, by Judge Triplett, worded as follows: "Upon the application of ten voters to be affected by the change hereinafter specified; and it appearing to the Court right and proper that said change should be made; and further that the requirements of the law as to notice before application has been complied with,—it is therefore ordered that an additional voting precinct be and the same is hereby established in Daviess County, in District No. 1, to be called and known as 'Sorghotown Voting Place,' with the following boundary, viz.: Beginning at the mouth of the willow pond on Panther Creek, running thence north with Callens Tharp's east line, same course continued to Riley's east line, thence with said line to Jo. Carlin's west line, following same to the Henderson road; thence with John Carlin's west line to his northwest corner, thence on a straight line to the old Park farm on Roost road, thence with a line of District No. 9, known as Oakford, to Green River, thence up Green River to the line of District No. 7 (Curdsville), thence with said line to Panther Creek, and up said creek as it meanders to the beginning."

This new precinct takes its name from a company which was organized here a few years ago for the manufacture of sorghum sugar, an account of which is given on another page of this volume. They established a factory, around which a village sprang up. Drs. Stirman and Stewart were leaders in the enterprise.

ELECTIONS.

For the politics of the various parties, see Lower Town Precinct.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, 94; J. M. Harlan, 56. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 83; J. G. Ford, 76; A. J. Philpot, 22. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 102. For license, 27; against, 75. For Constitutional Convention, 38; against, 82.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 58; J. A. Murray, 84.

Sheriff--J. H. Gates, 135; R. R. Coomes, 43. For road law, 3; against, 173.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hines, 144. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 153; G. W. Jolly, 81. County Attorney—J. McFarland, 181. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 205. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 171; E. S. Worthington, 24. Assessor—Gideon Allgood, 164; C. W. Thomas, 5. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 157. Coroner—J. W. Funk, 156. Justices—W. H. Chatham, 87; J. N. Patterson, 194; Ben. Stout, 165; Isaac Bennett, 23. Constable—Henry Eaty, 111; W. R. Marshall, 92.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 53; J. W. Feighan, 18; Francis M. English, 3.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—Luke P. Blackburn, 54; W. Evans, 36; C. W. Cook, 3. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 58; James Rudy, 63; E. S. Worthington, 9; E. O'Flynn. 4. Constable—J. P. Moore, 90.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 69; L. P. Little, 100. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe Noe, 101; Jo. Haycraft, 51. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 120. Sheriff—Ed. Daveiss, 117. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 114. Constable—Joe Crabtree, 118.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 126; J. A. Garfield, 70; J. B. Weaver, 5. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 113; John Feland, 58; C. W. Cook, 7.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer--J. W. Tate, 44. Senator—J. A. Munday, 54. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 53; Geo. V. Triplett, 54. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 47. Constable—J. N. Pierce, 43; Marvin Dent, 18. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 2; P. W. Clark, 37; J. B. Whelan, 2.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 53. Appellate Clerk—T. J. Henry, 45; R. T. Jacob, 37. County Judge—H. W. Scott; 57. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 64. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 77. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 54; J. J. Christian, 24. Surveyor--E. Edwards, 61. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 61. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 73. For school tax, 24; against, 56. Justices—J. N. Patterson, 72; J. K. Smith, 71; S. G. Ray, 9. Constable—M. N. Dent, 78.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, 31; W. M. Fuqua, 34.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the second Wednesday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the third Monday in those months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John W. Balee was born in Shelby County, Ky., Oct. 27, 1837, and came to Daviess County when twelve years old. He enlisted in the late war in Company D, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and served three years and three months. He was with Sherman all the way to Atlanta; was in the siege of Knoxville and Buzzard's Roost; was discharged at Louisville. In 1869 he went to Kansas and the Indian Territory, returning to Kentucky in 1871. He was married Oct. 21, 1873, to Lillie Smith, a native of Henderson County, born May 30, 1848. They have two children—Fannie, born Aug. 30, 1876, and Miller, born July 3, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Balee are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Balee is a member of Wm. M. Winstead Lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M. He owns ninety-six acres eight miles southwest of Owensboro.

Isaac Bennett was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., July 5, 1835. When seventeen years of age he went to Spencer County, Ind., and in 1856 came to Daviess County, where he worked at farming for different parties in 1858, when he moved to McLean County, and lived two years. He then came to Curdsville Precinct, and went into the drug business, which he continued five years, and then sold out and opened a livery stable. Two years later he moved on the farm where he now resides, two miles southeast of Sorghotown. He has sixty acres of well-improved land. He was married May 27, 1858, to Ellen Ford, a native of Green County, Ky., born in October, 1834. She died Aug. 20, 1868, leaving three children—Stewart, Mary S., and Jessie. Dec. 30, 1868, Mr. Bennett married Mrs. Elizabeth Rafferty, who was born in Green County, Ky., in 1828. She was the sister of his first wife, and the widow of Elijah Rafferty, who died March 25, 1858, leaving one son—Walter A. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Bennett is a member of Wm. M. Winstead Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M., Owensboro.

George L. Calhoon was born in Daviess County, Ky., April 9, 1819. He was reared and educated in this county, and has always resided here. His father was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1793, and came to Daviess County in 1811, where he died Jan. 22, 1878. He was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church over fifty years, and in all that time never made a contract for a dollar. His mother, Ann (Knight) Calhoon, was also a native of Henry

Rev. Samuel Calhoon

County, and died in this county Nov. 22, 1839. There was a family of nine girls and two boys, George L. being the eldest. He was married Oct. 15, 1840, to Leah Glenn Calhoon, who was born in Daviess County, March 13, 1820, and died Aug. 22, 1879. They had ten children, seven now living—Samuel, Nancy, William, Mitchell, Elizabeth, Louisa and George L., Jr. Mr. Calhoon owned 850 acres of land, but now has only 403¼, having divided the rest with his children. He has never united with the church, but is in belief a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is a member of Wm. Winstead Lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M., Owensboro.

Mitchell Calhoon was born in Daviess County, Ky., Nov. 7, 1850. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. Before the war his father had a number of slaves, but he believed in having his boys learn to work, and after the emancipation proclamation, when they were forced to perform their own labor, the task was not so hard as for those who were never taught to work. Mr. Calhoon has a well-improved farm of 150 acres, seventy-five of which was heavy timber seven years ago. He was married Oct. 9, 1875, to Bettie Glenn, a native of Daviess County, born May 29, 1856. They have one child—Avah, born Nov. 6, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He and his father, George L. Calhoon, joined the church about the same time—twenty-two years ago. There were nine children in his father's family—Samuel, Nancy, William, Mitchell, Lucy, John, Bettie, Louise and George. Mrs. Calhoon's parents, David and Mary Jane (Waltrip) Glenn, were natives of Daviess County. Her father died in 1865, and her mother was killed in 1868 by the floor over the cellar caving in and crushing her. Of a family of six children but two are living—William L. Glenn, born Oct. 30, 1853, and Mrs. Calhoon.

Rev. Samuel Calhoon, son of George Calhoon, was born in Henry County, Ky., Sept. 15, 1793; removed to Daviess County, Ky., in 1812, and settled in a dense forest six miles southwest of Owensboro, which was known at that time by the name of Yellow Banks, and consisted of three log cabins, with but a small amount of cleared land surrounding them. His arrival was two weeks after the last battle fought with the Indians across the Ohio River in Indiana, causing the Indians to retire from this country to the West. Though there were many traces of the Indians in the Green River Valley, in which Mr. Calhoon settled, yet it was apparent, owing to the low, flat condition of the country, that the presence of the Indians was only transient. Hence the prevalence of wild animals in the valley. The new settlers in their log cabin, in their forest home, were entertained at night by the howling of the wolf, the bear and panther, and squalls of the wild-cat.

The family of children consisted of six boys and two girls. They soon began the work of clearing and cultivating the forest. George Calhoon, the father, being an excellent surveyor, did a great deal of surveying, as the country was gradually settled.

There were scarcely any opportunities for education, there not being enough settlers to sustain a school. About the only opportunity was to take some one who was too infirm for active business, and support them for their instruction. Books being scarce, the principal reading-book was the New Testament, and when a person was so fortunate as to attain to the rule of three inarit h metic, he was regarded as being well educated.

Samuel Calhoon, being a very delicate youth, it was supposed he would not live; consequently his mental culture was much neglected. The other boys received as much education as the circumstances would admit, and aided their father in the sheriff's business, which gave them some advantage. Four of the boys subsequently entered the profession of law. One is a farmer. Samuel remained with his parents, and obtained, altogether, about three months' schooling. As he approached manhood his health improved and physical strength increased, until he finally became physically one of the ablest of the family.

He returned to Henry County and married Ann Knight at about the age of twenty-seven years, and settled in a humble home near his parents in Daviess County.

From his youth up he was morally inclined, and, having remained with his parents, he received much moral instruction. Though they were Presbyterians, he did not endorse their general doctrines. He believed in a general salvation upon the terms of repentance. He learned that Rev. David Lowry would preach in Owensboro at a given time (which was the first sermon ever preached in Owensboro). He inquired of what denomination he was, and was told that he was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. He had never heard of a Cumberland Presbyterian, and inquired of their doctrines. Their views were given him by an aged elder from a distance, whom he chanced to meet. He remarked that those were just his views, and he would hear the man. The time arrived and he did hear the man of God preach the gospel, "not by man's wisdom, but with power and in demonstration of the Holy Ghost."

He became interested with regard to his own salvation, though he told no one of his condition. He began to seek Christ, but he had no one to instruct him. Mr. Lowry was a transient minister, and was gone; there was no other minister within forty miles of him; he did not endorse the doctrines of his own parents, and hence he had none to consult in his dark hour but his God and his Bible. Those he did consult in the true sense, and on the second Sabbath in April, 1821, while riding alone upon the road leading from Owensboro to Calhoon, as he entered the pass known as the Narrows of Panther Creek, light came to him. He thought he would say nothing about it, but as soon as he reached home his wife was conscious of the change, from his appearance and conduct. It was no longer a secret, but soon became generally known.

Ere long he fully realized that God called him to the work of the ministry. Deep solemnity pervaded his heart, as he looked upon the subject as a matter of impossibility. He was very poor, had no education, a family of little girls, with one boy, and no one to instruct him. Thus he reasoned and deferred the matter; but the hand of his God rested heavily upon him till he was brought to realize, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel."

He began the work first by exhortation. He would make announcements and hold meetings in private residences, by the consent of the occupants, there being no churches or school-houses in the country. His meetings were fully attended, persons coming from miles distant. His labors were abundantly successful. In 1826 the Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church met about sixty miles distant. He attended and offered himself as a candidate for the ministry. On his return home he made his announcements for preaching. But alas! the dark scenery before him, with a helpless family, very poor, no education, none to instruct him, there was only one path lying out before him, his God and his Bible. With these weapons he determined to enter the conflict with Satan's kingdom. So he would labor with his own hands through the day for the support of his family, and, there being no such thing as lamps, and not being able to buy candles, he would gather dry sticks on his return from the field with which to make light at night to see to read his Bible. He had but one horse, which he would work through the week and ride fifteen miles on the Sabbath and preach a free gospel to an anxious congregation and return home in the evening. He held the first prayer-meeting that was ever held in Owensboro, Rev. David Lowry preaching the first sermon.

He finally announced that he would have regular service at his own house and at the houses of others who so cordially invited him, thus establishing regular service over the country, occupying his full time when not at manual labor for the support of his family. He prepared temporary benches and began preaching at home. Many of his congregation would remain after preaching and take dinner with him for the purpose of enjoying a private religious intercourse with him in the afternoon. This discouraged many of his warmest friends. They told him that he would soon be a ruined man—that it was impossible for him with his family to preach a free gospel, and then feed half of his congregation; that he had better quit preaching at home at once. He kindly replied that when he found that he would not be able to stand it, it would then be time enough to stop.

He has often told the writer that just at this point his prosperity began—that, instead of being ruined as predicted, his finances began to increase; prosperity began to abound. His table abounded with plentitude, and, in short, God blessed the man and soon enabled him to devote his whole time and energy to the work of a free gospel ministry.

Having been deprived of science or even oral instruction from his fellowmen, and being, as it were, cut off from all other aids and sources of information, and left almost alone with the Bible as his only resort, and being a man of originality, with naturally a deep, searching, penetrating, reasoning intellect, he threw his whole soul into the work, searching out the deep doctrinal principles of theology until he became well versed in the moral law, with its bearings, the probationary state of man, his fall, his depraved nature, his moral attitude to his God, and the great system of redemption so wonderfully wrought and grandly displayed to a dying world. And just at this juncture an omniscient God loosed his fetters and turned him loose upon Satan's kingdom of darkness.

He marched forth, a man of commanding appearance, with as fine a voice as the writer ever heard, thoroughly furnished and equipped, not with the wisdom of the world, but with the great sword of the gospel, with a soul yearning for the salvation of a dying world. Humbled under the mighty hand of God, and yet his head lifted up and his soul all aglow with the burning lamp of salvation, he marched forth heralding the gospel of the Son of God till the news thereof spread abroad, and many anxious souls would come rushing from the distance. And the man of God would stand up between his Master and his dying congregation, not with pompous air, but trembling under the ponderous weight of responsibility, and set forth the gospel so deep and yet so clear, and with such earnestness and force and power, that the hearts of the thronging multitude would melt as snowflakes under the beaming rays of the genial sun.

Rev. Samuel Calhoon was indeed a gospel minister. The country rapidly increased in population, and began building schoolhouses and preparing temporary conveniences for camp-meetings. These Mr. Calhoon attended all over the Green River country, preaching with such earnestness, and reasoning with such depth, force and power, as to call the multitudes home to God, and, in short, to convert a howling wilderness into a fruitful garden.

He attended the various meetings of his Presbytery, and was soon ordained to the whole work of the gospel ministry. He then began the work of organizing congregations and urging the work of building church edifices with great success. It was under his ministry that the ground was given and the present church built in Owensboro, where he preached for a number of years. And not only did he organize Cumberland Presbyterian churches, but through his influence churches of other denominations were organized over the country.

His style of preaching was doctrinal, not sectarian; but the deep, doctrinal principle of the Bible. In this he displayed his wonderful logical reasoning powers, bringing out and setting forth the leading doctrinal principles of theology with such force and clearness, such beauty and harmony, that the humblest of his hearers could comprehend them.

He never wrote a sermon in his life, nor spoke from a note. Indeed, he had but little use for a pen, but was naturally a speaker.

He seldom reproved any one for misconduct. Indeed, he had but little misconduct under his ministry from the fact that he interested his congregation and feasted their minds upon gospel food, leading them out to survey the grand unfolding scenes of the gospel scheme.

He seldom referred to the evils of his people, but spake of the heinous nature of sin in general, and contrasted it with the dying agonies of a loving Savior in such melting strains of love and tenderness as to draw his people off from the paths of sin instead of attempting to drive them off.

He was a humble man, not courting the popular applause of men, but chose rather to feed his flocks and win souls. He loved his people and taught them to love each other. Indeed, I regard this as one of the great secrets of his success. He held his congregation under a constant rule of love, and hence there was scarcely ever a discord in one of his congregations. One of his great forts was in revival work. I will give you one instance: He preached one night at a camp-meeting to a congregation chiefly of irreligious people, from John iii: 36: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." He knew that the greater portion of his congregation were dying sinners. He realized the importance of the occasion and trembled under its responsibilities; he put forth all the energies of his soul and preached with such force and power as mortal men seldom do. At the close of his discourse there were mourners' benches all over the encampment; about three fourths of his congregation were off their seats on their knees, calling for mercy, and at the close of the series of meetings there were 120 who confessed to have found Christ.

In 1850 he began a protracted meeting with Rev. Joseph Weaver in the residence of the latter. But in a few days the meeting was removed to a school-house, just completed in Pleasant Ridge neighborhood. The meeting continued about two weeks, with the salvation of many souls. Pleasant Ridge Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized, and a commodious church edifice was erected three miles southwest of Owensboro, Rev. Samuel Calhoon taking the pastoral charge of the church, preaching on the fourth Sabbath in each month, and Rev. Joseph Weaver alternating on the third, each of them preaching till their deaths.

Mr. Calhoon never raised a collection for himself in his life, nor charged a cent for preaching, though he sometimes received presents. Although he started in life so poor, and preached a free gospel, and reared a family of ten children, eight of whom were girls, yet he became more wealthy than almost any of the citizens of his county. He was once assigned some presbyterial work, for which he was entitled to compensation; his Presbytery met, he reported compliance with the order of Presbytery, and was granted his salary. He arose and stated that he didn't want any salary. The moderator remarked that he was entitled to compensation, and ordered the treasurer to pay over the money. The treasurer arose and handed him the amount. He received it and turned and handed it to the treasurer of the Board of Missions, telling him to appropriate it in that direction. Furthermore, he never failed to contribute liberally of his own means to the various enterprises of his church. He disliked to agitate the subject of money in his congregations, but, as it was sometimes necessary to raise money to defray the necessary expenses of the churches, he was frequently reduced to that unpleasant necessity, and the writer heard him state, just before his death, that he never called for money for such purposes in a single case during life that he failed to get the full amount called for.

During the year 1855 there was a great scarcity of food in the country. Elder Calhoon had quite an amount of old corn left over. Corn advanced to $2.25 per bushel; he announced that he had corn for sale. People began to come from every direction to buy corn; but when a man of considerable wealth would come, he would tell him kindly that he could not let him have it, that he was able to send off and have corn shipped to him, and that he had neighbors that were unable to do that, that needed his corn.

When a man of moderate circumstances would come, he would ask him the size of his family. On ascertaining, he would apportion him just the amount of corn he thought necessary for his family, and tell him that he could let him have just so many bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushel, and to the poor he gave corn in proportion to their necessities; thus he relieved many sufferers.

After Mr. Calhoon had built up churches over the neighborhood and established regular preaching, with prayer-meetings and Sabbath-schools and protracted meetings once a year, such prosperity, such peace, happiness and paternal charity, abounded as has seldom ever existed in any country. Truly did Pleasant Ridge community blossom as the rose.

In 1875 Mr. Calhoon felt that he was sinking under the weight of years, and seeing that the old frame church, built in 1850, was much dilapidated, he spoke to his congregation upon the importance of a new church, stating that he would soon be called to leave them, and that he had a great desire to see a new and permanent place of worship erected for the benefit of his people before he left them. The people at once recognized the kind, gentle voice of their aged pastor, and promptly responded, and immediately began raising the means necessary, Mr. Calhoon giving over $800. Very soon an elegant brick edifice was erected near the old frame house, in which it had been remarked that there had been more lasting good accomplished than in any other house in Daviess County.

Mr. Calhoon's health was rapidly declining; the church was completed and paid for, and the day announced for its dedication by its aged, declining pastor. What a strange occurrence; what peculiar solemnity pervaded the minds of the populace. All appeared to be impressed with the idea that that would be the last sermon that their pastor would ever preach. The day arrived, the congregation began to assemble, and behold! the new church was draped in mourning. How sad all appeared. What was the cause of the drapery? Betsey Weaver, wife of Rev. Joseph Weaver, an aged and pious mother of the church, who had labored with Mr. Calhoon from the early history of the country, and who had contributed $500 to the church, the interest of whose declining life had been the church and its dedication, was there lying upon the icy lap of death in the new church. She had been very frail for several weeks, but looked forward with anxious care to the completion and dedication of the church. It was the theme of her conversation. She was asked the question the evening previous, if she thought she would be able to attend the dedication on the morrow? She paused a moment, and with a pensive sigh, replied: "I'll be there," and in a few moments was dead. True, she was there to receive her mounful tribute of funeral respect.

But what an additional cross was placed upon the aged pastor. He arose, with his silvery locks and trembling frame, to perform the funeral service of his departed sister and dedication of the church in conjunction, and, true enough, to address his long-loved audience for the last time. The house, though large and commodious, was full to overflowing; the windows and doors were open and crowded, with many in the yard, listening with the most peculiarly solemn interest I have ever witnessed, as the man of God spread forth his trembling hands before his God, and submitted all to him, thus ending fifty years of gospel ministry.

It is worthy of remark that there was a lady present who had heard his first sermon fifty years previous. Though he was never able to preach again, yet he lived about four years.

Immediately after his dedication sermon, he appeared to fully realize that his work was finished. He remarked to a friend that his mission was over. He became interested with regard to preaching to his congregation at Pleasant Ridge. He therefore addressed a note upon the subject to the session over which he had so long presided, and which is here inserted, as follows:

COMMUNICATION.

"To the Moderator and Session of Pleasant Ridge congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now assembled.

"*My Dear Brethren and Children in Christ Jesus:*

"I have been preaching to you more than thirty years. Some of your congregation heard me preach near fifty years ago, and, with Brother Joseph Weaver, I organized your congregation more than twenty-six years ago. From that time to the present I have served you as your pastor and moderator of your session to the very best of my ability, and I now feel, that in the overruling providence of God my work is ended, my mission out, and, in the language of inspiration, 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand.'

"It is therefore necessary that I leave you for the present; but we part to meet again. I expect to realize with you the eternal fullness of the gospel of Christ, of which I am not ashamed, and which I have so long tried to preach to you. And while I realize that it must needs be that I leave you, your congregation cluster around my heart in emotions unutterable.

"My dear children, when I am called hence what news of you shall I bear to Canaan? Shall I report you as a valiant Spartan band? Oh! what will be the future of Pleasant Ridge church? When I am gone, and, for aught I know, shall visit you in the spirit, what then shall I see? What news of you shall I then waft back to the spirit land?

"As I have been preaching to you so long on the fourth Sabbath in every month, my desire is that that day be still occupied by your congregation, and that the session take some legal steps to that end.

"But if in the providence of God I shall ever be able to meet you and preach to you again, it will be my great pleasure to do so.

"Finally, my brethren, I exhort you to ever be faithful to the great cause which you have espoused. 'Love one another.'

"May the grace of God ever be with you. May his Holy Spirit ever guide and direct you, mark your future pathway, and shape your future destiny. S. CALHOON."

Rev. Mr. Cosby preached in his stead for several months, after which Rev. Willis Smith was chosen to officiate as assistant pastor until his death.

During his latter days he talked but little about the world, only with regard to its sinful state; his general theme was eternity. He often expressed that his greatest comfort in his declining helpless days was that he had been chargeable to no man, but had preached a free gospel. He often exulted at the thought of meeting his Savior, whom he had preached for fifty years without money and without price. And notwithstanding his early poverty, his rearing of a large family, with liberal contributions to the various enterprises of the church, with over $800 to the erection of Pleasant Ridge Church, yet he owned a large fine farm and nearly $10,000 in cash.

But his last days, his conversations, his blessings, his predictions and remarkable incidents that attended him which I shall not here mention, were the most remarkable that the writer ever witnessed. It is enough to say, that in a grand triumph he left this world, Jan. 22, 1879, aged eighty-five years, four months and seven days.

Thus fell a remarkable man, but he's "over Jordan at last, in Canaan at last."

William Calhoon was born May 1, 1848, in Daviess County, Ky. His father, G. L. Calhoon, was born in this county in 1819, and is one of the oldest and best farmers of the county. He started poor, but by good management and hard labor has accumulated 800 or 900 acres of fine land, under a good state of cultivation. His grandfather, Rev. Samuel Calhoon, was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1793, and died in 1879. He was one of the early Cumberland Presbyterian preachers. Mr. Calhoon was reared and educated in this county. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Elizabeth Barr, a native of Hancock County, Ky., born Dec. 11, 1835. They have one child—Delia B., born Feb. 9, 1879. Mr. Calhoon owns a farm of 165 acres, five and a half miles southwest of Owensboro. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

W. E. Clark, Sorghotown, was born May 14, 1861, in Marion County. He is a son of F. W. and Susan E. (Smith) Clark, both natives of Kentucky. When our subject was a year old, his parents removed to Louisville, where he lived five years, and where his mother died; then removed to Daviess County. His father followed farming, and now lives on his farm seven miles south of Owensboro. When eleven years old our subject was sent to Gethsemane College, Nelson County; then to St. Mary's, in Marion County, finishing his education in Cecilian College, Hardin County. July 17, 1882, he opened a general merchandise store in Sorghotown, where he has built up a good business. He is a young man of active spirit and good habits, and is destined to rank with the representative business men of the county. He is unmarried. A member of the Catholic church, and politically a Democrat. Postoffice, Sorghotown.

John S. Dugan was born in Daviess County, Ky., Jan. 7, 1843. His father, John Dugan, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1800, and died in 1863. His mother, Mary (Harrison) Dugan, was born in Nelson County in 1823. She is the mother of eleven children. John S. has always lived on a farm and now owns fifty acres, seven miles southwest of Owensboro. He was married Feb. 17, 1861, to Elizabeth Thorp, who died May 21, 1881, leaving six children—Lorina, Charles, Lizzie A., John C., Patsy D. and Naomi.

Winfield Scott Gilmore, M. D., son of Benjamin and Harriet (Lane) Gilmore, was born Feb. 24, 1849, at Garnettsville, Meade Co., Ky. His father was a mechanic. When the Doctor was six years of age his parents moved to Ashfordsburg, where he attended the district schools a short time. After he was twenty-one he returned to Garnettsville and attended for one year the Salem College. He obtained a teacher's certificate and taught school three years. During vacation he went one term to Oakland Seminary, Daviess County. In 1873 he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the Evansville Medical College in 1879. He commenced practice in Hopkins County, where he remained two years, and then removed to Daviess County, settling at Sorghotown. Here he has built a home and has a good and growing practice. He was married Sept. 29, 1879, to Mattie A. Jackson, of Webster County, Ky. They have had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Millard, now living, was born Oct. 20, 1882. Dr. Gilmore is a member of the Baptist church and his wife is a Methodist. He is a strong temperance man, and was President of the Temperance Society of Hopkins County. Postoffice address, Sorghotown.

William L. Glenn, born Oct. 30, 1853, was a son of David and Mary Jane (Waltrip) Glenn, both natives of Kentucky. His father was born in 1828, and died in February, 1865. His mother was killed in 1868, by the floor above her cellar giving way. She was at home alone and had gone into the cellar to attend to her work; there being considerable wheat stored above her cellar, which was too heavy for the floor, the joists gave way, letting the entire contents on her. After the death of his father, though but twelve years old, William went to work, and that year raised 600 bushels of wheat and $300 worth of tobacco, with no one to help him but an old colored woman. He was married Sept. 27, 1877, to Margaret Louisa Calhoon, a native of Daviess County. They have two children—Ida, born Aug. 16, 1878, and Leah, born Feb. 18, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Edwin Hambleton was born in Henry County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1826. His father, Willis Hambleton, was born in Virginia, April 3, 1808, and died in Cloverport, Ky., Sept. 14, 1855. His mother, Jane (Johnston) Hambleton, was born in Virginia in 1806, and died July 14, 1854. Edwin is the eldest of their five children. His parents moved to Breckinridge County when he was two years old. He remained there till 1868, engaged in merchandising and trading in tobacco. He then went to Henderson County, where he followed farming till Jan. 15, 1874, when he came to Daviess County. He now owns a good farm of 133 acres, and is keeping the old Calhoon Ferry, on Green River, ten miles west of Owensboro. He was married Nov. 7, 1850, to Amarrilla Cooper, a native of Breckinridge County, Ky. She died in 1863, leaving three children. Mr. Hambleton then married Anna H. Dent, a native of Breckinridge County, born July 29, 1840. They have two children—Maggie, born Jan. 15, 1871, and Anna, born March 19, 1873. Mr. Hambleton is a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

R. G. Moore was born in Daviess County, Ky., Feb. 3, 1840. He was reared on a farm and has followed that occupation most of his life. At the outbreaking of the Rebellion he was living in Owensboro, but soon after moved on a farm. He has 100 acres of good, well-improved land. Sept. 4, 1867, he married Augusta Colenburg, a native of Evansville, Ind. Six children have been born to them—Lilly M., born Aug. 31, 1868, died Feb. 28, 1881; Gussie R., born Sept. 8, 1871; George J., born April 8, 1874; Chrissie, born Feb. 6, 1876; Dellie E., born March 9, 1878, died Feb. 5, 1881; Leslie, born Dec. 27, 1881. Mr. Moore's father, John G. Moore, was born in Kentucky and died in 1843. His mother, Nancy (Johnson) Moore, was born in Ohio County, Ky., in 1808, and died in this county in 1858. Mrs. Moore's father, August Colenburg, was born in Gottingen, Germany, Jan. 24, 1821. His wife, Christine (Shultz) Colenburg, was born April 4, 1823. They were married at Evansville, Ind., Dec. 4, 1845, by Rev. A. Saubert. They had nine children—George, born Aug. 27, 1846, married Lottie E. Brown, at Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 16, 1868; Augusta F., born June 5, 1848; Elenora L., born Oct. 6, 1850, died Jan. 27, 1883; Felepena E., born Jan. 11, 1853, died Jan. 27, 1854; Augustus H., born Dec. 7, 1855, married Nettie L. Sharp, at Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 28, 1879; Christena M. L., born June 16, 1858, married Philip Ling at Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 17, 1878; Julius S., born July 23, 1860 ; Melissa P., born Oct. 30, 1863; Capitola S., born April 19, 1865, and Otillie J., born May 5, 1868.

J. L. Moredock was born near Hardinsburg, Ky., Jan. 10, 1831, and lived there till 1882, when he came to Daviess County. He has always been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. His father, Stephen R. Moredock, was born in Breckinridge County in 1803, and always lived on the farm where he was born. He died in 1876. His mother, Matilda (Pemberton) Moredock, was born in Green County, Ky., in 1812, and died about 1852. J. L. is the eldest of eight children. He was married in 1851 to Elizabeth Bandy, a native of Breckinridge County, born in 1835. She died in 1876, leaving five children—Thomas, Mary M., Jane, Joseph and Annie. Mr. Moredock then married Kate Vangreen, who was born in 1847. They have one child—Effie, born Aug. 23, 1880. Mr. Moredock is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has been a Mason thirty-two years, and is a member of Johnson Lodge, No. 294, Breckinridge County, Ky.

John S. Mullican, farmer, Sorghotown Precinct, was born in Washington County, Ky., in 1838, son of John and Susan (Hayden) Mullican, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. They had seven sons and six daughters, John S. being the third son. He was but two years of age when his parents moved to Nelson County, Ky., and settled near Bardstown. He remained here until the war, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry, Confederate service, June, 1861. He remained in the service nearly three years, then returned home on account of poor health. In 1864 he came to Daviess County, where he has since remained. He was married April 10, 1866, to Kate Stowers, daughter of A. H. Stout and Elizabeth (Balee) Stout. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stout had eight children, three sons and five daughters living—J. Stowers, J. Vernon, Bettie, Ollie and Odie (twins), Richard, Mamie and Addie. Mrs. Mullican is a member of the Baptist and Mr. Mullican of the Catholic church. Mr. Mullican has 250 acres of land where he resides.

James M. Patterson, son of Samuel H. and Sarah A. (Nolan) Patterson, was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., July 10, 1840. He attended the district school of Jeffersonville till seventeen years of age, and then went to Asbury College, Greencastle, Ind. Left college to go to Pike's Peak in 1857. He returned the next year and read law with Lowell H. Rousseau, of Louisville, Ky. He practiced law in Jeffersonville until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as First Lieutenant of Company F, Second Kentucky Cavalry; was with them till after the battle at Stone River. He then went as a scout with General Wilder. He was wounded by three bullet shots and one saber cut during the war. After his discharge he returned home, and soon after came to Daviess County. In 1873-'74 he was practicing in Sorghotown. He went to Texas, where he was wounded while trying to defend a neighbor. He returned to Sorghotown, and in 1878 was elected Magistrate of Sorghotown Precinct; was re-elected in 1881. He was married in 1864 to Susan F. Windsor, of Virginia. They have eight children—Samuel W., Edwin Ray, Richard S., Dillard R., James Nolan, Myra W., Hallie A. and Susan F. Mr. Patterson is very fond of fishing, and has gained quite a reputation as an adept in the art. He claims to be the best hook and line fisherman in the State of Kentucky.

Isaac N. Pierce was born in Washington County, Ky., May 29, 1827. In 1868 he came to Daviess County and bought a farm of 175 acres, where he still lives. He married Mrs. Mary C. Pierce, widow of G. C. Pierce. They have no children. Mrs. Pierce has two children by her first marriage—Molly, born in 1861 (now the wife of Union Barnett), and Clark, born in 1862. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to Wm. Winstead Lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M.

Milton H. Rose, M. D., Postmaster, Sorghotown, was born in Marion County, Ky., July 6, 1826. His father, Joseph Rose, M. D., was born Feb. 28, 1782, and died April 30, 1849. His mother, Nancy (Simpson) Rose, was born in Virginia in 1805, and died Sept. 17, 1848. They had nine children, six of whom studied medicine. Milton H. received his education in Transylvania, Ky. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1861. He was contract surgeon seven months in the late war; was located in Marion

County, Ky. For the past ten years he has lived in Sorghotown. He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 136, A. F. & A. M. He was married July 17, 1854, to Lucebra Baxter, a native of Marion County, born Nov. 23, 1832. To Dr. and Mrs. Rose have been born four children—Lizzie, born May 10, 1855; Oscar, born Jan. 27, 1857; Wm. H., born April 10, 1863; James B., born March 13, 1865. Dr. Rose is a member of the Christian church at Owensboro.

Emerson Shaw was born in Henderson County, Ky., Dec. 6, 1851, and came to Daviess County with his parents in 1852, and has always lived near his present residence, adjoining Sorghotown. He was married May 5, 1879, to Elizabeth Stowers, who was born Jan. 14, 1856. They have one child—William, born Oct. 17, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Pleasant Grove Baptist church. Mr. Shaw is a member of Wm. M. Winstead Lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M. He owns 170 acres of good land where he lives, and 640 acres in Texas. He is Deputy Clerk of Daviess County, and chairman of the Board of School Trustees in Sorghotown District, No. 54. He was educated at Rockville University, Md., and the Kentucky University at Lexington. His father, John L. Shaw, a carriage-maker, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1809, and lived there till twenty-one years of age He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived a few years; then came to Henderson County, Ky. He was married Dec. 24, 1839, to T. B., daughter of Daniel and Holland Smith, a native of Henderson County, born March 31, 1818. She died Sept. 19, 1882. J. L. Shaw died Nov. 19, 1875. He was a member of the Methodist and his wife of the Baptist church. He was a descendant of Dr. Wm. Shaw, a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburg Medical College, who came to America in Lord Baltimore's time, and settled in Maryland. His son, Levi, the father of John L., married a Miss Lanman, and was a merchant of Washington. Emerson Shaw's Grandmother Smith was born in Delaware in 1786. His great-grandmother came from Holland and his great-grandfather from Scotland. His Grandfather Smith was born in Virginia, in 1776.

M. B. Thompson, born in Washington County, Ky., Oct. 15, 1849, is the youngest of ten children of Barney and Elizabeth (Sandusky) Thompson, both natives of Kentucky. His father was born about 1803 and died in 1861. His mother was born in 1804 and is still a resident of Daviess County. His parents came to

Daviess County when he was quite small, and settled near Owensboro. He was educated in the district school, and attended school at New Lebanon, Ind., one year. He was reared on a farm and has thus far followed that occupation, with the exception of a year, from 1882 to 1883, when he was in the grocery business in Owensboro. He now owns a farm of eighty-two acres, seven miles from Owensboro. Mr. Thompson married Bettie, daughter of George L. and Sarah (Glenn) Calhoon, a native of Daviess County, born Aug. 2, 1855. She is the seventh of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one son—Roy B., born Feb. 15, 1880. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

O. S. Trice, farmer, was born in Logan County, Ky., Jan. 25, 1843. In 1862 he moved to Henderson County, and in 1867 came to Daviess County. His father, John Trice, was born in Virginia, March 30, 1800, and came to Kentucky when fifteen years of age, where he worked at the saddler's trade till middle age and then engaged in farming till his death, June 12, 1869. His mother, Ann (Priest) Trice, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 31, 1801; married June 7, 1825, and is the mother of seven children, six living—Martha, Francis, John W., James T., George R. and Oliver S. Oct. 13, 1872, Mr. Trice married Susan C. Marshall, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born Dec. 15, 1839. They have two children—John M., born June 27, 1875, and Henry C., born Sept. 7, 1878. Mr. Trice owns 108 acres of fine land in Sorghotown Precinct, and is one of the thrifty farmers of Daviess County. Mr. and Mrs. Trice are members of the Baptist church.

James R. Walker was born in Jefferson County, Ky., Oct. 22, 1836. In May, 1855, he enlisted in the regular army, Second United States Cavalry, Colonel Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Sydney Johnston, and served two years and seven months. Lee was ordered to West Point in 1856 and Johnston was left in command of the regiment. William Hardee, late of the Confederate army, was also Colonel of this regiment. In 1857 he was discharged by letter but remained in Texas till February, 1859, when he returned to Kentucky and lived on his farm, five miles south of Louisville, till 1870. He then moved into Louisville and remained there three years, when he came to Daviess County, and now lives two miles west of Sorghotown, on the Green River. July 26, 1862, he married Victorine Merrit, of Jefferson County, Ky. Twelve children have been born to them, ten now living—Henry B.,

R. M., Charles, Mary, James B., Augustus, John F., Victorine R., Elizabeth and Gilmore. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Christian church.

Edward Wilkinson, born in Oldham County, Ky., Oct. 2, 1856, was the son of James Wilkinson. His father died when he was four years old, and his mother when he was nine. He then went to live with a Mr. Carpenter. He came to Daviess County when eighteen years of age. He worked at the blacksmith's trade six months, with John D. Robertson, of Owensboro, and six months with Fred Hubbert, eight miles east of Owensboro, but his principal occupation has been farming. Mr. Wilkinson is a great lover of good books and all his leisure time is spent in reading. He finds a friend in books that will never forsake him and one that will bring him friends from among his fellowmen.

Mrs. Emily Winstead was born in Daviess County, Ky., Nov. 3, 1830, and has always lived within three miles of her birthplace. Her father, Isaac Crabtree, was born in Virginia, and came to Daviess County when there were but two or three houses in Owensboro. He died in 1847. Her mother, Sarah (Lamb) Crabtree, was a native of South Carolina, and died in 1872, aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Winstead was the fifth of their ten children that grew to maturity. She was married in 1846, to William M. Winstead, a native of Daviess County, born in 1822. To them were born fourteen children, ten living—Stephen, Alberta, Kimbley, Mary L., Lily A. (now Mrs. Raferty), Emily, Isaac, Ruth, May and Ivy. Mr. Winstead joined the Freemasons in July, 1857, and was instrumental in forming the lodge that bears his name. He was extolled Royal Arch Mason, Jan. 5, 1866. He died in February, 1878, and was buried by the Masons in Elmwood Cemetery. Mrs. Winstead owns 100 acres where she lives, and considerable other property in the vicinity of Owensboro. She is a member of the Baptist church, as was also her husband.

CHAPTER XXVI.

UPPER TOWN PRECINCT.

In 1867 this precinct was marked out as follows: Beginning with Precinct No. 1, at a point on the Ohio River in the center of the north end of Frederica street; thence southwardly along the middle of Frederica street to the middle intersection of Second or Main street; thence along the middle of Main street to a point opposite the middle of the north and south hall of the court-house; thence through the middle of the court-house by the north and south hall and across the court-house lot to the middle of Third street; thence with Third street to the middle of Frederica street; thence southwardly along the middle of Frederica street and the Livermore road to Panther Creek; thence up main Panther Creek to mouth of North Panther Creek; thence up North Panther Creek to the bridge over same where the Litchfield road crosses said creek; thence along the Litchfield road toward Owensboro to Caney Creek; thence up Caney Creek so as to exclude James McKinney's; thence to Ben Allen's, excluding E. S. Jones's, Wm. McKay's and said Allen's; thence to the Hardinsburg road to Richard Jett's, including said Jett's and J. W. Gabbert's; thence to the Pike's Peak school-house; thence with the old trace to David Clark's, excluding him; thence to the nearest point to the new road and along said new road to the Barker road near C. Bell's; thence on a straight line to the intersection of the Jo Wright and Hawesville road; thence with the Jo Wright road to the Ohio River; thence down the Ohio River to the beginning.

This is generally an upland precinct, and the land of good quality, much of it No. 1. There is some coal in the eastern portion, especially among the hills about Dr. Lockhart's. Near town are shafts sunk about fifty feet, where a three-and-half-foot vein is found. In the eastern portion the thickness is about four and a half feet. About all the land is under fence, and the population as dense as the average near large towns. The timber, which was once very abundant and of fine quality, is of course very scarce now.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This precinct adjoins the city of Owensboro, and some of the earliest settlements in the county were made within its limits. One of the first settlements was made by Valentine Husk, who, after living two or three years at Yellow Banks, moved to a point on the Ohio River at the mouth of Pup Creek. Mr. Husk had seven children, the third of whom was George Husk, born in October, 1800. In 1809 Mr. Husk moved to a point now included in Knottsville Precinct. Robert Duncan, father of Robert G. Duncan, was one of the early pioneers of this precinct. He came here from Nelson County in 1816, and first settled on the banks of Yellow Creek and lived there for some time; but finding that titles to the land were not good, he moved to the vicinity of Yelvington. Upper Town Precinct embraces the farms of Jo Daveiss and his brother, General John Daveiss. The Daveiss farm was long known as Carnland, and was settled about 1806. About 1807 or '8, Thomas Clay, grandfather of Senator T. C. McCreery, and brother of General Green Clay, who was the father of Cassius M. Clay, settled seven miles above Owensboro, on a farm on the Yelvington road, now owned by Senator McCreery.

Haphazard is the name of a farm three miles above town.

DISTILLERIES.

J. W. M. Field commenced to distill whisky in this precinct Feb. 3, 1873, three miles southeast of Owensboro, on the Pleasant Valley road. He commenced by manufacturing two and a half barrels a day, and gradually increased the quantity until 1881, when the capacity was increased to twenty-five barrels a day. Mr. Field is the sole owner of his distillery, never having had a partner connected with it. He has manufactured apple and peach brandy every fall from 1873 until 1880. Previous to this he had run distillery No. 28, of New Yelvington. His present distillery is No. 3.

A NEIGHBORHOOD BATTLE.

In the spring of 1852 a difficulty arose between the families of Ignatius Payne and William and George Turnbull, in regard to the building of a fence between the farms. The Turnbulls wanted to join fences, and the Paynes wanted a road between so that stock could pass back and forth. Turnbulls persisted and joined the fences, in spite of all opposition. Payne went out to move the fence, when the Turnbulls came out and commenced an attack, using butcher-knives for weapons. Mr. Payne and his son George were killed, and John, James and Ignatius Payne were badly wounded. The women portion of the family fought as desperately as the men. This affray occurred six miles east of Owensboro, on the Pleasant Valley road, on what is now known as the John A. Payne farm.

ELECTIONS.

For the politics of the various parties, see Lower Town Precinct.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 122; Veech, 82. For railroad tax, 114; against, 89.

1854, Aug. 7: Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, 180; H. J. Stites, 42. County Judge—A. G. Botts, 94; George D. Yeaman, 126. Commonwealth Attorney, Mitchell Calhoon, 42; Wm. Sweeney, 180. County Clerk—Graham Hughes, 74; James B. Watkins, 154. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharpe, 120; Joseph Harrison, 108. Assessor—Thomas Gore, 23; James Stillman, 19; George L. Heywood, 132; James Lashbrook, 20; A. Johnson, 15. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, 194. Coroner—Wm. Johnson, 139; Harrison Manzy, 50.

1855, May 5: Justices—N. McKay, 135; G. Dawson, 92; Elijah Griffin, 171. Constable—John Locke, 210.

1856, Aug. 4: Circuit Judge—Jesse W. Kincheloe, 189; James Stuart, 132. Commonwealth Attorney—B. H. Helm, 233. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 181; J. P. Thompson, 216. Sheriff—J. G. McFarland, 163; J. G. Harrison, 234.

1857, May 2: Constable—B. J. Montgomery, 25; John Locke, 217.

1859, Aug. 1: Governor—Beriah Magoffin, 224; J. F. Bell, 274. Congressman—S. O. Peyton, 240; James Jackson, 266. Representative to Legislature—G. McFarland, 258; Thomas Landrum, 262; Thomas G. Watkins, 225. County Clerk—Marcus L. Ogden, 277.

1859, May 7: Justices—Thomas Monarch, 186; W. Crow, 169; J. Holmes, 189; J. M. Rogers, 71. Constable—W. Brittain, 144; B. A. Vaughan, 191.

1861, June 20: Congressman, John T. Bunch, 240; James S. Jackson, 168.

1861, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 8; J. H. Garrard, 209 Senator—J. B. Vance, 280; Wm. Anthony, 139. Representative to Legislature—C. T. Noel, 273; G. H. Yeaman, 263.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 164. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 18; H. B. Wall, 183. Commonwealth Attorney—John Chapeze, 137; J. J. Harrison, 18. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 61; A. G. Botts, 117. Circuit Clerk—Joseph Thomas, 182. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 178. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 194. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 185. Assessor—V. L. Moseley, 143. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 61. Coroner—R. Richardson, 2; Joshua Hinds, 5; J. W. Rosa, 147.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 148; Edward R. Weir, 14.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—John S. McFarland, 118.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—Thomas E. Bramlette, 157. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 160; J. H. McHenry, 62. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 162.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 171; A. J. McAtee, 119. Marshal—D. Webb, 87; John Brannon, 28. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 252.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 200; A. Lincoln, 16.

1865, May 6: Constable—Phil. Coppage, 71; John Taylor, 112

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, 116; B. C. Ritter, 84. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 82; J. H. Garrard, 37. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 81. Representative to Legislature, J. Veech, 72; T. Maddux, 113. Coroner—A. M. Mayo, 122.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 106; A. Duval, 343. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 56; J. S. McFarland, 107; G. W. Triplett, 276. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 126; J. M. Hughes, 99; B. Duncan, 29; T. C. Jones, 199. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 231; E. A. Hathaway, 194. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 241; Thomas Crutcher, 146. Coroner—H. O'Brien, 98. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 349; J. J. Talbott, 20; J. D. Moseley, 19. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 311. For railroad tax, 198; against, no votes reported.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 444; against, 55.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, 283; B. C. Ritter, 8; Samuel E. Smith, 75. Justices—Ben. Alsop, 154; Thomas Monarch, 252; George N. McKay, 152; William H. Decker, 107; Tapley Maddux, 37. Constable—J. G. Barclay, 197; H. H. McDonald, 153.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—John L. Helm, 326; William B. Kinkead, 13; S. M. Barnes, 55. Circuit Judge—George W. Williams, 93; J. L. Johnson, 327. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 227; L. P. Little, 92. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 206; H. C. McPherson, 75; J. W. Moseley, 128.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 499. Circuit Judge —G. W. Williams, 500. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 379; M. S. Ogden, 155. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, 147; R. Y. Bush, 26; G. W. Swoope, 348. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 520. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 384; Wilfred Carico, 82.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 455; U. S. Grant, 76. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 457; Samuel Langley, 71.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 241; E. R. Wing, 84. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 296. Representative to Legislature – C. Griffith, 353; J. W. Gabbert, 75. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 274. For school tax, 128; against, 228.

1870, Aug. 1: Appellate Judge—William Lindsay, 516; R. K. Williams, 29. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 528. County Judge —G. W. Triplett, 522; A. G. Botts, 283. County Clerk—T. Jones, 522; J. K. P. Moore, 299. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 525; S. H. Haynes, 288. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 526; T. Maddux, 293. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 328; A. M. Mayo, 292. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 518; R. J. Wootten, 296. Coroner —A. J. McAtee, 523; W. J. Littell, 296.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 318; M. J. Rork, 242.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 575; J. M. Harlan, 292. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 319; S. M. Jesse, 278; F. H. Roberts, 276.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 283; J. G. McFarland, 330. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 532; David Webb, 52. Justices—R. L. Jett, 263; F. L. Beers, 160; Benjamin Alsop, 110.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 448; U. S. Grant, 330; Charles O'Conor, 12.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 449. Senator—E. Hawes, 220; G. W. Swoope, 391; G. W. Jolly, 235. Representative to Legislature—Ben. Stout, 190; R. W. McFarland, 285; H. Megill, 66; H. T. Aud, 239.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 590; J. B. Cochran, 166. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 357; J. Montgomery, 53; James Stuart, 370. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 464;

Jo. Haycraft, 253. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 285. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 436; G. W. Jolly, 464. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 792. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 802. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 781. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 583; Galloway, 26; Crask, 1. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 780. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 802.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 251; George Smith, 66; Edward Weir, 10.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, 521; J. M. Harlan, 264. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 491; J. G. Ford, 442; A. J. Philpot, 264. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 387.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 502; J. A. Murray, 265. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 476; R. R. Coomes, 294. For road law, 43; against, 319.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 793; R. B. Hayes, 334; G. C. Smith, 3. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 736; J. Z. Moore, 321.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 292; I. H. Trabue, 5. Senator—C. Griffith, 351; V. P. Stateler, 49 Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 354; A. Craycroft, 322; J. A. Shackelford, 5.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—Thos. H. Hines, 678. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 615; Geo. W. Jolly, 363. County Attorney—John L. McFarland, 804. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 805. Sheriff—Ed. C. Davis, 816; E. S. Worthington, 26. Assessor—Gideon Allgood, 741; C. W. Thomas, 31. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 725. Coroner—Jo. W. Funk, 673.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 304; J. W Feighan, 102; F. M. English, 33.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 405; Walter Evans, 141; C. W. Cook, 6. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 427; James Rudy, 412; E. S. Worthington, 7; E. O'Flynn, 8. For Constitutional Convention, 289; against, none reported. For license, 148; against, 273.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 502; L. P. Little, 566. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe. Noe, 482; Jo. Haycraft, 550. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 777. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 842. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 537. Constable—W. T. Aull, 585; James Kirk, 201.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 733; J. A. Garfield, 423; J. B. Weaver, 8. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 720; John Feland, 413.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 289. Senator—J. A. Munday, 315. Representative to Legislature—James Rudy, 312; G. V. Triplett, 310. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 262; J. B. Whelan, 139. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 92; Peter Clark, 43. Constable—C. H. McCarty, 265.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 446. Appellate Clerk—Thomas J. Henry, 416; R. T. Jacobs, 91. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 463. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 478. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 472. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 450; J. J. Christian, 74. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 458. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 458. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 469. For school tax, 161; against, 283.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, 250; W. M. Fuqua, 27.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the third Saturday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the first Thursday in these months.

This precinct, the same as Lower Town, consists so largely of the city of Owensboro that its history is embraced in that of the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William P. Baker was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., Sept. 2, 1836. He was reared and educated in Hawesville, Ky., and practiced law there twenty years. He was County Attorney of Hancock County for two terms, and County Judge two terms. In the fall of 1873 he came to Daviess County, and practiced his profession in Owensboro three years. He then moved to the old "Jo Daveiss" farm, two and a half miles southeast of Owensboro, where he now has 100 acres of well-improved land, and is engaged in farming. A part of his house was built by Jo Daveiss about seventy-five years ago. He was married Oct. 22, 1868, to Ione Williams, daughter of Judge C. W. Williams, of Owensboro. They have four children—Alice, born Aug. 20, 1869; Hamilton W., July 15, 1872; Mary R., Jan. 1, 1878, and George W., May 1, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Owensboro. Mr. Baker is a member of Lodge No. 130, A. F. & A. M., Owensboro.

R. G. Bell was born in Daviess County, Ky., Feb. 21, 1837. His father, Hillery Bell, was a native of Maryland, and died in 1877. His mother, Margaret (Adams) Bell, was born in 1798, and died in 1853. R. G. was the youngest of ten children. He was married May 6, 1863, to Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in 1841. They have three children—Flora Jane, George W. and L. G. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Bell owns a farm of fifty-four and a half acres, four miles from Owensboro, on the Valley road.

Thomas Bery, farmer, Upper Town Precinct, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., May 26, 1847. He was the youngest of three children—two sons and one daughter—of John and Elizabeth (Ray) Bery. His father died in 1857 and his mother in 1858. He was married May 1, 1873, to Mildred, daughter of Peter and Delila (Matsonboxer) Snowden, and a native of Jefferson County. They have four children—E. C. M., William, Lou I. and Jesse. After his marriage Mr. Bery lived a year on a farm in Butler County, Ky., and in 1874 came to Daviess County. He has a blacksmith's shop, which he runs in connection with farming, where he does first-class work. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Bery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ben Botts was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 17, 1823, and lived there engaged in farming till 1873. He was High Sheriff from 1845 to 1866. In 1873 he went to Illinois but remained there only a year, moving to Sullivan County, Ind. He lived there three years and then came to Daviess County. He now lives two and a half miles southeast of Owensboro, on J. W. M. Fields's farm. He was married June 10, 1845, to Juliet E. Dorsey, a native of Fleming County, born Feb. 11, 1823. They have six children—Mary W., born Sept. 12, 1846; Annie, born Aug. 1, 1848, now Mrs. W. L. Smith; Seth, born Dec. 1, 1851; Amelia, born Oct. 26, 1855, now Mrs. Silas Wright; George W., born Jan. 5, 1860, and Juliet E., born May 14, 1864. Mr. Botts is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is neutral in his political views.

John A. Brown was born on the 31st day of March, 1845, about three miles south of Owensboro, Daviess Co., Ky., where he remained until the 14th day of August, 1862, when he enlisted in the U. S. army, in Company E, Thirty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry (Colonel Gabriel Netter), Aug. 15, 1862. Colonel Netter was killed in a skirmish with the enemy near Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 19, 1862. The regiment was then transferred to the

Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry (Colonel Q. C. Shanks). Spent the winter of 1862-'3 at Munfordville, Ky., constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing incident to the cavalry service, the principal of which was hovering on the flank of John Morgan's command when he made his celebrated raid, destroying the trussell work on the L. & M. R. R., near Elizabethtown, Ky. The severest fight with him was at the mouth of Younger's Creek, on the Rolling Fork, about Dec. 29, 1862. Starting about the first of July, 1863, they pursued Morgan through Kentucky to Brandenburg where he crossed the Ohio River; thence through Indiana and Ohio to Buffington Island, Ohio, where, on the 22d of July, the greater part of his command was captured. The regiment became a part of Wolford's Independent Brigade, accompanying General Burnside to East Tennessee, and was in a severe engagement at Philadelphia, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863, where they were surrounded and cut their way out, sustaining a heavy loss. Falling back to London they engaged the enemy for several days in succession; was in a severe skirmish at Maryville, Tenn., in November, 1863; participated in the two days engagement in front of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 and 18, 1863, in which General Saunders was killed, holding Longstreet in check until General Burnside could prepare for the siege which followed, lasting about three weeks; was in several severe engagements during the siege; started in pursuit of the enemy, with whom they had an engagement at Beans Station, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863; then at Mossy Creek and Dandridge and Flat Gap and Fair Gardens; in the latter engagement Mr. Brown received a gun-shot wound in the left arm on the 28th of Janary, 1864. The regiment was assigned to General Stoneman's Cavalry Corps accompanying General Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign; was in several engagements, continually as they advanced from Tunnell Hill until the fall of Atlanta; was with General Stoneman on the raid into Virginia which resulted in the destruction of the salt works near Abingdon, in December, 1864. Mr. Brown was one of the 180 under command of Major J. B. Harrison who made the daring raid in the rear of the enemy at Saltville, cutting off their communication and preventing re-enforcements, going up the railroad burning bridges until they reached Marion, Va., when they took to the mountains, crossing over into Rye Valley, N. C., continually beset by a superior force of the enemy. Here they encountered a wagon train with a strong guard. He was one of eight or ten composing the rear guard, under command of Lieutenant

Mitchell, who was ordered to remain behind and cut out the mules and mount the colored teamsters, which daring feat they accomplished successfully in the face of the guard. On the next morning he was one of five, then composing the rear guard, who were intercepted by seven rebels well armed and mounted; they killed one and captured the other six. They re joined General Stoneman near Moseburg, East Tenn., after being separated for several days. Returning to Kentucky, they were re-fitted, and accompanied General Stoneman on his great raid through East Tennessee to Christiansburg, Va.; thence to Salisbury, N. C., in March and April, 1865, where they had a severe engagement, resulting in the capture of the place and the destruction of the Confederate arsenal, containing a large amount of ordnance stores; going thence to Western North Carolina, capturing Asheville; then through South Carolina into Georgia. They remained on the Savannah River until the 20th of May when the President's proclamation of amnesty expired, which virtually ended the war; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7, 1865. He returned home and worked on a farm until the spring of 1868, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade and worked at it until the spring of 1874, when he engaged in the queen's-ware business a year and then worked at his trade again till May, 1877. He then entered the United States Internal Revenue service as Storekeeper and Gauger and served in that capacity until about August, 1879, when he was commissioned as U. S. Internal Revenue Storekeeper, in which capacity he still remains. He is a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M.; Brothers' Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.; Owensboro Encampment No. 45, I. O. O. F.; Star Lodge No. 19, K. of P., and Gen. James S. Jackson Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Department of Kentucky, all of which are held in Owensboro, Ky.

L. P. Castlen, son of John L. and Elizabeth Castlen, was born in Madison, Ind., Oct. 11, 1833. His parents were natives of Virginia, his father born in 1800 and his mother March 19, 1804. His father died in 1835 of cholera, and his mother is still living with her son. There was a family of five children, only three now living—John, Orrelton (now Mrs. George Heal, of Oldham County, Ky.), and the subject of our sketch. After the death of his father the family moved to Oldham County, Ky. In 1855 Mr. Castlen married Fannie Minnis and moved to McLean County, where he lived seven years, and in 1862 came to Daviess County. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Castlen—John W., Florence and Fannie. Mrs. Castlen died in 1861. Oct. 22, 1867, Mr. Castlen married Elmira Gillim, a native of Daviess County, born Oct. 12, 1848. They have had four children—Frank, born Dec. 9, 1868, died Nov. 16, 1880; Novel, born May 31, 1871, died Feb. 5, 1879; Lucy, born Jan. 6, 1874; an infant, born Sept. 20, 1877, died Oct. 25, 1877. Mrs. Castlen's parents, James and Elizabeth (Newsome) Gillim, were both natives of Kentucky. Her mother died May 18, 1870; her father is still a resident of this county. They had a family of twelve children, eight now living—Charles, Frank, Rebecca, James, Elmira, Nettie, Alexander and John.

Joseph A. Clark was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1843. His parents moved to Nelson County when he was an infant, and returned to Breckinridge County when he was four years old. In March, 1864, he came to Daviess County, where he now has a well-improved farm of 112 acres five miles southeast of Owensboro. Jan. 23, 1866, he married Laura, daughter of J. F. Brown. She was born in Hardinsburg, Ky., in May, 1843. They have four children—Embert A., born Oct. 23, 1866; Mary E., Sept. 14, 1872; Modesta, July 31, 1876; Ellen, March 28, 1878. Mr. Clark and his family are members of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Owensboro. Mr. Clark's father, T. Clark, was born in Maryland, in 1812, and died in 1876, in Owensboro. His mother, Mary Ann (Speak) Clark, was born in 1816, and died March 12, 1865, leaving four children—James T.; Margaret, now the widow of Caleb Brown; Joseph A.; Martha Ann, now Mrs. William B. Daveiss. One brother, Felix Thaddeus, started with eighty others under Linsey Rhodes, to join the Confederate army, and was captured near Mammoth Cave, Ky., and sent to Johnson's Island. From there he was exchanged and sent to Vicksburg. He went to Chattanooga, and has never since been heard from.

Fred W. Clarke, with M. V. Monarch & Co., insurance agents, and Vice-President of the Sour Mash Distilling Company, was born July 17, 1859, in Cumberland County, Va., and was educated in the University of Virginia. He was a son of William H. and Sarah C. (White) Clarke, both natives of Virginia, his father born in March, 1829, and his mother in 1831. His father was educated in the University of Virginia, and is a member of the firm of William H. Clarke & Co., tobacconists. His mother was educated in Steubenville, Ohio. They were married in 1855, and have two sons—Edward H. and Fred W.

Benjamin D. Coomes, son of B. D. and Corrilla (Ford) Coomes, was born in Daviess County, on the farm where he still resides, Jan. 28, 1855. His father is a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in 1809, and his mother of Ohio County, Ky., born in 1818. They have five children—F. N., John T., W. P., Benjamin D. and Corrilla. Benjamin D. was educated in this county, and is still living with and assisting his father in carrying on the farm. His father came to Daviess County when a young man, and now owns 240 acres of well-improved land, three miles south of Owensboro. In religious faith the family are Catholics.

Zachariah Cruse was born in Olden County, Ky., Feb. 11, 1820. His father, Thomas Cruse, was born in Virginia, and came to Kentucky at an early day. He was married in 1817, to Rachel Barnhill, a native of Olden County, Ky., born in 1802. They had three children—Zachariah, Elizabeth and J. B. Thomas Cruse was killed in Owensboro, Ky., in August, 1824, by Joseph Potts, through a mistake, thinking he was another man. He was the first man killed in Owensboro. Mrs. Cruse was afterward married to Jasper Bristow. She died in 1869. Zachariah Cruse was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Obenchain, a native of Hancock County, Ky., born in 1824. They had two children, only one now living—J. S., born July 28, 1849. He still lives on the farm with his parents. He was married March 18, 1875, to Minnie Rarick, a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., born Nov. 5, 1856. Mr. Cruse owns 180 acres of fine well-improved land four miles from Owensboro.

Isaiah C. Daniel, farmer, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Nov. 13, 1834. He came to Daviess County with his parents in 1836, and was reared and educated in this county. He studied medicine when a young man, but never practiced his profession. He owns a farm of eighty-five acres three miles southeast of Owensboro, where he resides. Dec. 10, 1857, he married Sarah C. Nuckols, a native of Goochland County, Va., born Feb. 10, 1833. They have six children--Virginia P., born Oct. 31, 1858; Jacob H., Jan. 17, 1861; Anna J., Dec. 30, 1864; Stonewall Jackson, Aug. 17, 1866; Charles T., July 11, 1870; Ernest C., Aug. 7, 1872. Mrs. Daniel died April 5, 1881. Mr. Daniel is a member of the Baptist church. His father, Leonard Daniel, was born in King William County, Va., in 1801, and died in 1861, in Daviess County, Ky. His mother, Maria (Cox) Daniel, was born in Goochland County, Va., in 1808, and died in 1866. They had a family of seven children, Isaiah being the second.

W. H. Fant, was born in Kentucky, Oct. 19, 1836. For several years after the war he dealt largely in live-stock, handling more than any other man in the county. From 1870–'72 he was a partner in the firm of Claypool & Co., pork packers. During the winter he was in the South, superintending the sale of their provision, and, having more experience, was also the purchaser for their extensive business. He dissolved partnership with the firm and was afterward employed by them at $375 per month during the pork season. From 1874–'77 he operated in the grain and provision market on the Chicago Board of Trade, buying on the margin, which proved disastrous. During this time he was Director in the Bowling Green woolen mills, and also in the head and stave factory. In 1880 he came to Daviess County and was employed in the United States revenue service, twenty-one months. During the winter of 1881–'82 he was associated with a firm in which he made $15,000. In August, 1882, he resigned his position in the revenue department and is now engaged in the live-stock and produce business. In 1870 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as Representative to the Lower House of the Legislature, but was defeated by 400 majority. The Democratic majority was 1,000, so he ran ahead of his ticket by 600 votes. Mr. Fant is a member of Bowling Green Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M.; has taken nine degrees. He is a Director in the Masonic Life Insurance Company, of Bowling Green. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, at Bowling Green. Dec. 11, 1878, Mr. Fant was married to Kate A., daughter of Colonel Joel Ruffner, of Charleston, W. Va., where she was born in 1844. They have one child—Josie R. Mr. Fant is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Captain Benjamin Field was born in Virginia, Nov. 14, 1755, and came to Kentucky about 1786, going first to Danville. He was a surveyor, and surveyed the land from Covington, Ky., to Daviess County, and from Owensboro to Lewis Station. He was married in 1790 to Mildred Slaughter, a native of Culpeper County, Va. In November, 1795, he started with his wife and three children, for Yellow Banks, now Owensboro. Dec. 24, 1795, he landed there, left his family in the pirogue, went twelve miles south and put up a cabin, returned for his family, and ripped up the pirogue for a covering for the house. He built the first cabin between Yellow Banks and Hartford. There was a fort at Hartford and one at Vienna, now Calhoon. His wife was a beautiful dancer; danced the minuet with a pint cup of water on her head without spilling a drop. Captain Field sent his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, to a dancing school at Hartford. She wanted a new pair of shoes, and, as they had to send to Bardstown for such supplies, she was afraid she would not get them in time. Her father told her she should have the shoes; so he had a sheep killed, dressed the skin and made her a nice pair of white slippers. When they were soiled she stained them with poke berries and thought them as good as new. The ladies in those days carded, spun and wove their own dresses, and Captain Field's daughters were no exception. They were taught to spin and weave when they were so small that it took two of them to manage the loom. At one time there was to be a ball, and Elizabeth made herself a new dress for the occasion. The warp was so fine that her father drew the web through a ring before it was put in the loom. Captain and Mrs. Field had a family of nine children—John was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was at the battle of New Orleans. He married Rachel McFarland, of Daviess County. Elizabeth married Colonel William Newton. Lucy married James Daviess; he died and she afterward married Richard L. May. William first married Nancy McMillen, of Clark County; his second wife was Elizabeth McFarland, and his third, Mrs. Lucy McGee. Fannie married Squire James Newton, of Culpeper County, Va. James and Joshua never married. Thomas married Arabella Morton, of Maryland. Willis married Louisa McFarland, daughter of Captain Robert McFarland. At one time, after high water on Panther Creek flats, Captain Field found a large sturgeon. He tied to it his horse's tail and dragged it, some six miles, home. The family gathered round, supposing it to be dead, when suddenly it showed unmistakable signs of life, by giving a plunge and knocking his daughter, Mrs. Newton, then a little girl, over. Captain Field died Jan. 2, 1842, and is buried on the old "Shoemaker farm," in Murray Precinct. His wife died in 1853.

Benjamin T. Field, born in Daviess County, Ky., March 26, 1842, is a son of Thomas Field, also a native of this county, born in 1805, and died in 1847. His grandfather, Captain Benj. Field, was a Captain in the war of the Revolution, and died in Daviess County in 1842. Benjamin T. was educated in this county and was reared on the same farm where he now lives and which his father gave him. He was married Dec. 14, 1869, to Mattie Hurt, a native of Salem, Va., born Aug. 12, 1851. They have five children—Thomas C., born Jan. 31, 1871; John W., born Jan. 21, 1873; Bettie B., born Oct. 21, 1875; Ella P., born Nov. 16, 1877; and Newton, born Nov. 1, 1879. During the late war Mr. Field served three years in the Tenth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, under John Morgan. He was captured by the Home Guards in Virginia while trying to make his escape from Ohio when Morgan made his raid through Ohio. He was paroled but never exchanged. Mr. Field owns 142 acres of good land, three and a half miles from Owensboro. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Robert F. Goode, son of J. P. and Mary J.(Morris) Goode, was born in Casey County, Ky., Aug. 29, 1847. His father was born in Missouri, March 26, 1826, and died May 7, 1879. His mother was born in Casey County, Ky., July 4, 1827. Robert is the eldest of fourteen children, twelve of whom are living. He lived on a farm till fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Kentucky Federal Cavalry and served three years. After the war he worked on a farm several years, and bought tobacco for Hugh Kerr & Co. five seasons. Dec. 8, 1880, he was appointed United States Storekeeper by the Government. March 20, 1870, he was married to Eliza Ann Clements, a native of Casey County, Ky., born Nov. 14, 1852. Six children have been born to them, five now living—Lizzie E., born April 22, 1871; Evalina, born Nov. 10, 1874; Janie B., born Aug. 8, 1876; Sudy A., born Feb. 2, 1880; Arthur, born Feb. 10, 1881. Mr. Goode joined the Masonic fraternity in 1875, and has been a Master Mason six years. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 3, Department of Kentucky.

Henry C. Graham, born in Logan County, Ky., Jan. 4, 1843, is a son of John T. and Martha (Tatum) Graham, both natives of Logan County, his father born in 1805, and his mother in 1825. His mother died in 1857. Of a family of seven children, but four are living—Rebecca, Lucy, Henry C. and Cassey. Henry C. enlisted in September, 1861, in the Ninth Kentucky Confederate Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, etc., and was never wounded, all his regiment but five being killed before the war closed. He was taken prisoner at Jonesboro, and was confined at Camp Douglas six months. In 1878 he was married to Mattie F. Decker, a native of Owensboro, born July 26, 1851. They have two children—Anna L. and Henry Lee. Mrs. Graham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Her father, Wm. H. Decker, was born in Meade County, Ky., in June, 1826. Her mother, Mary C. (Horn) Decker, was born in Daviess County, April 28, 1833, and died Oct. 11, 1856. They had a family of four children—Martha F., Laura T., Nathaniel H. and Mary C.

William W. Gregory was born Jan. 7, 1803, in Washington County, Ky. In the spring of 1824 he removed to Jefferson County and remained there till May 4, 1864, when he went to Hancock County and lived till 1866. He then came to Daviess County, and in 1869 bought a farm of 105 acres, seven miles northeast of Owensboro. He was married Jan. 28, 1835, to Susan Butler, a native of Jefferson County, Ky., born in April, 1815. Eight children have been born to them—L. L., married Katie McAdams and has three children—Samuel, Susan and Katie L.; Richard P., married Trica Beard and has five children—Joseph B., Ada, Susan W., Bettie and William; William W., Jr., married Cornelia A. Covert; Narcissa A., married W. W. Morris, of Yelvington, and has two children—Edna L. and Bettie M.; Elizabeth M., married Oscar Madden, and has two children—Julia and Oscar L.; John E., married Lizzie Fairfield and has two children—Ross M. and Russell B.; Alexander V.; Charles B., married Abra Scanks, and has one child—Fern. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory were married on the 28th day of January, 1835, and a son was born Jan. 28, 1840, Jan. 28, 1850 and Jan. 28, 1856.

George S. Hayden (deceased), one of the pioneers of Daviess County, Ky., was born near New Hope, Nelson Co., Ky., Nov. 15, 1810, a son of George and Mary (Elliot) Hayden, natives of Maryland, who came to Washington County, Ky., at an early day. They had a large family, and George S. was the youngest. George S. was reared on a farm in Nelson County, and was married there to Miss Delphenia Elder, May 4, 1833. She was a daughter of Dr. Guy and Mary (Birch) Elder. The summer following his marriage he came to Daviess County, settling on his farm in Upper Town Precinct. His wife died here in October, 1839. They had three children—James D., born May 3, 1834, died June 2, 1837; Lucy A., born Aug. 11, 1836, is the wife of Wilferd J. Hayden; Mary V., born Sept. 9, 1838, wife of John H. Payne, both residing in Upper Town Precinct. June 2, 1840, Mr. Hayden married Miss M. Teresa Burch. She was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 17, 1822, a daughter of John H. and Mary A. (Greenwell) Burch. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hayden settled on the old farm in Upper Town Precinct, where his wife still resides, and where he died May 4, 1876. They had a family of thirteen children—Virginia A., born March 11, 1841, married Wm. H. Monarch; Robert H., born Dec. 20, 1842, died Sept. 16, 1878; Margaret E., born Feb. 14, 1845, married John W. Hagan, who died Oct. 26, 1882; J. Artelia, born Feb. 11, 1847; George S., Jr., born Jan. 25, 1849, died Dec. 31, 1852; Nannie T., born March 11, 1850, married S. W. Osborne; C. W., born April 15, 1853, resides on the old homestead with his mother, engaged in farming; Eva E., born May 16, 1856, married William W. Blandford, Jan. 23, 1883; Joshua B., born April 2, 1858, is employed in the "Famous" clothing house of St. Louis, Mo.; H. Walter, born March 22, 1860, is a farmer and stock-dealer of Curdsville Precinct; Frank X., born May 5, 1862; George S., born April 8, 1865, and Teresa G., born Feb. 22, 1868. The last three reside at home with their mother. The family are all members of the Catholic church. Mr. Hayden was not only one of the pioneers of Daviess County, but was a good neighbor and a representative citizen, loved and respected by all who knew him.

W. J. Hayden was born Feb. 25, 1830, in Hardin County, Ky. His parents, William and Nancy (Hardin) Hayden, were from Washington County, Ky., having removed to Hardin County several years before his birth. W. J. was the sixth child. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered a carpenter's shop, and after three years' diligent study and hard labor became a skilled mechanic. In 1853 he came to Daviess County. In 1856 he married the oldest daughter of G. S. Hayden, a well-known and respected farmer living near Owensboro, and who was one of the pioneers of Daviess County. In 1859 he returned to Hardin County, purchased a farm three miles west of Elizabethtown, where he lived until 1872, when the health of himself and family rendered it necessary for him to return. In 1873 he returned with his family, purchased land of Miss Mary J. Newton, four and a half miles east of Owensboro, where he has now lived ten years, an honest and respected citizen.

James A. Head was born in Bullitt County, Ky., March 16, 1820, and came to Daviess County in 1831. His father's family came in 1832. Since that time he has never been out of the county but twice. He has a farm of eighty-four and a half acres, five miles east of Owensboro. He was married in November, 1856, to Louisa Payne, a native of Daviess County, born Nov. 13, 1830. They have six children—George A., Susan V., Edgar, Eugene, Oscar, Anna B. Mr. Head and his family are all members of the Catholic church. He has served his township as School Trustee and Overseer of Highways.

John R. Hill, farmer, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 21, 1835, and came to Daviess County with his parents in 1855. He is a son of Martin and Anastasia (Hagan) Hill, both natives of Nelson County, Ky. His father was born Aug. 15, 1801, and died in January, 1868. His mother was born in 1804 and died Aug. 6, 1856. There was a family of eleven children—Cynthia Ann, Bernard, Cyperan, Catherine, Amanda, Permelia, John R., Mary Jane, Louisa, William and Francis. John R. has never married, but has two sisters keeping house for him. He has been Overseer of Highways eighteen years. He is a Catholic in religious faith. Mr. Hill attended school at Troy, Ind., in the winter of 1863–'4.

William Hill, born in Nelson County, Ky., July 2, 1844, was a son of Martin and Anna S. (Hagan) Hill, both natives of Nelson County, his father born in 1812 and his mother in 1815. His grandfather, Henry Hill, a native of Maryland, was one of the first settlers of Nelson County. His mother died at Grissom's Landing in 1855, and his father in 1871. William was the tenth of eleven children. He lived on a farm till seventeen years old, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and served 120 days. From 1863 till 1879 he carried on a saw-mill. He then formed a partnership in a distillery, under the firm name of Hays & Hill. In June, 1880, T. G. Hill bought Hays's interest and the firm became Hill & Hill. Mr. Hill was married Dec. 20, 1866, to Mary C. Boulware, a native of Olden County, Ky., born in 1845. They have three children—Charles, born Oct. 11, 1868; Ida, C., born Feb. 11, 1871, and John, born April 14, 1873. Mr. Hill is a member of the Catholic church.

William T. Horn, born in Daviess County, Ky., April 29, 1831, was a son of Nathaniel and Catherine (Hayes) Horn, natives of Madison County, Ky., his father born in 1800, and his mother in 1807. His mother died in 1872, and his father in 1875. They had a family of ten children, only four of whom are living—B. F., Samuel H., William T. and John C. Mr. Horn was reared on a farm and received his education in this county. After reaching his majority he worked two years in a saw-mill; the rest of his life has been spent in farming. He now owns a good farm of 144½ acres, seven miles east of Owensboro. He was married Nov. 24, 1853, to Nancy J. Ford, a native of Daviess County, born Feb. 21,

1838. They have seven children—Carmethus, born April 8, 1856; William W., May 18, 1858; Virginia B., Oct. 13, 1861; Clara, Jan. 24, 1864; John S., Jan. 4, 1867; Nannie, Aug. 3, 1869; Nathaniel, Oct. 24, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Horn is a member of Mark Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Horn's father, John S. Ford, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1813, and died July 22, 1879. Her mother, Nancy (Haynes) Ford, was born in Daviess County, March 5, 1818. They had a family of six children—Nancy J., Eerine, Virginia B., Kate, Elisha J., Merritt C.

D. D. Jones was born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 24, 1834. His father, Gilbert Jones, was born in North Carolina, and came to Daviess County in 1822, where he died in 1858. His mother, Sallie Jones, was born in North Carolina and died in Daviess County in 1857. He was married Sept. 23, 1858, to Margaret Trumbull, a native of Kentucky, born in 1836. They have five children—Anna Amelia, Fanny Clay, Clemence, Arabella and Cora Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the M. S. church. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns a farm of thirty-five acres eight miles from Owensboro.

William J. Jones was born in Daviess County, Feb. 28, 1849, and is a son of Andrew F. and Harriet E. (Sordridge) Jones, natives of Daviess and Henry counties, respectively, his father born March 25, 1826, and his mother Aug. 22, 1826. They have five children—William J., Laura A. (Mrs. Lee Bell), Bettie (Mrs. G. H. Lancaster), Nannie E. and J. W. Mr. A. F. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. William J. resides with his father, and works on the farm in the summer and at the carpenter and builder's trade in the winter.

W. R. Kirk was born in Daviess County, Ky., May 1, 1844. His father, William Kirk, was born in North Carolina in 1807, and came to Kentucky in 1827, where he died in 1880. His mother, Susan Ann (Bassett) Kirk, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1808, and is still living eight miles east of Owensboro. W. R. is the tenth of fourteen children, seven of whom are living. He was reared on a farm and educated in this county. He still follows the occupation of a farmer, living at present eight miles east of Owensboro with his brother, John P. Kirk. He is a member of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Jacob Leibfried was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 15, 1819. He came to America in 1849, landed in New York, and a few days later came to Louisville, Ky. He remained there two years, working at the boot and shoe maker's trade, and in 1851 came to Owensboro, where he worked at his trade sixteen years. He then bought a farm of forty-eight acres, two miles southeast of Owensboro, where he now has 120 acres of well-improved land. About twelve years ago he discovered a three-foot vein of coal of a good quality on his land. He has rented it and gets one cent per bushel for all the coal mined. In 1854 he married Katie Knoll, a native of Hesse, Germany, born in 1832. Nine children were born to them—William, Lettie, Lizzie, Jacob, Charles, Mary, Rose, Henry, George. Mrs. Leibfried died Aug. 2, 1879. Mr. Leibfried is a member of the Harigari Lodge, Owensboro.

James B. Long, born in Shelby County, Ky., March 30, 1821, came to Daviess County with his parents in 1828. His parents both died in 1830, his father on a steamboat, while *en route* to Louisville, and his mother in this county. They had a family of three children—James B., John G. and Nicholas. James B. was married Feb. 1, 1842, to Elizabeth C. Howard, a native of Daviess County, born Oct. 25, 1824. They have five children—John G., Howard T., Katie (now Mrs. E. J. Ford), Thomas S. and Laura G. Mr. Long is by trade a brickmason. In 1860 he bought the farm of 185 acres, where he now resides, about four miles east of Owensboro. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. They are also, with their son and daughter, Thomas and Laura, members of Lostutter Lodge, No. 1,127, I. O. G. T. Mrs. Long's parents came from North Carolina, about sixty-five years ago. Her father, Rev. John G. Howard, was a minister of the Baptist church about forty years, and died in Owensboro, in 1874. Mrs. Long is the only child now living.

William Lostutter, son of John and Delila (Robertson) Lostutter, was born in Rising Sun, Ind., April 27, 1840. He came to Daviess County in 1874, and bought a farm of 240 acres, five miles east of Owensboro. March 16, 1867, he married Rebecca J. Hemphill, a native of Rising Sun, born Jan. 17, 1848. They have four children—Harry H., born March 24, 1868; Carroll C., June 4, 1871; William T., Oct. 10, 1873; John R., Nov. 5, 1878. Mrs. Lostutter's parents are residents of Indiana. They have eight children—Rebecca J., William T., Mary E., Joseph P. (Auditor of Ohio County, Ind.), James S., Lucy A., Fannie B. and Grant. Mr. Lostutter is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

I. T. Martin was born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 17, 1826, and was a son of John P. Martin, a native of Virginia, who died in Shelbyville in 1867. I. T. was the fourth of seven children. He was married Nov. 16, 1848, to Martha M. Owen, a native of Franklin County, Ky. They have four children—Benjamin, Martha E., Josephine and Fannie. Mr. Martin lived in Shelby County till twenty-two years of age, and then came to Daviess County, where he now owns 115 acres of good land, eight miles east of Owensboro, on the Litchfield road. Politically he is a Democrat.

William Martin was born in County Down, Ireland, March 9, 1809. In the spring of 1831 he came to America, landing at Quebec, and from there went to Buffalo, and remained till 1832. He left there on account of cholera and went to Pittsburg, Pa., and remained there six months; then went to Cincinnati and soon after obtained employment on a steamboat as carpenter. Six months later he went to Maysville, Ky., and worked at his trade eighteen months. Oct. 16, 1834, he married Elizabeth A. Oram, a native of Baltimore, Md., born Nov. 4, 1814. After his marriage he went to Natchez, Miss., and lived there four years, and then went to Concordia Parish, La. He made several trips to Maryland, Kentucky and St. Louis, and finally bought 100 acres in J ferson County, Ky. He lived there three years and then exchanged it for property in New Orleans. He lived there a year and then bought a farm on Yellow Creek, Daviess County. In 1860 he bought 125 acres six miles from Owensboro, where he still resides. Two children have been born to him, only one now living—William A., born Feb. 20, 1840. Mrs. Martin has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1832. Mr. Martin in his religious views is an Episcopalian.

W. E. Miller, born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 6, 1850, is a son of P. J. and Julia Ann Miller, both natives of Kentucky. He was married in 1872 to Emma Shouse, a native of Daviess County, born in 1854. Their children are—Allabell, James J., Minnie, Arthur, and Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Macedonia Baptist church. He owns a farm of 115 acres six and a half miles from Owensboro. He is the present Road Supervisor of Pleasant Grove District, No. 31.

Enos McCormick, son of Francis and Priscilla (Newton) McCormick, was born in Masonville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Sept. 18, 1838. His educational advantages were limited, but he attended the Bloomington, Ind., University a short time. April

2, 1867, he married Martha J. Cundiff, a native of Muhlenberg County, Ky., born Jan. 26, 1847. In the winter of 1867–'8 Mr. McCormick bought a farm near Green Brier church where he lived three years. In 1871 he bought his present farm in Upper Precinct, where he has sixty-five acres under a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have three children—George, born April 2, 1874; Thomas F., July 10, 1876; Maggie B., Dec. 7, 1881. They have lost four children—John, born May 25, 1870, died March 22, 1871; James O., born May 8, 1871, died June 30, 1876; Elsie M., born March 28, 1880, died Jan. 16, 1881; Ellis, born Oct. 13, 1878, died Nov. 20, 1881. Mrs. McCormick's parents, Thomas F. and Margaret Ann (Stone) Cundiff, came to Daviess County in 1845 and settled on a farm in Masonville, where her father died April 1, 1877, and where her mother still lives. They had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters.

James K. McCormick, born Feb. 3, 1828, in Masonville Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., was a son of Francis and Priscilla (Newton) McCormick. His father was a native of Culpeper County, Va., born Feb. 22, 1801, and came to Nelson County, Ky., when he was four years old, with his parents. He came to Daviess County in 1825, where he died in 1876. His mother was born in Daviess County, and was a daughter of Benj. Newton, an early settler of this county. She died in 1840. There was a family of seven children—John, James, Enos, Ben, Mary Ann (deceased), Diana, Elizabeth. Mr. McCormick married for his second wife Mrs. Nancy (Walker) Roberts, who still lives in Masonville. They had six children—Martha, William, Priscilla, Daniel H., Emmitt, Clara P. James K. McCormick was married in 1849 to Martha, daughter of Hugh Walker, a native of Todd County, Ky., who came to Daviess County when nine years of age. They have one child—Amelia, now Mrs. George H. Lewis. Two children are deceased—Francis, at the age of twenty months, and Susan, aged fourteen years. In 1865 Mr. McCormick bought his farm in Murray Precinct, now annexed to Owensboro, consisting of 119 acres, under a good state of cultivation.

Thomas Monarch.—The Monarch family are of French origin. Thomas Monarch's grandfather was born in France, and on coming to America settled in Maryland. Francis Monarch, the father of our subject, was born in Maryland, and there married Mrs. Elizabeth Melton, whose maiden name had been Mattingly. Francis

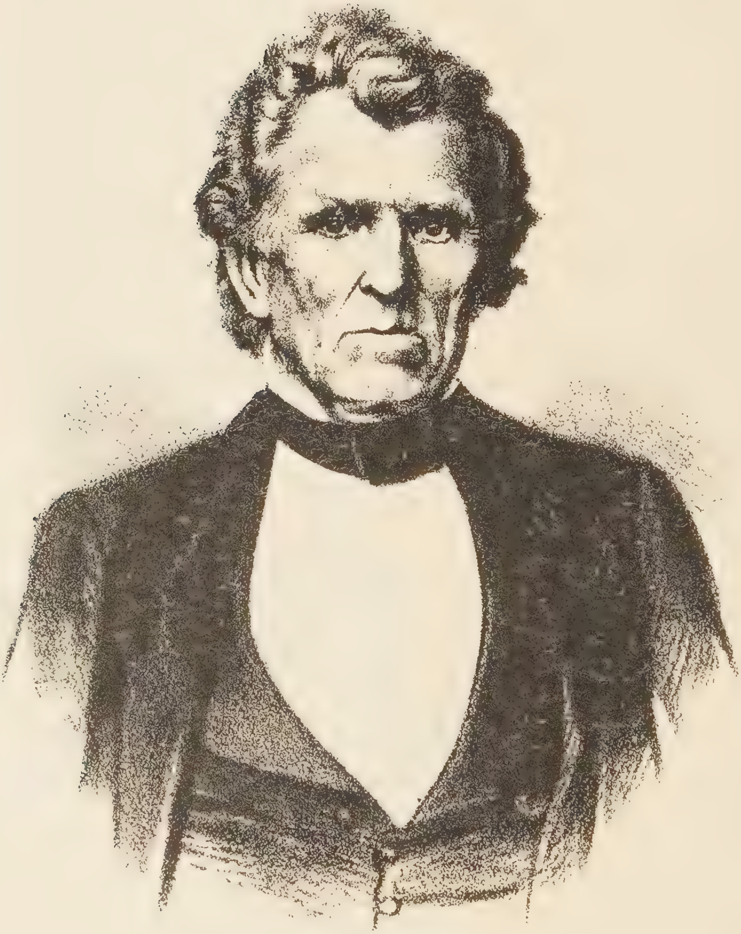
Monarch died in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1801. Thomas Monarch, the youngest of a family of seven, was born one month after his father's death. His father died Feb. 25, 1801. Thomas was born March 25 of the same year. Previous to his death Francis Monarch had arranged to remove to Kentucky, and on his death-bed requested his wife to carry out his plans, which she proceeded to do, and when Thomas was but three weeks old the family left Maryland. At the mouth of Bear Creek, where stands now the city of Louisville, the Monarchs disembarked. Only a few houses marked the site where now sits the great commercial center of Louisville. The family found a home in Washington County, Ky. Here Mrs. Monarch died in 1835. In Washington, as it was then, Thomas was reared, but that portion of the county has since been included in Marion County. At the beginning of the century, the period back to which Mr. Monarch's boyhood dates, there were few schools in that portion of the State. As a result of this condition surrounding his youth, he had but about nine months schooling. His older brothers having left home, Thomas remained with his mother until his marriage, Jan. 27, 1827. He married Susan Davis of the same county, who was born May 13, 1801. Her father was Philip Davis, from Pennsylvania. Her mother's name before marriage was Margaret Mattingly, the Mattinglys being early settlers of that part of Kentucky. For seven years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Monarch resided in Washington County. Following the footprints of an older brother, Mr. Monarch, in the fall of 1833, visited Daviess County, purchasing 150 acres of land at $3 an acre. Early in the following year Mr. and Mrs. Monarch, in an ox-cart, with all their household goods, bade adieu to friends of their youth, and set out for Daviess County, where, eight miles east of Owensboro, on the Hardinsburg road, they arrived Feb. 13, 1834. Here a cabin had previously been erected, and a couple of acres of ground cleared. This and nothing more had been done on the spot that was to be the future home of Thomas and Susan Monarch. Since that time their lives have been a part of the history of Daviess County. Their history has been marked by integrity of character, and in every way worthy of emulation. To Mr. and Mrs. Monarch were born ten children in the order given—William H., Henry (who died when a child), Amanda (died 1856), Daniel, (died May, 1875), Henry F. (died in 1857), Thomas J., Richard, Miranda, Martin V. and Sylvester. In his political life Mr. Monarch started as a Jackson Democrat, and subsequently became a Whig, and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. For many years he consented to fill the office of Magistrate in Daviess County. In religion he early embraced the Catholic faith, and lived a consistent member of that church until his death. Mr. Monarch died Nov. 13, 1881. Mrs. Monarch is still living, now in her eighty-third year.

W. H. Monarch, son of Thomas and Susan (Davis) Monarch. was born in Marion County, Ky., Nov. 10, 1827. When seven years old his father removed to Daviess County, settling on a farm on the Hardinsburg road, eight miles from Owensboro. W. H. was educated in the district schools. In 1852 he married Catherine Jones, of Daviess County. The following year he commenced farming for himself. In 1871 he engaged in the saw-milling business, continuing eighteen months. He then formed a partnership with his brother, M. V., in the distilling business. This partnership lasted five years, and then W. H., in company with his brother Richard and E. P. Millett, built a distillery about three quarters of a mile east of Owensboro, the firm name being E. P. Millet & Co. They employ, when in operation, from thirteen to fifteen hands. Mr. Monarch lost his wife Feb. 22, 1870. To this union had been born three children, one now living—Wm. L. Aug. 15, 1871, Mr. Monarch married Virginia Hayden, of Daviess County. They have three children—Teresa P., Thomas R. and Mary U. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch are members of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been a Justice of the Peace.

Athanaus Montgomery, son of Thomas F. and Clotilda Montgomery, was born in Daviess County, Ky., Aug. 5, 1831. His father was a native of Maryland, born in 1797, and died in 1851. His mother was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1800, and died in 1866. There was a family of eleven children—Pius, Auguston, Rebecca, Jane, John T., Zachariah, Margaret, Athanaus, Joseph, Apolonia and Raphael. Athanaus was reared and educated in this county, and in 1852 married Mary L. Clements, a native of Clay County, Mo. Six children were born to them, only three now living—Susan L., John H. and Thomascene. Mrs. Montgomery died Sept. 22, 1882. Mr. Montgomery owns a farm of fifty-five acres and also the place where he resides, consisting of about five acres. He is a member of the Catholic church.

H. H. Morris was born in Jasper County, Mo., Feb. 8, 1844. In 1847 he came with his father to Daviess County, and settled where he now lives. He was married Feb. 24, 1876, to Sallie A. Milligan, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in March, 1847. They have no children. Mrs. Morris weighs 290 pounds. Mr. Morris's father, T. B. Morris, was born in Ohio County, Ky., April 8, 1810, and in March, 1818, came to Daviess County, and in 1824 moved back to Ohio County. In 1839 he went to Jasper County, Mo., where he lived till 1847, when he came back to Daviess County and settled where he still resides. April 17, 1832, he married Mahala R. Felix, a native of Ohio County, Ky., born in 1814. She died in Missouri in 1846, leaving eight children—George W., William, Sarah Jane, Charles T., Norman B., Elizabeth T., H. H., A. V. Nov. 22, 1847, Mr. Morris married Sarah Hale, a native of Mercer County, Ky., born in 1816. They have three children—Lucy G., Martha E. and Samuel B. Mr. Morris has seventy-two acres of fine land six miles east of Owensboro. In the late war he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. April 1, 1865, he was captured near Selma, Ala., by Company B, Fourth Michigan Cavalry; was kept in stockade eight or ten days, and then marched to La Place, Macon County, Ala., and paroled. He had the measles and was sick at I. C. Church's thirty days. After he recovered he walked from Atlanta to Dalton, 110 miles, in three days, with nothing to eat but raw bacon and corn bread. Mr. Morris is a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F.

James A. Morrison, farmer, was born in Oldham County, Ky., Dec. 30, 1841. His father, James R. Morrison, who was born in Danville, Ky., in 1802, and died in Carrollton, Ky., in 1872, while visiting his son, Dr. Goodlow Morrison, was one of the best business men of his county; kind and generous, and always willing to lend a helping hand in the way of financial aid to worthy young men. His mother, Mildred (Duncan) Morrison, was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1806, and married at the age of twenty-three years. She has had six children, three now living—Dr. A. M., of Goshen, Ky., born in 1838; James A., born in 1841, and Lucy E., born in 1844, now the wife of Charles Harrison, a druggist of Davenport, Iowa. James A. came to Daviess County in 1874, and bought eighty acres a mile southeast of Owensboro. He makes a specialty of raising hay; also buying large quantities each year for the market. He also makes a specialty of Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs, raising and selling large numbers. He was married in Louisville, Ky., May 5, 1868, to Mary Gowan, a native of Louisville, born in December, 1842. They have four children—



Wm Newton

Elizabeth Newton

William, born Feb. 7, 1869; Sarah, Oct. 23, 1871; James G., Jan. 8, 1877, and Goodlow M., in 1881. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Methodist and his wife of the Presbyterian church.

C. G. Nawz, florist and market gardener, was born in Germany, Jan. 1, 1843, and came to America in 1865, landing in New York the day before Lincoln was assassinated. He came direct to Louisville, Ky., and remained there three years. In 1868 he went to Clark County, Ind., and in 1872 came to Nelson County, Ky. In February, 1878, he came to Owensboro. He has two green-houses on Griffith avenue, a half mile south of the court-house. He was married in April, 1874, to Fannie Mattingly, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in March, 1855. They have five children—Benedict, Henry, Robert, William and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Nawz are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Nawz is a member of Lodge No. 19, K. of P., Owensboro, Ky.

Colonel William Newton (deceased), born in Culpeper County, Va., June 9, 1783, was a son of William and Elizabeth (Fields) Newton, also natives of Virginia, where they were married, and where their children were born. William, Jr., was the second son of a large family. He was reared in Virginia, and came to what is now Daviess County, Ky., in 1809. In 1810 he went to Virginia for his parents, and returning settled on the old Newton farm in Murray Precinct. In 1813 he enlisted in an independent company, under Colonel William Russell, against the Indians. March 18, 1815, he married Miss Elizabeth Field, eldest daughter of Captain Ben. Field, who was born in Danville, Ky., May 2, 1793. He went to Hartford for his license, and was obliged to swim all the creeks on account of high water. After his marriage he settled on the old Shoemaker farm in Murray Precinct. In 1843 he removed to the farm in Upper Town Precinct, where his daughter, Mary J., now resides. Colonel Newton was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, under his father-in-law, Captain Ben. Field, in 1815, and Deputy County Sheriff in 1823–'24. While holding the latter office, March 18, 1824, he sold on the premises 1,950 acres of land, patented to John Mays, lying on the Ohio River, in this county, to the highest bidder. It was purchased by Philip Triplett, at 25 cents per acre. In the afternoon of the same day he sold at the door of the court-house in Owensboro the same representative's interest in 3,000 acres, patented to John Mays and D. Ross, and also said representative's interest in the town of Owensboro. Philip Triplett was the purchaser of the whole at 25 cents per acre, and 25 cents per town lot, he being the highest bidder. In 1838 Colonel Newton was elected to the State Legislature from Daviess County. In 1841 he was Sheriff of the county, and held the office two years. He was one of the early Directors of the old Southern, now National, Bank of Owensboro. He was an energetic, public-spirited man, and always took an active part in any enterprise that promised progression to his county. In politics he was a Whig. Colonel and Mrs. Newtin had a family of eleven children. Two sons and three daughters grew to maturity, but one now living—Miss Mary J. Miss Newton resides in a large two-story brick house built by her father in 1847. She has a fine farm of 300 acres, the buildings all well made and comfortable. The whole premises show thrift and good management. A cousin, Miss Matilda Field, resides with her. Miss Newton is a member of the Macedonia Baptist church. Colonel Newton died April 18, 1872, and Mrs. Newton, March 28, 1873.

William T. Pate, son of John F. and Matilda (Laycock) Pate, was born in Ohio County, Ind., Jan. 30, 1835. His father was born in Dearborn County, Ind., and now lives in Ohio County. His mother was a native of Ripley County, Ind. There was a family of five children—John M., Delila, Henry S., Charles P., and the subject of this sketch. June 6, 1870, William T. Pate was married to Charlotta Lostutter, a native of Ohio County, Ind., born Sept. 20, 1849. They have three children—Lucius, William and Ollie L. In 1876 Mr. Pate came to Daviess County, Ky., where he now owns a fine farm of eighty acres three and a half miles east of Owensboro. Mrs. Pate's father, John Lostutter, was born in Ohio County, Ind., May 26, 1817, and now resides in Daviess County. Her mother, Delila (Robertson) Lostutter, was a native of Switzerland County, Ind., and died in Daviess County in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Lostutter had a family of ten children, seven now living—David, William, Eliza, Mary, Charlotta, Annie and Olive.

George D. Payne was born in Daviess County, Ky., Sept. 9, 1858, and has always lived on his father's farm. He received his early education in this county, and attended the Cecilian College ten months. His parents, John A. and Mary (Valeria) Payne, were both natives of Daviess County, his father born in 1829 and his mother in 1840. There was a family of nine children, only seven now living—George D., Bettie, Robert O., Herman S., William J., Lucy G. and Emma. His mother died in 1879. The family are members of the Catholic church. His father owns seventy acres of fine land six miles east of Owensboro.

P. E. Payne was born in Meade County, Ky., Feb. 22, 1848. His father, William M. Payne, was born in Nelson County, Ky., about 1817, and died Feb. 12, 1861. His mother, Jane (O'Bryan) Payne, was born about 1821, and died April 26, 1864. P. E. is the fourth of seven children. He came to Owensboro in March, 1867, and worked one season on the Rudd farm. In the fall he commenced to tend bar for Robert O'Bryan; worked for him eighteen months, and in the spring of 1869 went to work for M. V. Monarch. In the fall of 1874 he took a working interest in the business, and in 1880 bought a share of the business and changed the name of the firm to the Sour-mash Distilling Company, and holds the office of Secretary. They have two distilleries with a capacity of seventy barrels per day, or 900 bushels of grain. Mr. Payne was married Oct. 27, 1873, to Mary E. O'Bryan, a native of Meade County, Ky., born Sept. 29, 1850. They have three children—Louise, born March 14, 1876; Amelia, born July 18, 1878; Adele, born Sept. 21, 1880. Mr. Payne is a member of the Catholic church and Catholic Knights, No. 18, Owensboro Branch. Politically he is a Democrat.

Thomas H. Payne was born in Meade County, Ky., May 10, 1846, and was a son of William M. and Jane F. (O'Bryan) Payne, natives of Marion County, Ky. His father was born in 1817, and died in 1862. His mother was born in 1818, and died in 1864. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are living —William M., Thomas H., P. E., Charles A., James M., Elizabeth and Mary. After the death of his father the care of the mother and five of the children fell on Thomas H. He commenced a course of study at Gethsemane College, when he was called home by the death of his mother. He returned to the school, taking three brothers with him. They were to work a year and attend school a year. At the expiration of the two years Thomas H. went to St. Mary's and clerked in a store for his uncle, Robert O'Bryan, two years. Feb. 19, 1867, he married Lizzie C., daughter of Ignatius Russell, who was born May 13, 1845. She is a sister of Father Russell, a Catholic priest, now at Nazareth, Ky. That same year Mr. Payne came to Daviess County and followed farming till 1875, when he moved to Owensboro, where he has been trading in live-stock. He has gained the confidence of the people of Daviess and adjoining counties, and is now handling more stock than any other firm in the county in a retail way. He has five children—Julia, W. J., Clara, Henry D. and Minnie. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

William Pottinger was born in Nelson County, Ky., May 25, 1833, and lived there till he was nineteen years of age, when he went with his father to Hancock County, and lived there four years. They then came to Daviess County, locating in Owensboro. His father, Robert L. Pottinger, was born in what is now Marion County, Ky., in 1805, and died Sept. 20, 1862. His mother, Ellen (Scott) Pottinger, a sister of Judge Scott, of Owensboro, was born in 1811. His parents had a family of seven children—William James L., Francis H., Robert B., Mary I., Thomas J. and Anna E. The latter died in February, 1880. William Pottinger was married Dec. 18, 1860, to Miss Fannie L. Greenwell, a native of Shelby County, Ky. She was educated at Fairfield, Nelson County. Nine children have been born to them, six living—Mary M., Alice L., Anna E., Josephine, Robert A. and William F. Three died in infancy. The first three years in Owensboro he was in the mercantile business. He then taught school twelve years. He has been Acting Deputy County Assessor nine years, and is now City Assessor. He has a grocery on the corner of Maryland and Triplett streets. Mr. Pottinger is a member of the Catholic church and the Catholic Knights of America, Owensboro Branch, No. 18.

Andrew Shobe, born in Hardy County, W. Va., was a son of Adonijah and Amelia (Jones) Shobe, both natives of Hardy County, his father born in 1817, and his mother born in 1827. There was a family of seven children, six now living—Andrew, Henry, Gabriel, Job, John and Edward. His mother died in 1856, and his father married Mary Ann Jones. They had two children—Adda and Alice. His father died in 1881, and his stepmother still lives in Montgomery County, Ind. Aug. 19, 1862, Mr. Shobe enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and served three years. He was in all the battles in the valley of Virginia in 1864; was mustered out at Wheeling in June, 1865. He came to Kentucky in 1865, and the first year lived in Henderson County. In 1866 he came to Daviess County. He was married Feb. 18, 1869, to Nettie Gillim, a native of Daviess County, born Nov. 18, 1852. They have three children—Kirby, born Dec. 16, 1869; Katie, March 21, 1872; Sidney, July 21, 1880. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Shobe is a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M.

John Taylor was born in Daviess County, Ky., Jan. 26, 1832. His father was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 20, 1806. His mother, Mary (Shoemaker) Taylor, was born in Virginia in August, 1809, and died in Daviess County in 1872. John is the second of ten children. His Grandfather, Price Allen Shoemaker, came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1834, and died in 1842. His Grandfather Taylor was brought to Kentucky from Virginia on horseback in a basket when three months old. Mr. Taylor was married Nov. 15, 1864, to Louisa, daughter of Owen Hickman, formerly of Oldham County, Ky., where she was born in 1847. They have five children—James W., born in 1868; Cordelia, June 1, 1870; Edgar, Dec. 18, 1873; Mary L., June 5, 1877; Earl, Dec. 8, 1881. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Baptist church. He belongs to John J. Daveiss Lodge, No. 389, A. F. & A. M. He has a fine farm of 145 acres four and a half miles southeast of Owensboro.

Manley B. Tichenor was born in Ohio County, Ky., Nov. 14, 1820. July 6, 1845, he married Alpha Whittiker, a native of Ohio County, born April 10, 1828. They have had thirteen children—Delia A., born Aug. 20, 1846; Marinda W., Dec. 25, 1847; Mattie L., July 6, 1849; Lydia J., Oct. 29, 1850; Sallie M., April 6, 1852; Squire C., June 8, 1853; America V., Nov. 6, 1856; William J., Aug. 9, 1859; Benjamin, Jan. 13, 1861; Jacob B., Aug. 22, 1862; Julia V., Nov. 23, 1865; Charles M., Feb. 18, 1868; Archa D., July 18, 1870. Mr. Tichenor and all his family but two are members of the Baptist church. He owns a fine farm of 260 acres six miles northeast of Owensboro. His father, Jared Tichenor, was born in Morristown, N. J., in February, 1779, and died in Kentucky in 1868. He served as Justice of the Peace a number of years, and was Sheriff of Ohio County four years. He married Martha Bennett, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in 1781. She died in 1857. They had a family of nine children—Thomas, Anna, Warren C., Olney, Sallie, Sanford, Manley B., Squire J. and John M.

J. R. Turner, son of C. H. and Amanda (Hill) Turner, was born in Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 21, 1853. His father was born Jan. 26, 1826, and died Feb. 22, 1876. His mother was born in 1833 and is still living in Daviess County. There was a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living—John R., Jonah, Elizabeth, Catherine, C. H., Evaetter and Efetter (twins), Charles and Lena. John R. was educated in Nelson and Hardin counties, Ky.

He attended St. Joseph College five months, Gethsemane five months and, Cecilian College fifteen months. After leaving school he bought stock two months, and in February, 1880, went to Nebraska, and remained six months. He then returned to Kentucky, coming to Owensboro. He worked three months for Hill & Hill, and then worked for M. V. Monarch until July, 1881, when he obtained his present position as bookkeeper for Hill & Hill. He was married Feb. 21, 1882, to Mary Stevens, a native of Daviess County, born Sept. 12, 1863. Mr. Turner is a member of the Catholic church.

Charles Vowels was born in Nelson County, Ky., June 4, 1807, and came to Daviess County in 1838, settling on a farm near where he now lives and where he owns 106¼ acres of good land, on the head waters of Yellow Creek. Oct. 24, 1826, he married Elinor Hayden, a native of Nelson County, born July 4, 1803. She died May 7, 1880. Their children are—John, born Feb. 9, 1831; Eliza, Aug. 24, 1832; Henry, Feb. 19, 1834; Thomas, Feb. 29, 1836; Washington George, March 26, 1842; Julia A., Jan. 1, 1844; Ellen A., June 10, 1848. Mr. Vowels has sixty grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren. He is seventy-six years of age and has never been sick in his life.

Elias M. Ware was born in Shelby County, Ky., Jan. 17, 1838. When nine months old he was taken to Clay, Ky., and lived there till he was twelve years old. He then lived two years in Lawrence County, Ind., and from there returned to Shelby County, where he lived till 1878, when he came to Daviess County and located on his present farm, seven miles east of Owensboro, where he has fifty acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He was married in 1859 to Sarah E. Tucker, a native of Shelby County, Ky., born Feb. 22, 1838. They have had two children, only one now living—Richard T., born Feb. 12, 1865. Mr. Ware is a member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. in Shelby County. He was City Councilman of Shelbyville from 1868–'78, and Deputy Assessor from 1868–'70.

C. E. Wilkerson was born in Daviess County, Ky., Nov. 1, 1826. His father, Thornton Wilkerson, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1790; came to Kentucky in 1820, settling first in Shelby County; died in Daviess County in 1857. His mother, Letty (Elliott) Wilkerson, was born in Maryland in 1796 and died in Daviess County, Ky., in 1872. There were four children—Robert, Charles E., Thornton and Catherine. C. E. has always been a farmer and has lived in Daviess County all his life, with the exception of eighteen months. He was married Aug. 23, 1853, to Artemisia Higdon, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born April 7, 1825. They have four children—Catherine, John T., Rosa, William H. Mr. Wilkerson owns 101 acres of fine land five miles southeast of Owensboro, on the Hartford road. Mrs. Wilkerson is a member of the Catholic church.

John J. Williams, carpenter and builder, was born Oct. 14, 1828, in Hancock County, Ky., where he resided till forty-five years of age. In 1847 he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, Captain McCrary, and served till the close of the Mexican war. He worked on the river until the breaking out of the Rebellion, flatboating and steamboating. Since the close of the war he has worked at the carpenter's trade and building. He came to Daviess County in 1874. He was married Nov. 24, 1852, to Eliza J. Burnett, a native of Hancock County, Ky., born Oct. 7, 1832. They have six children—John H., born Jan. 2, 1859 ; James H., born Nov. 10, 1860 ; Robert E., born Feb. 22, 1866 ; Viola, born Feb. 6, 1868 ; L. T., born Nov. 21, 1871, and Letitia C., born Oct. 19, 1873.

R. I. Wootten, born in Spencer County, Ky., Feb. 17, 1839, was a son of William H. and Rosalia (Coomes) Wootten, both natives of Nelson County, Ky. His father was born March 25, 1811, and was killed by a guerrilla near Slate Riffle, Ohio Co., Ky. His mother was born in 1815, and died in November, 1860. R. I. was the second of ten children. When quite young his parents moved to Nelson County, where he remained till 1859, when he came to Daviess County. He enlisted in Company B, Third Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A., and served three years and ten months. After the war he worked at the printer's trade till 1880, when he was appointed Government Storekeeper. He was married March 28, 1864, to Jennie E. Higdon, a native of Owensboro, born in 1841. They have four children—Clara R., born Sept. 25, 1870; John T., born Oct. 1, 1873; Alfred C., born Aug. 1, 1876; Charles R., born Dec. 27, 1882. Mr. Wootten is a member of the Catholic church and of the Catholic Knights of America. He also belongs to No. 3, Department of Kentucky, G. A. R.

CHAPTER XXVII.

VANOVER PRECINCT.

This precinct lies directly south of Lower Town, and is separated from it by North Panther Creek. The boundary line begins at Widow Tanner's, on the Daviess and McLean counties line, running thence to Adam Young's, including him, thence to Lydan's bridge on Panther Creek, thence up said creek to the mouth of Rhodes's Creek, thence with said creek to the county lines aforesaid, thence west with said lines to the beginning. Part of the precinct is hilly and broken, but the hills are covered with good soil and well adapted to farming. In the western and southeastern portion is a vast amount of coal. It was named after the numerous families of Vanover, who settled there about twenty years ago, coming to the county from East Tennessee.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers of Vanover Precinct were the Crabtrees. There were four brothers—Moses, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Moses was the oldest of the family, and was a young married man, the others being in their teens. They all came at the same time, and were from Virginia, but the exact date of their settlement is not certainly known. The Potts family came in an early day; also, Thomas Minton, Andrew Kelly, one Mr. Jones and Abner Lea, all of whom, including the Crabtrees, settled in the western part of the precinct. Moses Crabtree became the father of sixteen children. This part of the county was for a long time thinly settled, and it is only within the last twenty years that it has begun to be improved to any great extent.

VANOVER'S MILL.

This is a small grist-mill, run by water-power, situated on Panther Creek, ten miles southwest of Owensboro. It was built by Jonathan Barnett about 1847. He ground corn in it for several years, and then sold to Ebenezer Cawhorn, who rebuilt the entire mill. It was afterward owned by Samuel Vanover, who added a saw-mill, and ran it for several years in connection with the corn-mill. It is now owned by Henry Vanover, and is used only for grinding corn.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL-HOUSE.

In the western part of this precinct stands the old log house, where the old men now living in this locality received their early education; and it was then considered quite an old house. It is supposed to be the oldest school-house in all the surrounding country. It is still used for school purposes, and is extensively known as "the district school-house." But

> "The building is going to decay,
> And the rafters are falling in."

Vanover is strictly a temperance precinct; not a drop of whisky has been sold here for more than four years, and during this time the grand jury of Daviess County has found no indictment whatever against any of her citizens.

There are no villages in this precinct. About 1868 F. M. Austin sold whisky and groceries in the southwest corner, and Joseph P. Waltrip was requested to give a name to the locality. As the whisky that was sold was of a very bad quality, Mr. W. gave it the name of *Blue Ruin*. Some time later, J. M. Buker commenced building a house at this point in which to put dry goods, but for the want of capital he failed to complete it, whereupon Mr. Waltrip changed the name to *Needmore*. There are four families, one small grocery, kept by J. W. Cravens, and one grist-mill. The burg is situated two and a half miles east of Possum Trot, in Curdsville, and four miles south of West Louisville. Mr. Waltrip died in McLean County in 1880.

PANTHER CREEK POSTOFFICE

is situated on the Ashbysburg road, thirteen miles southwest of Owensboro, and was established in 1880, with John P. Burns as Postmaster. It was named after Panther Creek, which is the nearest stream. There is no regular mail route to this office. Owensboro is the distributing office, and the mail is carried by any of the neighbors that happen to "go to town." Mr. Burns established a general store at this point in 1880, and is doing a good business.

CHURCHES.

Brushy Fork Baptist Church is situated one half mile south of the district school-house. The society was organized Dec. 5, 1846, by Revs. Downs, Allen and Howard, ministers of the Missionary Baptist church, two or three miles southeast of the present house, in a log house that had been built by the Presbyterians. They occupied this church building several years. The original members were James F. Bennett, Wilson Waltrip, Benjamin Short, John Iglehart, Jonas Little, John H. Vanover and Elizabeth Short. Rev. Isum Allen was Moderator, and Wilson Waltrip and Benjamin Short were elected and ordained Deacons. James T. Bennett was the first Clerk. Rev. Isum Allen was the Pastor until 1849, when W. J. Owen was called. The Pastors who have served this church since are Revs. Benjamin Lafferty, William R. Welch, K. G. Hay, J. S. Taylor, D. E. Yeiser, William Stevens and R. F. Swindler. Rev. William Stevens is the present Pastor. During the winter of 1855-'56 Rev. W. R. Welch held a series of revival meetings in the district school-house, and soon after moved to that locality, and built a log house within a few yards of where the present commodious structure stands. Rev. Allen, the first Pastor, resided a few years in Owensboro, where he died about 1866. Rev. Rafferty died in this county in 1877 or '78 near Hayden's bridge, on Panther Creek.

There are now about 140 communicants; services once a month. The Deacons are: W. T. Hemingway, Matthew Murphy, W. H. Thomasson, J. H. Bandy and G. M. Hemingway; C. H. Cary, Clerk. The present church was built in 1875, and is a two-story frame building, 50 x 36 feet.

Little Flock United Baptist Church, more commonly known as Bristowites, is not recognized as a denomination by the regular Baptist association. About forty years ago, when the Panther Creek Baptist church adopted the work of missions as an especial part of its work, one Jasper Bristow made several motions in the church, which were voted down by the members. Finding all his wishes entirely disregarded, he took his hat, arose and said, "All who believe as I do, follow me." Several followed him, and they left the house. They then assembled in another place, drew up their letters, sent delegates to the Green River Association, claiming to be *the* church. These remaining in the church transacted the usual amount of business, drew up their letter for the Association, sending delegates as usual. The Association decided that those who remained in the house constituted the Panther Creek church. Bristow and his followers continued their work, calling themselves the Green River Association of the United

Baptist Church. The Bristowites bitterly opposed the missionary work adopted by the Panther Creek church. They also believed in the practice of feet-washing, and did not believe in a paid ministry. Those were the main points of difference between them and the mother church. Several other congregations have been organized, and they call themselves the original Green River Association.

The Little Flock congregation was organized about the year 1847, with six or eight members, by Revs. James Samples, Jasper Bristow and William Hendricks. They first worshiped in private houses, but soon built a small log cabin near where the present one now stands. It burned down several years ago, and they then built the present house, which is a small hewed-log building. There are now sixty-three members; services the first Sunday in each month, and the Saturday previous, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Baughn.

Mount Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized Aug. 17, 1844, in the Sand Spring school-house on the John Moseley land, by Revs. L. C. Philips and Joseph Weaver, with twenty-three members; seven of these members had been members of the old Camp-Ground Cumberland Presbyterian Church, long since discontinued, namely: William Hansford, John Moseley, James Little, William Little, Mary Chapman, Frances Lashbrook and Frances Crabtree. The last-named is the only one living of the original seven. This church was first called the Sand Spring Cumberland Presbyterian Church, taking its name from the school-house, in which it was organized, which took its name from a large sand spring near by. They worshiped in this house a few years, when, with the aid of the citizens, they built a hewed-log house, 24 x 30 feet, on Union Hill, where the new Methodist church now stands, and was used by them until 1868, when they built the present structure, one half mile north of the old one, on the land of C. M. Ruby. At the time of the dedication of this church the name was changed to Mount Pleasant. They had no regular Pastor until October, 1845, when Rev. Joseph Weaver was called and had charge of the church until 1854. The Pastors that have since served are as follows: Revs. W. O. Smith, from 1859 to 1861; Charles Gates, 1863 to 1865; J. C. Crabtree, 1865 to 1867; Charles Gates, 1867 to 1870; J. C. Armstrong, a short time during 1871; Charles Gates, 1871 to 1873; C. C. Boswell, 1873 to 1878; W. S. Casky, 1878 to 1879; Willis Smith, 1879 to the present time. The present Elders are Isaac T. Moseley, M. C. Moseley, J. M. Ruby, J. H. Wilhite, J. V. Wilhite, Luther Moseley and W. G. Hansford; Present Deacon and Clerk, C. M. Ruby. Number of communicants, 103. Services the third Sabbath of each month by Rev. Willis Smith. Sabbath-school is held from the first Sunday in April until the third Sunday in October, inclusive; prayer-meeting once a week during the winter. Rev. Joseph Weaver, the first Pastor, lived in this county until his death, which occurred several years ago. Three churches, Christian, Baptist and Methodist, are located on one hill, known as Union Hill. At one time all of these denominations worshiped in a small log house, where the Methodist church now stands—hence the name. It was the property of the C. P. congregation, and was built by members of all denominations in a very early day.

Glenville Baptist Church was organized July 29, 1865, by Elders Dawson, Givens, Blansford and Robertson, at the old log house, sometimes called Mount Pleasant. The names of the charter members are as follows: Bats Oost, Joseph Givens, John L. Igleheart, Louisa Phillips, Anna Givens, Sophronia Cox, Emily Baird, Eliza Clark, Amanda F. Igleheart and Palestine O'Burns. The first Clerk was J. L. Igleheart. The first Deacons were Joseph Givens and Bats Oost. The church continued to worship in the old log house until their new house was completed, in 1867. Cost of new building, $1,200 or $1,400. The first Pastor was Elder L. C. Tichnor, who served until August, 1870. He was succeeded by D. E. Yeiser, and in June, 1871, Elder Tichnor was again called, and served until 1876. D. E. Yeiser was then re-called, and served fifteen months, and was succeeded by Elder William Stevens, who served until July, 1880. After his resignation Elder Tichnor again became Pastor, and has served to the present time. Services are held twice a month. Present membership, sixty.

ELECTIONS.

For politics of parties see Lower Town.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 213; Veech, 9. For railroad tax, 27; against, 184.

1860, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—C. McClarty, 15; L. Combs, 20; R. R. Bowling, 55. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 73; John Locke, 30. County Attorney—J. H. McHenry, 13; J. R. Claybrook, 53. Colonel—R. L. Boyd, 45. Lieutenant-Colonel—J. P. Thompson, 46.

Justice—Childress, 98; Robertson, 94. Constable—Oglesby, 60; Bundy, 35; Brook, 10. For school tax, 20; against, 90.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. Y. Bunch, 16; J. S. Jackson, 103.

1861, Aug. 5: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 21; J. H. Garrard, 120. Senator—J. B. Vance, 30; Wm. Antony, 122. Representative to Legislature—C. T. Noel, 27; G. H. Yeaman, 122.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 80. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 5; H. B. Wall, 78. Commonwealth's Attorney—John Chapeze, 15; J. J. Harrison, 63. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 8; A. G. Botts, 66. Circuit Clerk—Jos. Thomas, 78. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 84. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 33. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 71. Assessor—V. L. Moseley, 78. Coroner—J. W. Rosa, 76.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 42; E. R. Weir, 2.

1862, Dec. 8: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 43.

1863, May 2: Justices—A. Ruby, 87; J. A. Robertson, 61; Beverly Childress, 43; Adam Young, 32. Constable—John Iglehart, 48; Geo. Oglesby, 46.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—Thos. E. Bramlette, 57; E. A. Wickliff, 36. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 59; J. H. McHenry, 38. Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 71.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 45; A. J. McAtee, 21. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 45.

1864, Nov. 8: President—Geo. B. McClellan, 80; A. Lincoln, none.

1865, May 6: Constable—John Goodwin, 29.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, 3; B. C. Ritter, 91. State Treasurer—W. S. Neale, 1; J. H. Garrard, 59. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 51. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 79; T. Maddux, 1.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk--E. H. Hobson, 22; A. Duval, 103. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 23; J. S. McFarland, 65; G. W. Triplett, 61. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 51; J. M. Hughes; 33; B. Duncan, 11; T. C. Jones, 44. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 95; E. A. Hathaway, 27. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 65; Thomas Crutcher, 27. Coroner—H. O'Brien, 38. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 36; J. J. Talbott, 2; J. T. Moseley, 57; Sam. Jewell, 15. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 113. For railroad tax, 4; against, 127.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 33; against, 79.

1867, May 4: Congressman--John Y. Brown, 106; B. C. Ritter, 14. Justices—B. Childress, 40; J. Robertson, 87; Adam Young, 71; John Fitts, 26; Edwin Goodwin, 77. Constable—T. L. Goodwin, 80; Charles Cary, 38; Peter Clark, 33.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor--J. L. Helm, 64; W. B. Kinkead, 42. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 17; J. L. Johnson, 76. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 77; L. P. Little, 10. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 10; J. W. Moseley, 42; H. C. McPherson, 47.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 147. Circuit Judge G. W. Williams, 147. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 64; M. S. Ogden, 100. Commonwealth's Attorney—Baker Boyd, 63; R. Y. Bush, 19; G. W. Swoope, 74. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 163. Surveyor--J W. Sutherland, 134; Wilfred Carico, 20. Constable—Wm. Murphy, 90; Geo. Oglesby, 69.

1868, Nov. 3: President—H. Seymour, 150; U. S. Grant, 5. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 148; Samuel Langley, 1.

1869, May 1: Constable—Wm. Murphy, 77; W. W. Moseley, 47.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 52; E. R. Wing, 3. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 53. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 51; J. W. Gabbert, 27. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 43. For school tax, 5; against, 80.

1870, Aug. 1: Wm. Lindsay, 60; R. K. Williams, 10. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 67. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 61; A. G. Botts, 3. County Clerk—T. Jones, 66; J. K. P. Moore, 3. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 65. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 67; T. Maddux, 2. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 70; A. M. Mayo, 4. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 61; R. J. Wootten, 3. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 72; W. J. Littell, 2.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 33; M. J. Rork, 3.

1871, May 6: Justices—J. A. Robertson, 105; B. Childress, 14; E. Goodwin, 143; A. Young, 130. Constable—Joseph Martin, 107; W. H. Murphy, 100.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 126; J. M. Harlan, 15. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 76; S. H. Jesse, 72; T. H. Roberts, 1.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 3; J. G. McFarland, 150. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 122; David Webb, 3.

1872, Nov. 5: H. Greeley, 70; U. S. Grant, 28; C. O'Connor; 12. Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 71.

1873, May 3: Justices—C. H. Oglesby, 23, C. M. Carey, 48; G. L. Jones, 41; B. C. Moseley, 22; C. M. Ruby, 21. Constable—J. R. Jarrett, 173.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 54. Senator—E. Hawes, 44; G. W. Swoope, 59; G. W. Jolly, 1. Representative to Legislature—Ben. Stout, 93; R. W. McFarland, 5; H. Megill, 3.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 94; J. B. Cochrane, 26. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 83; J. Montgomery, 12; James Stuart, 51. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 66; Jo. Haycraft, 48. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 123. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 55; G. W. Jolly, 119. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 130. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 141. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 139. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 74. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 130. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 135.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 33; George Smith, 30.

1875, May 5: Justices—C. M. Carey, 121; Edwin Goodwin, 113; Thomas Clark, 51; J. A. Robertson, 82. W. C. Vanover, 47. Constable—Wm. Goodwin, 111; D. C. Robertson, 92.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, 70; J. M. Harlan, 3. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 66; J. G. Ford, 41; A. J. Philpot, 36. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 75. For license, 17; against, 34. For Constitutional Convention, 6; against, 59.

1876, Aug. 7. Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 11; J. A. Murray, 52. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 44; R. R. Coomes, 123. For road law, 4; against, 182. Constable—Wm. Goodwin, 75; W. U. Aud, 88.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 98; R. B. Hayes, 13; G. C. Smith, 72. Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 114; J. Z. Moore, 16.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 95; I. H. Trabue, 76. Senator—C. Griffith, 100; V. P. Stateler, 91. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 98; A. Craycroft, 97; J. A. Shackelford, 83.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. H. Hinds 142. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 115; G. W. Jolly, 124. County Attorney—J. L. McFarland, 193. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 182. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 159; E. S. Worthington, 48. Assessor—G. Allgood, 163; C. W. Thomas, 32. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 154; J. W. Funk, 134. Justices—E. Goodwin, 99; C. H. Patterson, 90; F. M. Howard, 29; J. R. Iglehart, 21.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 39; F. M. English, 20.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor—L. P. Blackburn, 109; C. W. Cook, 61; W. Evans, 3. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 111; James Rudy, 110; E. S. Worthington, 51; E. O'Flynn, 51. For Constitutional Convention, 10; against, none reported. For license, 85; against, 83. Justices—Jas. Martin, 74; Ed. Goodwin, 106.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—J. Stuart, 91; L. P. Little, 116; Commonwealth Attorney—Joe. Noe, 127; Jo. Haycraft, 101. Circuit Clerk, F. F. Conway, 144. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 156. Surveyor—Ed. Edwards, 188. Constable—Peter Clark, 116; B. F. Bethel, 43: Wm. Robertson, 40.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 113; J. A. Garfield, 16; J. B. Weaver, 62. Representative to Legislature—J. A. McKenzie, 97; C. W. Cook, 95; J. Fielding, 4.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 110. Senator—J. A. Munday, 125. Representative to Legislature—J. A. Rudy, 123; Geo. V. Triplett, 122. Constable—C. A. Edwards, 105; T. W. French, 98. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 128. Coroner—P. W. Clark, 159.

1882, Aug. 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 136. Appellate Clerk—Thomas J. Henry, 125; R. T. Jacob, 28. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 152. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 155. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 165. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 122; J. J. Christian, 89. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 180. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 152. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 175. For license, 70; against, 169. For school tax, 10; against, 242. Justices—Ed. Goodwin, 123; J. H. Baird, 129; D. C. Robertson, 165; G. L. Jones, 84; W. W. Elliott, 41. Constable—J. H. Bandy, 123; W. R. Clark, 135.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—J. F. Clay, 35; W. Fuqua, 8.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the third Thursday in March, June, September and December; for the other, the third Tuesday in these months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Baird (deceased), late of Vanover Precinct, was born in Daviess County, Nov. 16, 1835, and was a son of William Baird (deceased) an early settler of this county. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married

Feb. 16, 1862, to Lucinda Murphy, daughter of Matthew Murphy, of Vanover Precinct. This union was blessed with ten children, of whom seven are living—William A., James M., Ruth A., Claudie, Stevens, Stanley and James. Mr. Baird died Aug. 2, 1879. He was a Deacon in the Brushy Fork Baptist Church, of which he had been a member about twelve years. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and owned 225 acres of valuable land about three miles south of West Louisville. He was a true Christian man and kind husband and father, and highly esteemed by all.

Samuel C. Baughn, blacksmith, Vanover Precinct, was born in this county, May 10, 1832. He was brought up on the farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade without an instructor. He established a shop at or near Little Flock Baptist Church in 1858, where he is still doing general blacksmithing, having a good trade. He also manufactures plows. He was married April 3, 1853, to Mrs. Delitha Wilson. They have had nine children, five living—Lucretia M., Delitha M., Letha M., Samuel C. and Cordelia H. Two children, Nathaniel B. and Mary M., died after they were grown. Nathaniel Baughn, father of the above, was born near Richmond, Va., Aug. 1, 1804, and is a son of Joseph Baughn, who came to Shelby County in 1816. Mr. Baughn came to this county in 1825. He has been a farmer most all his life, and is now a cripple. He married Jane Hendricks in 1829, and is the father of eleven children, eight of whom are living—Samuel C., John P., James R., Joseph T., Nathaniel R., Henry C., Mahala J. and Charles T. Mr. and Mrs. Baughn are members of a sect of the United Baptist church, frequently called Bristowites.

James S. Bivens was born in Daviess County, Ky., May 9, 1833, and has always made this county his home. During the war of the Rebellion he served three years in the Confederate army, in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel James Jackson. He owns a farm of 140 acres eleven miles southeast of Owensboro. In 1857 Mr. Bivens married Bettie Crabtree, a native of Daviess County, born in 1833. They have four children—Margaret C., Francis, Tony and Charles.

Rev. Addison Jasper Brooks, Vanover Precinct, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1833, and is a son of Henry Brooks (deceased), a native of North Carolina. Mr. Brooks was reared a farmer's boy, and still owns and carries on a farm. He received a common-school education, but is for the most part a self-educated man. He was ordained minister in the Baptist church, Oct. 17, 1874, and has since regularly preached the gospel. He was married Oct. 26, 1854, to Frances E. Kennedy, daughter of John Kennedy (deceased). They had two children, one living—James A., born July 16, 1855, and married Dec. 14, 1882. Mr. Brooks is the present Pastor of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, on Green River, in McLean County. He served in the late war in Company C, Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga and others, and while in the service he became disabled with erysipelas in the face the effect of which is still seen by a constant twitching of the right cheek.

P. H. Burdett was born in Bullitt County, Ky., Jan. 16, 1842, and came to Daviess County when sixteen years of age. He rented land and farmed until 1867, when he bought sixty-eight acres in Vanover Precinct. Nov. 13, 1876, he married Lavinia Nave, a native of Washington County, Ky., born May 31, 1851. They have three children—Wordam, Elvora and Iora. Mr. Burdett has his life insured in the Louisville Life Insurance Company for $2,000. He is one of Daviess County's most enterprising farmers.

John P. Burns, merchant and Postmaster, at Panther, Vanover Precinct, was born in this precinct, Dec. 26, 1860, and is a son of Daniel Burns, of this precinct. Mr. Burns lived on a farm till fourteen years of age, when he began attending the high school at South Carrollton, this State. He graduated from the Evansville Commercial College in July, 1879, and the same year engaged in the mercantile business at George Little's old stand in McLean County. He removed to his present location in April, 1880, where he built a new store and a neat little dwelling near by. He keeps a full line of dry goods, groceries, notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes, hardware, tinware, woodenware, queen's-ware, harness, ready-made clothing, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class general store. Mr. Burns owns all the property he occupies and has already built up a large trade. He was married in September, 1879, to Miss Olive I. Ashby.

Charles M. Cary, Vanover Precinct, near Brushy Fork Baptist Church, is a native of Daviess (now McLean) County, and was born July 16, 1840. His father, John E. Cary, came to this county when a young man, and still resides in Vanover Precinct. Charles M. was brought up a farmer boy and had no educational advantages save those furnished by the common schools of the county. He was married Nov. 21, 1867, to Elizabeth Murphy, daughter of Matthew Murphy, of this precinct. They have had seven children, six living—Eunice J., Remus G., Lueatta, Walter E., Matthew and Mary. Mr. Cary owns 112 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was Justice of the Peace here for six, years. He was a soldier in the late war three years for Uncle Sam, in Company C, Seventeenth Kentucky Regular Volunteer Infantry and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chattanooga, Corinth, siege of Atlanta, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and others. Mr. Cary is Clerk of the Brushy Fork Baptist Church of which he has been a member for several years.

Peter W. Clark, Vanover Precinct, was born in Madison County, Ky., March 13, 1828, and is a son of William Clark (deceased). He was brought up on a farm and came with his parents to Mercer County, Ky., in 1844. He came to this county in the fall of 1860 where he has since resided, except six years spent in Union County, this State. He was married in August, 1851, to Elizabeth Bonta, daughter of Henry Bonta. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living--Henry, Thompson, John L., Nannie E., Charles, Dora and Hallie. He owns 124 acres of land. Mr. Clark held the office of Coroner for two years, and was three years a soldier in the Confederate army under General Morgan.

Wm. P. Clark, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Vanover Precinct, was born in Madison County, Ky., in October, 1833, and is a son of William Clark (deceased). He was brought up on a farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools. He came with his parents to Mercer County, Ky., in 1844. In 1856 he came to Daviess County, where he has since resided with the exception of one year in Union County, this State. He married Eliza A. Devine, by whom he has had nine children; of these eight are living—Levisa, Harding, William R., Jefferson Davis, Matilda, Nettie, Eunice and Gipp. Mr. Clark owns 240 acres of valuable land. He is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Clark's father was the father of fourteen children, and died in this county, Nov. 16, 1865.

William M. Cohen, M. D., a native of Germany, came to America about 1866, and has traveled over the States and Territories, being at one time in California. He now owns a farm of about eighty-nine acres in Vanover Precinct, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He practiced medicine a few years and thus earned the title of M. D. He was married in September, 1871, to

Amanda Davis, daughter of John L. Davis. Five children were born to them, four living—Caroline, William T., Henry A. and Emery.

Solomon Crabtree was born in Jackson County, Tenn., in February, 1827, and came to Daviess County when thirteen years of age. He owns a farm of ninety acres, twelve miles south of Owensboro, on Panther Creek. He was married in September, 1850, to Lucinda Crabtree, a native of Daviess County, born in 1827. They have seven children—William J., Moses, Susan J., Margaret, Solomon, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. Crabtree is a member of the Baptist church.

William J. Crabtree was born in Vanover Precinct, Sept. 2, 1821, and still resides in his native precinct. His father, Moses Crabtree (deceased), came from Virginia to this county in an early day, and was one of the first settlers of Vanover Precinct. William J. was reared in the woods of Vanover, among the deer, bear, wolves, turkeys and other wild game. He was married March 2, 1851, to Elizabeth Vanover, daughter of Samuel Vanover. Mr. Crabtree owns 105 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Zion. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. Edwards was born in McLean County, Ky., Jan. 29, 1854, and came to Daviess County in 1864. He is a son of W. and Christian (Mitchell) Edwards, natives of Green County, Ky., and North Carolina, respectively, his father born in 1826 and his mother in 1832. He has one sister, Mattie, now Mrs. John Stewart. Mr. Edwards was reared on a farm and received his early education in the district schools, attending the Southwest Institute four years. He is unmarried and resides with his parents in Vanover Precinct. In 1882 he was elected Surveyor of Daviess County.

William W. Elliott, of Vanover Precinct, is a native of Madison County, Ky., and was born Oct. 22, 1828. His father, David Elliott, was a native of this State, and came to Daviess County in 1843, our subject not coming until 1847. He moved here in 1850. He has always been a farmer, and now owns 200 acres of fine farming land, besides having given 100 acres to his sons. He was married Dec. 26, 1851, to Mary Simons, daughter of George Simons. They have had ten children, of whom eight are living—Penelope E., James F., William B., Emily A., John E., Mary J., Parthena M. and Frances A. Mr. E. was Constable one term.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph H. Erwin (deceased), late of Vanover Precinct, was born in South Carolina, Aug. 28, 1815, and was a son of Robert Erwin, who came with his family to this county in 1837. Joseph H. was grown, but he also accompanied the family. He was married Nov. 10, 1839, to Emily Shipley, daughter of Benjamin Shipley (deceased). They had twelve children, eight of whom are living —Mary J., Robert, James, George, Melissa, Rebecca, Hannah and Emeline. Mr. Erwin died May 15, 1882.

James Faulkner was born in Green County, Ky., Feb. 9, 1824. In 1849 he went to Harrison County, Ind., and remained till 1865, when he moved to McLean County, Ky. In 1879 he came to Daviess County, and bought a farm of 136 acres in Vanover Precinct. He was one of Daviess County's well-to-do farmers. He was married Feb. 18, 1847, to Matilda Carrick, a native of Bath County, Ky., born in 1832. They have six children. Mr. Faulkner and his family are members of the Christian church.

Ed. Goodwin, Justice of the Peace of Vanover Precinct, was born in Daviess County, Jan. 22, 1838, and is a son of Amos H. Goodwin, a native of Jefferson County, Ky. Our subject was brought up on a farm, but his father being also a blacksmith, he early learned that trade, at which he worked for ten years. In 1870 he engaged in the mercantile and tobacco trade at his present place of business. He was married in 1871 to Miss Dora Miller, daughter of Dr. W. B. Miller, of McLean County, this State. They have had two children--Emma M. and Lavinia. The 'Squire has been magistrate for Vanover Precinct for the past sixteen years, and is still occupying that position; and, also, is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity.

George M. Hemingway, Vanover Precinct, was born in Daviess County, Sept. 13, 1841. He was brought up a farmer's boy on his father's farm, and has always followed that occupation. He married Feb. 21, 1867, Mary F. Short, daughter of Aaron Short. They have had six children, five living--E. Alma, Florence D., Alvey L., Tiny A. and Benjamin S. Mr. Hemingway owns 140 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Deacon in the Brushy Fork Baptist Church. Willis T. Hemingway, the father of the above, was born in King and Queen County, Va., Jan. 17, 1806, and is a son of Samuel Hemingway (deceased), also a native of Virginia

He came with his parents to Daviess County in 1818, and settled seven miles above Owensboro, among the deer, wolves, bear, wild turkeys, etc. He was married June 7, 1832, to Elizabeth Lumpkin, by whom he had six children, three living—William, George M. and Mary. One son, Alvey, died after reaching manhood. Mrs. Hemingway died March 16, 1881. Mr. Hemingway moved to his present location in 1852. For many years Mr. H. has been a Baptist.

Francis M. Howard is a native of Daviess County, and was born Nov. 22, 1840. His father, Andrew Howard, was an early settler of this county. He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated in a subscription school. He married Sidney A. Young, daughter of Adam Young, in November, 1866. They are the parents of six children, of whom four are living—Melvina, Ellen F., Elizabeth and Marcus. Mr. Howard was a soldier for Uncle Sam in the late war, for about four years, in Company C, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Nashville, Fort Wilmington, N. C., and others. During his army life he was commissioned to the office of Quartermaster's Sergeant, and served in that capacity for some time. Mr. Howard owns 192 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

John L. Iglehart, Vanover Precinct, was born in this precinct Feb. 28, 1835, and is a son of William D. Iglehart (deceased), a native of Ohio County, who settled in this county about the year 1832. John L. was reared a farmer's boy, and educated in a subscription school in an old log cabin, and sat on a slab. He was married Feb. 9, 1860, to Amanda F. Burns, daughter of Lewis I. Burns. They have eight children—Theodocia, Elizabeth J., Matilda, Otis, James, Maggie, Lewis I. and Amanda F. Mr. Iglehart owns 270 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. Mrs. Iglehart also owns 160 acres of land, making in all 430 acres. Mr. Iglehart is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Baptist church, and was for many years Clerk of the latter.

John C. Kennedy, farmer and stock-raiser, Vanover Precinct, is a native of this precinct, and was born May 20, 1845. His father, John Kennedy (deceased), was also a native of this county. Mr. Kennedy was reared on the farm, and received a limited education in the common schools. He was a soldier for Uncle Sam three years in the late war, in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, siege of Atlanta, and others. He married Melissa Erwin, Nov. 1, 1866. They have had eight children, seven living—Joan, Alonzo, Noah, Olly, Opy, Walter and Sally. Mr. Kennedy owns 185 acres of land.

George W. Kerrick, Vanover Precinct, is a native of Meade County, Ky., and was born Dec. 4, 1833. His father, Thomas Kerrick, came from Maryland to Louisville when quite small, and when that place was nothing but a fort. He was the father of twelve children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Mr. Kerrick was brought up on the farm, and received a limited common school education in Breckinridge County, Ky. He came to this county in 1864, where he has since resided, in this precinct, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1861 to Margaret Goodwin, daughter of Amos Goodwin (deceased). They have had seven children; five are living—Mollie L., Susie, Dorcas M., Robert and James. Mr. Kerrick owns 290 acres of land. He is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

David F. Lee, Vanover Precinct, is a native of Daviess County, born Jan. 29, 1840, in what is now a part of McLean County. His father, Simpson A. Lee, was born in Nelson County, this State. The family removed to Edwards County, Ill., in the spring of 1840, and back to Daviess County in 1844, where David F. was reared on a farm, and received a limited common-school education in Vanover Precinct. He was married Dec. 19, 1860, to Mary A. Hansford, daughter of Stephen Hansford. They have had thirteen children, of whom ten are living—Thomas F., Ida A., Samuel B., Altha J., Edna E., John P., Onah, George R., William C. and Ura. Mr. Lee is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 172 acres of valuable land. He is a worthy Christian man, and a Baptist. His family are also professors of religion.

James W. Martain, of Vanover Precinct, was born on the Litchfield road, four miles above Owensboro, Daviess County, Aug. 2, 1833. His father, Henry Martain (deceased), was an early settler of this county. He has spent all his life thus far on the farm. He married Fredonia Moseley in November, 1859. She is a daughter of John T. Moseley (deceased). They have had six children, of whom five are living—George A., Antonia, Henry E., Ruth and Sally. Mr. Martain owns 213 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. From 1871 to 1873 he filled the office of Constable for Vanover Precinct. He served as School Trustee for many years.

Western R. Mitchell, of Vanover Precinct, was born in Cooper County, Mo., Aug. 22, 1844, and is a son of John G. Mitchell (deceased), a native of North Carolina. Our subject came with his parents to this county in 1845, where his father died Jan. 29, 1859; he was the father of four children, of whom Western R. is the oldest. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Allen. She died when Mr. Mitchell was yet a small boy. He was married Nov. 26, 1868, to Rebecca Erwin, daughter of Joseph H. Erwin (deceased). They have had three children, two living—Marcus R. and Myzellough E. Mr. Mitchell is engaged in general farming, and is also efficient in brick-laying and other mechanical work.

Isaac F. Moseley, of Vanover Precinct, is of an old family of this county, and was born here Jan. 31, 1828. But the scene of his birth place has since been added to McLean County. Mr. Moseley's father, Presley Moseley, was a native of Hartford, Ky., and was a son of Robert Moseley, who came from Virginia to Kentucky over 100 years ago, and was one of the first settlers in Hartford. Our subject had but very limited educational advantages, as in that early day schools were few and of short duration each year, and were supported entirely by subscription. Mr. Moseley was married Nov. 11, 1848, to Lucy Travis, daughter of John Travis (deceased). They had five children, four living—John P., William R., Charles J. and Susan N. Mrs. Moseley died in April, 1860. Mr. Moseley married, in January, 1861, Tabitha Griffin, by whom he has had six children, five now living—Sarah E., Arra M., Elijah C., Mary E. and Samuel J. T. Mr. Moseley is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His father was the father of twelve children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, and were all married by the same minister, the Rev. Frederick Tanner, a Baptist minister. Another very remarkable feature about it is, that when the first and second were married the eleventh and twelfth were yet unborn. When his parents died they had about 200 descendants.

Jesse B. Moseley (deceased), late of Vanover Precinct, was born in this county (now McLean), near Glennville, on the old John Moseley farm, Oct. 20, 1810. His father, John Moseley, was one of the first settlers in this locality. He was brought up on the place of his nativity, and received a limited education in a subscription school. He was married Dec. 19, 1837, to Miss Joanna Downs, daughter of Thomas Downs, an early settler, where Delaware now stands, in Curdsville Precinct. This union was blessed with eleven children, of whom nine are living—Vircillas L., John T., Cordillian, Josephine, Luther, Mortimer, William B., Jesse D. and Nester C. One daughter, Emily (Mrs. Boston), died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Moseley owned 450 acres of land and was a farmer and stock-raiser. He was one of the original or charter members of the Sand Springs Cumberland Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1844, and in 1846 he was made an Elder in that church, which position he held up to the time of his death, which occurred April 3, 1874.

Merit C. Moseley, Vanover Precinct, was born in this county March 25, 1834, and is a son of John T. Moseley (deceased), also a native of this State. Merit C. was reared on a farm and educated in a subscription school. He was married Sept. 7, 1856, to Sarah E. Hansford, daughter of William Hansford. They have six children—John W., Thomas P., Ruth, Samuel M., Leslie and Madison. Mr. Moseley owns 290 acres of valuable land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. When he began life he commenced in the woods and has cleared out a large tract of land. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant.

Columbus M. Murphy was born in Vanover Precinct, Jan. 24, 1855, and still resides on a portion of the old homestead. He was reared on the farm, and educated under the teaching of Prof. Alexander, who is now at Hartford, Ky. Mr. Murphy taught school for five terms immediately after leaving Prof. Alexander's school. He was married Feb. 17, 1876, to Nancy E. Kirkland, daughter of Joseph Kirkland, of this precinct. They have three children—Mary A., Lydia M. and Cora E. Mr. Murphy owns ninety-eight acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Baptist church. Matthew Murphy, the father of C. M., was born in one of the upper counties of Kentucky, May 9, 1811, and is a son of Daniel Murphy (deceased), who came from Ireland to America in an early day. He had no early educational advantages of any consequence, and has spent all his life on the farm. He is now seventy-two years old. He was married Sept. 24, 1835, to Mary Moore. They had ten children, seven living—John, William, Columbus M., Jane, Lucinda, Elizabeth and Ellen. Mrs. M. died Nov. 24, 1857, and April 28, 1858, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Philip Burns. They have had two children, one living—Lydia Belle (Thomason). Mrs. M. had two children by her first husband, one living—Josephine (Crabtree).

Dabney C. Robertson, Vanover Precinct, was born in this county April 20, 1837, and is a son of Wm. N. Robertson (deceased), a native of Nelson County, who came to Daviess County over fifty years ago. Mr. Robertson has spent his life thus far on a farm, and received a common-school education. He is also a bricklayer. He was married Oct. 27, 1857, to Hannah E. Hendricks, by whom he had eight children, six now living—Henrietta F., Louis N., Olive J., Samuel B., Ida M. and Charlotte O. Mrs. Robertson died in 1872, and he again married in 1874, this time to Annie Arnold, by whom he had two children—Arthur J. and Charles W. Mr. Robertson owns 136 acres of land and is engaged in farming and raising stock. He is a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Pleasant.

Cornelius M. Ruby, Vanover Precinct, was born in Henderson County, Ky., June 28, 1835, and is a son of Matthew Ruby (deceased), a native of Hardin County, this State. The elder Mr. Ruby removed his family to Daviess County in 1847, where he died Dec. 2, 1868. He was a worthy Christian, and had long been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Cornelius M. Ruby was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Elizabeth F. Moseley, daughter of John T. Moseley (deceased). They have had thirteen children, of whom eleven are living—John M., Virginia, Mary E., Susan, William S., Anna F., Zon B., Charles E., G. Robert, Mattie and Ettie. Mr. Ruby owns 300 acres of valuable land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he has been eminently successful. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

William Short was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., March 5, 1819, and is a son of George Short (deceased), who brought his family to this county in 1827, and settled on Green River. Our subject was brought up, as it were, in the woods, and had no educational advantages, except attending a subscription school about six months, having to walk four miles across the flats, through a wilderness, inhabited only by bears, panthers, wolves, etc. He was married Oct. 17, 1847, to Mary Crabtree, daughter of Jacob Crabtree. They have had seven children, of whom five are living—Emily, Julia A., B. Jacob, Amney, and Wm. Isaac.

James M. Vanover (commonly called Shoemaker Jim), Vanover Precinct, was born in Franklin County, Tenn., May 10, 1832, and is a son of Henry Vanover (deceased), who came to this county when James M. was a small boy. Mr. Vanover worked hard when a boy, and had but limited educational advantages. In 1855 he married Elizabeth Bowers, by whom he has five children—John C., Rachel, Sarah M., Mary J. and Rose E. Mr. Vanover owns eighty-four acres of land and is engaged in general farming. His family are members of the Baptist church.

James Vanover, Jr., Vanover Precinct, is a native of this precinct, and was born Nov. 25, 1854. He was brought up on his father's farm and received a common-school education. He was married March 14, 1878, to Madora Shutt. They have three children—Ona L., Nettie A. and an infant girl. Mr. Vanover owns fifty acres of land and is engaged in general farming. He is a member of the Brushy Fork Baptist Church. John H. Vanover, father of the above, was born in Macon County, Tenn., July 28, 1822, and is a son of Henry Vanover, a native of Virginia. Mr. Vanover had no educational advantages, but had to educate his muscular forces in clearing out the thick woods of this precinct, and his native county. He came to this county in 1844, and settled in this precinct. In 1851 he married Sarah Crabtree, by whom he had ten children, but five of them now living—William W., James, Daniel E., Moses M., and Mary E. Mr. Vanover owns 325 acres of valuable land, and has always been a farmer. In 1846 he joined the Brushy Fork Baptist Church, being one of the charter, or original, members.

Jeptlli Vanover, of Vanover Precinct, is a native of East Tennessee, and was born Sept. 16, 1848. His father, Samuel Vanover, removed to Daviess County in December following Jeptlli's birth. Mr. Vanover was brought up on the farm and educated in the common school. He was married in October, 1869, to Julia A. L. Short, daughter of William Short, of this precinct. They have five children—Fanny, Edward, Jacob, Arthur and Luther. Mr. Vanover owns 102¾ acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a Methodist in religious faith, and Mrs. Vanover is a Baptist. Mr. Vanover has an adopted child, Henry Wallace. He is also guardian for Annie Crabtree.

John S. Vanover, Vanover Precinct, was born in East Tennessee, June 5, 1833, and is a son of Samuel Vanover, who brought his family to Daviess County in 1848, where he lived till his death, which occurred April 10, 1876. Mr. Vanover has spent all his life thus far on a farm. His educational advantages were limited. He was married Dec. 8, 1857, to Luvenia Wall, daughter of Robert

Wall (deceased). They had seven children, of whom five are living—George W., Ida B., Alvah, Mary A. and Ollie M. Mrs. Vanover died June 10, 1878, and he married, Sept. 28, 1880, Miss Jemina Jarrett, daughter of John and Lillie (Vesie) Jarrett. Mr. Vanover owns a very desirable farm of 136 acres of valuable land, well timbered and watered, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

W. W. Vanover, Vanover Precinct, is a native of Daviess County, and was born Jan. 22, 1852. He is a son of John H. Vanover, of this precinct, and is the oldest of ten children. He married Emma, daughter of Raide Hyatt, March 28, 1872. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Raide L., Benjamin C., Sarah L., Evelina and Frances M. Mr. Vanover owns 108 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also owns and runs a threshing machine. He was School Trustee for three years, and Overseer two years. Is a member of the Brushy Fork Baptist Church.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

YELVINGTON PRECINCT.

In 1867 the boundaries of this precinct were thus described by the County Court: Beginning at the intersection of the Jo. Wright and Hawesville road, thence with the Jo. Wright road to the Ohio River, thence up the Ohio River to the mouth of Blackford, thence up Blackford to the White Oak ford, thence to the Barker road at D. Winkler, Jr.'s, excluding him, thence with the Barker road to intersection of new road and Barker road at corner of precincts Nos. 2 and 4, thence a direct line to the beginning.

The precinct and village of Yelvington derive their name from Mr. Yelverton Overly, one of the earliest settlers of the town, who had a blacksmith shop where the village of Yelvington now stands; Yelvington is a corruption of Yelverton. Its extreme dimensions each way are about eight miles, and its northernmost point, at the mouth of Pup Creek, is the most northern point in the county. Pup Creek runs westward through the southern portion, and Little Blackford Creek drains a portion of the north side. The village of Yelvington is situated east of the center of the precinct, on the Owensboro and Hawesville road. The low land of the precinct along the river was once the most densely populated portion; but it is now the least inhabited, as most of this land is subject to overflow, and cannot therefore be drained and subdued. The low lands of the river and of the bottoms of Blackford and Pup creeks constitute one third of the territory of this precinct. The upland is undulating and hilly, especially along the northeastern border where the bluffs of Blackford Creek are very prominent, some of them being 150 feet high.

The river and creek bottoms are a rich, sandy loam, and yield large crops of corn and tobacco; but the area of tillable land can not be extended by drainage, on account of its being subject to overflow. There is coal in all the bluffs of Blackford Creek, and at one point lead was once found in an early day, from which the settlers made bullets. There is probably more limestone in this precinct than in any other part of the county. The land here was once covered with a dense forest, which has not yet altogether disappeared.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in this precinct was Valentine Husk, who came in 1796, and after living a short time at Yellow Banks settled at the mouth of Pup Creek. In 1804 he moved to Knottsville Precinct, where he died. James Smeathers and James Adams came very early; both subsequently settled in Knottsville, and died many years ago. Richard C. Jett, born in Virginia, settled on Blackford Creek in 1809. Hon. Benjamin Duncan was one of the pioneers. He was from Virginia, and died in the Kentucky Senate in 1824. Charles Duncan, James Bates, Charles Worthington, the Edwards family, Amos Shaw, Amos Riley, General John Davis and Harry Willis were early settlers. The Roberts family came early. Their names were Merry, Benjamin, Harry and Wesley. Merry Roberts was a soldier in the war of 1812. Richard Hawes came from Jefferson County in 1821, and bought large tracts of land in Daviess and Hancock counties. Enoch Kendall came about the same time that Hawes did; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. George and James Haywood, brothers, came prior to 1825. Mr. Gentry, Amos Moore and a Mr. Shaw settled near Blackford Creek. Thomas Clay, James Estes and Mr. Mills were also early settlers.

Iceland is a steamboat landing on the Ohio River, the only landing capable of being used in all stages of water for twenty miles above Owensboro, on the Kentucky side of the river.

YELVINGTON.

This village was never regularly laid out. The first house was built by Yelverton Overly, after whom the place was named. He built a dwelling house and a blacksmith shop, and ran it many years. The first store was kept by Thomas Pointer, in 1830. Soon after, Mr. Oglesby bought land and established a store. He also kept the first hotel. There are now two dry-goods stores, one grocery, two hotels, two saloons, two churches and one physician.

The village is situated at the crossing of the old State road leading from Elizabethtown to Shawneetown, and on the old road from Hartford, striking the Ohio River at the mouth of Blackford Creek. These were originally old Indian trails, and the roads when laid out were among the first in the county.

A postoffice was established at an early date.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1842, with only a dozen members. A frame house was built the same year, 40 x 30 feet. Among the first members were Willis Roberts, who gave the ground for the church. William, Robert, Wesley and Henry Roberts, Thomas Hadley and wife and Mr. Haywood. The house was wrecked by a storm, and in 1801–'2 a new frame house was built, 50 x 30 feet. It was dedicated by Dr. George Hayes, now of Cloverport. There are now about sixty members. Services every fourth Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. B. F. Orr. Sabbath-school every Sabbath.

Yelvington Baptist Church was organized in a private house, June 30, 1813, about two miles southwest of its present location, and at what was then known as the "Rock Spring." There were eleven constituent members, viz: Matthew Rogers, Samuel Bristow, William P. Hudson, Henry White, Jacob Miller, Eleanor Rogers, Elizabeth Keeth, Mary Rogers, Susan Calhoon and Jane Wright. Elders Benjamin Talbott and John Weldon were in the council of recognition. A church covenant was adopted, and nine articles of faith. One article recognized feet-washing as a church ordinance, to be observed immediately after the Lord's Supper. Another article required its members to contribute to the pastor's support according to his necessities, and their ability to give. A third article repudiated alien immersion. The first regular meeting was held July 11, 1813. At the second meeting, which was in August, Elder John Welden was called as Pastor and accepted; first Clerk was William P. Hudson; first Deacon, Matthew Rogers. This being in a portion of Ohio County, the church assumed the name of the "Panther Creek Church, of Ohio County, near Yellow Banks." Samuel Bristow and Matthew Rogers were licensed to preach near the close of the year. The church became a member of Gasper River Association in 1815. Weldon resigned in 1816, after a successful career; he was succeeded by Elder Thomas Downs. In 1817 steps were taken to build a house, and the name was changed to "Rock Spring." It was a large frame building, but was never entirely completed. In 1818 the church withdrew from the Gasper River Association and joined the Goshen Association. During the year 1819 an arm was formed above, near Blackford Creek; its members were allowed to transact business and report annually. Samuel Hemingway was ordained

Deacon at this time to assist Brother Rogers. From 1821 to 1826 the church grew weaker, spiritually. The members met regularly, but only engaged in settling difficulties, excluding members and granting letters of dismission. The colored members, who composed a large part of the church, were frequently involved in difficulties among themselves; few persons united with the church during this period. In 1828 a great revival took place among the colored people, and many of them were added to the church during the year. Several colored men were licensed to preach in 1827. There was a great revival in 1834, among both white and colored. Among the accessions were Richard and George N. McKay and wives, of Owensboro. William T. Mason was ordained Deacon in 1833. In 1835 several withdrew to organize a church in Owensboro, and others took letters to go into a church on Panther Creek. Mr. Downs resigned in 1840, to travel as missionary in the Association, but afterward closed that work and resumed charge of the church. About this time a new chruch was built, and the whites and colored people met in separate congregations. Downs gave up the church in 1842, having been its Pastor nearly twenty-five years. Elder William Head succeeded him. Elder Willis M. Picket held meetings in the vicinity of the church that year, by whose help and the work of pastors nearly fifty were added to it. Head resigned at the close of 1848. Elder Dowden became Pastor the next May, on a salary of $150 a year for one half his time, one third of it to be paid in produce. He served two years. C. J. Kelley was called in 1851, but it is not certainly known how long he served. Dec. 9, 1854, twenty-two members were lettered to organize at South Hampton. It was during this year that the place of worship was changed from Rock Spring to Yelvington. In March, 1855, William Head again became Pastor. In February, 1857, T. N. Robinson was called, and soon after this the present commodious brick structure was built. Robinson resigned in May, 1859, and K. G. Hay became Pastor. In 1860 the name was changed from Rock Spring to Yelvington. Hay resigned, and J. N. Dawson was called in 1860, and served nearly four years. This was the most critical period in the history of the church, owing to the political troubles during the war. D. E. Yeiser became Pastor in 1866. In September, 1867, thirty-five persons were lettered to organize the Chestnut Grove church. Yeiser resigned in December, 1868, and H. T. Lampton became Pastor, and served till May, 1873. B. E. Cosby then served two years. W. H. Dawson was called in October, 1875, and is the present Pastor. Since the war the colored members have drawn off and worship alone. Rev. Dawson is an earnest worker and a thorough scholar.

Chestnut Grove Baptist Church.—This church is beautifully located in the northeastern part of Daviess County, near Blackford Creek. It was constituted in 1868 with nearly forty members. It was an outgrowth of missionary labors of Revs. Ellis, Stephens, Daviess, Cundiff, and a few others. Elder A. G. Daveiss, a native of this county, was the first Pastor, and served two years. During the time an elegant frame building was begun and finished. Elder H. Y. Lampton became the successor of Elder Daveiss, and served five years. He was followed by Elder Daveiss, who continued one year with the church, and was succeeded by Elder B. E. Cosby, of Virginia, who officiated one year. In 1877 Elder W. H. Dawson was called and still continues as Pastor. Regular preaching is held one Sabbath in each month. The church has been very prosperous. Several successful revival meetings have been held at different times.

ASA SMEATHERS.

This gentleman is one of the oldest in the county. He was born in Owensboro, Sept. 4, 1804. His father, James Smeathers, was a pioneer here, and lived just across the line in Knottsville, where he died many years ago. March 25, 1825, Mr. Smeathers married Mary E. Duncan, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Duncan, and they had nine children; five are living, namely: Harold, Archie, John T., Mary A. and James T. Benjamin died in 1881, aged forty-five years; Elizabeth (Mrs. Kinne) died in 1857, aged thirty-three years, leaving four children.

When Mr. Smeathers was young, wolves, deer and bears were very abundant. He has seen as many as fifteen deer in a drove, and has killed a great many. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church about sixty years.

JOHN LEE.

This pioneer was born in Virginia, and came to this county in 1821. He was always a farmer, and formerly owned many slaves; also owned 420 acres of land. He was a descendant of John Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and belonged to the same family as General Robert E. Lee. He married his cousin, Nancy Lee, and died in 1840

ELECTIONS.

For politics of parties see Lower Town.

1840, Aug. 5: Governor—French, 51; Letcher, 46. Senator—Griffith, 61. Representative to Legislature—Sett, 65; Triplett, 43.

1852, Aug. 2: Sheriff—Landrum, 46; Veech, 85. For railroad tax, 3; against, 129.

1854, Aug. 7: Appellate Judge—John H. McHenry, 81; H. J. Stites, 40. County Judge—A. G. Botts, 32; George D. Yeaman, 107. Commonwealth Attorney—Mitchell Calhoon, 36; Wm. N. Sweeney, 93. County Clerk—Graham Hughes, 70; James B. Watkins, 70. Sheriff—Robert P. Sharpe, 57; Joseph Harrison, 86. Assessor—James Stillman, 9; George L. Heywood, 93; James Lashbrook, 6; A. Johnson, 21. Surveyor—Samuel Shepherd, 107. Coroner—Wm. Johnson, 64; Harrison Mauzy, 48.

1856, Aug. 4: Circuit Judge—Jesse W. Kincheloe. 57; James Stuart, 69. Commonwealth Attorney—B. H. Helm, 61. Circuit Clerk—J. Thomas, 77; J. P. Thompson, 78. Sheriff—J. G. McFarland, 68; J. G. Harrison, 103.

1856, Nov. 4: President—Buchanan, 86; Fillmore, 91.

1857, May 2: Constable—James Veech, 47; John B. Heywood, 54. Justice—William Riley, 84.

1857, Aug. 3: State Treasurer—T. L. Jones, 61; J. H. Garrard, 66. Congressman—J. S. Johnson, 78; S. O. Peyton, 80. Senator—W. B. Wall, 82; A. D. Cosby, 74. Representative to Legislature—F. J. McLean, 71; F. M. Daily, 81.

1858, Aug. 2: Appellate Clerk—R. R. Revill, 74; G. R. McKee, 74. Commonwealth's Attorney—Jesse Taylor, 72; C. C. Maxwell, 75. County Judge—L. D. Shepherd, 36; A. G. Botts, 108. County Clerk—S. McClarty, 81; J. B. Watkins, 94. Sheriff--Joseph Veech, 78; John Locke, 117. County Attorney—J. McHenry, 74; H. E. Smith, 67. Coroner—W. C. Norris, 105.

1860, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—C. McClarty, 78; Leslie Combs, 73. Sheriff—J. H. Scott, 72; John Locke, 107. County Attorney—J. R. Claybrook, 44; J. H. McHenry, 73. Colonel—R. S. Boyd, 43. Lieutenant-Colonel—J. P. Thompson, 40.

1861, June 20: Congressman—J. T. Bunch, 65; J. S. Jackson, 36.

1861, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—G. Terry, 107; J. H. Garrard, 31. Senator—J. B. Vance, 164; William Anthony, 46. Representative to Legislature—C. Y. Noel, 159; G. H. Yeaman, 53. Constable—Shaunter, 152.

1862, Aug. 4: Appellate Judge—R. A. Williams, 18. Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 10; H. B. Wall, 17. Commonwealth Attorney—John Chapeze, 14. Presiding Judge—T. L. Beers, 6; A. G. Botts, 11. Circuit Clerk—Joseph Thomas, 17. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 15. Sheriff—J. G. Harrison, 22. County Attorney—H. S. McFarland, 15. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 11; W. L. Moseley, 9. Surveyor—N. W. Scott, 6. Coroner—J. W. Roser, 8.

1862, Oct. 27: Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 10; Edward R. Weir, 5.

1863, May 2: Justices—D. D. Jewell, 18: W. C. Roberts, 23; H. N. Davis, 14. Constable—C. N Pierce, 27.

1863, Aug. 3: Governor—T. E. Bramlette, 22; C. A. Wickliff, 87. Congressman—G. H. Yeaman, 22; J. H. McHenry, 87: Representative to Legislature—J. S. McFarland, 21; A. J. McAtee, 73.

1864, Aug. 1: Sheriff—A. J. McAtee, 62; J. G. Harrison, 15. Assessor—William Onan, 78. Justices—William Hays, 65; James Veech, 7. Constable—C. V. Pierce, 75.

1864, Nov. 8: President—George B. McClellan, 97; A. Lincoln, 1.

1865, Aug. 7: Congressman—Geo. H. Yeaman, 1; B. C. Ritter, 92. State Treasurer, W. S. Neale, 1; J. H. Garrard, 50. Senator—A. D. Cosby, 5. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 88; T. Maddux, none.

1866, Aug. 6: Appellate Clerk—E. H. Hobson, 10; A. Duval, 186. County Judge—E. C. Berry, 10; J. S. McFarland, 13; G. W. Triplett, 175. County Clerk—John O'Brien, 10; J. M. Hughes, 6; B. Duncan, 18; T. C. Jones, 156. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 158; E. A. Hathaway, 56. County Attorney—A. R. Taylor, 165; Thomas Crutcher, 9. Coroner—H. O'Brien, 47. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 190. Surveyor—A. W. Scott, 142. For railroad tax, 128; against, 53.

1867, April 15: For county stock of $250,000 in the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad, 40; against, 113.

1867, May 4: Congressman—John Y. Brown, 111. Justices—Van Pierce, 78; Geo. F. Hawes, 75; R. M. Hawes, 55. Constable—James Veech, 95.

1867, Aug. 5: Governor—John L. Helm, 189. Circuit Judge—

G. W. Williams, 105; J. L. Johnson, 90. Common Pleas Judge—C. G. Wintersmith, 136; L. P. Little, 32. Representative to Legislature—J. Veech, 6; H. C. McPherson, 104; J. W. Moseley, 90.

1868, Aug. 3: Governor—J. W. Stevenson, 177. Circuit Judge—G. W. Williams, 211. Circuit Clerk—J. P. Thompson, 182; M. S. Ogden, 31. Commonwealth Attorney—Baker Boyd, 152; R. Y. Bush, 19; G. W. Swoope, 41. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 207. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 171; Wilfred Carico, 2 . Constable—R. G. Duncan, 124; D. P. Thornbury, 50.

1868, Nov. 3: President—Horatio Seymour, 216; U. S. Grant, 1. Congressman—W. N. Sweeney, 211.

1869, May 1: Constable—R. G. Duncan, 48.

1869, Aug. 2: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 130; E. R. Wing, 1. Senator—Ed. Hawes, 145. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 101; J. W. Gabbert, 50. County Attorney—V. T. Crawford, 126. For school tax, 67; against, 65.

1870, Aug. 1: Appellate Judge—Wm. Lindsay, 150; R. K. Williams, 4. Circuit Judge—M. F. Cofer, 150. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 149; A. G. Botts, 39. County Clerk—T. Jones, 150; J. K. P. Moore, 39. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 147; S. H. Haynes, 39. Sheriff—W. H. Scott, 151; Tapley Maddux, 39. Surveyor—J. W. Sutherland, 150; A. M. Mayo, 39. Assessor—J. W. Onan, 149; R. J. Wootten, 39. Coroner—A. J. McAtee, 145; W. J. Littell, 39.

1870, Nov. 8: Congressman—H. D. McHenry, 73; M. J. Rork, 26.

1871, May 6: Justices—C. V. Pierce, 101; G. T. Hawes, 82; R. T. Stewart, 34; R. G. Duncan. Constable—R. L. Ellis, 73; Richard Hawes, 50.

1871, Aug. 7: Governor—P. H. Leslie, 221; J. M. Harlan, 37. Representative to Legislature—C. Griffith, 95; S. H. Jesse, 128; F. H. Roberts, 39.

1872, Aug. 5: County Clerk—Jo. Thomas, 103; J. G. McFarland, 121. Sheriff—W. H. Perkins, 212; David Webb, 2. Constable—G. Allgood, 136; R. G. Duncan, 119.

1872, Nov. 5: President—H. Greeley, 197; U. S. Grant, 59; Charles O'Connor, 2.

1873, May 3: Justices—R. W. Hawes, 94; F. M. King, 98; F. F. McCormick, 10. Constable—F. H. Roberts, 122; James Veech, 36.

1873, Aug. 4: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 169. Senator—E. Hawes, 184; G. W. Swoope, 82; G. W. Jolly, 31. Representative to Legislature—Ben. Stout, 27; R. W. McFarland, 128; H. McGill, 10; H. T. Aud, 48.

1874, Aug. 3: Appellate Clerk—T. C. Jones, 250; J. B. Cochran, 2. Circuit Judge—L. P. Little, 207; Jas. Montgomery, 27; James Stuart, 81. Commonwealth Attorney—E. H. Brown, 161; Jo. Haycraft, 156. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 263. County Judge—G. W. Triplett, 192; G. W. Jolly, 125. County Attorney—W. T. Ellis, 263. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 258. Sheriff—H. W. Scott, 262. Coroner—G. W. Mathis, 195; —— Galloway, 6; —— Crask, 18. Surveyor—Robert Frey, 248. Assessor—W. T. Aull, 258.

1874, Nov. 3: Congressman—J. Y. Brown, 103; Geo. Smith, 146. For license, 137; against, 112.

1875, May 1: Justices—W. W. Morrison, 171; F. M. King, 32; Moses Fuqua, 87; M. D. Hord, 30; David Thornberry, 71. Constable—Lyman Peirce, 98; Gideon Allgood, 97.

1875, Aug. 2: Governor—J. B. McCreary, 175; J. M. Harlan, 22. Representative to Legislature—W. J. Taylor, 178; J. G. Ford, 136; A. J. Philpot, 21. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 174.

1876, Aug. 7: Circuit Judge—G. W. Ray, 141; J. A. Murray, 142. Sheriff—J. H. Gates, 202; R. R. Coomes, 96. For road law, 19; against, 283. Constable—Ben Smeathers, 11; J. H. Graves, 12.

1876, Nov. 2: President—S. J. Tilden, 249; R. B. Hayes, 58; G. C. Smith, 5. Congressmen—J. A. McKenzie, 243; J. Z. Moore, 33.

1877, Aug. 6: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 108. Senator—C. Griffith, 95; V. P. Stateler, 76. Representative to Legislature—C. R. Thorp, 125. Constable—H. Graves, 26; Lyman Peirce, 148.

1878, Aug. 5: Appellate Judge—T. W. Hinds, 235. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 168; Geo. W. Jolly, 146. County Attorney—J. L. McFarland, 260. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 250; E. S. Worthington, 4. Assessor—G. Allgood, 263; C. W. Thomas, 1. Surveyor—C. W. Gordon, 233. Coroner—J. W. Funk, 222. Justices—J. T. Hawes, 103; G. W. Hadley, 96; M. P. Fuqua, 34; T. W. Miles, 154; F. W. Morrison, 209; D. H. Johnson, 20. Constable—L. W. Pierce, 190; W. B. Fullenwider, 2; T. Shaw, 12; J. Thornbury, 121. For whisky, 176; against, 100.

1878, Nov. 5: Congressman—J. A. McKenzie, 102; J. W. Feighan, 11; F. M. English, 6.

1879, Aug. 4: Governor--L. P. Blackburn, 149; W. Evans, 4. Representative to Legislature—R. W. McFarland, 152; James Rudy, 150; E. S. Worthington, 2; E. O'Flynn, 2. For license, 49; against, 61.

1880, Aug. 2: Circuit Judge—James Stuart, 80; L. P. Little, 239. Commonwealth Attorney—Joe. Noe, 173; Jo. Haycraft, 150. Circuit Clerk—F. F. Conway, 259. Sheriff—E. C. Davis, 257. Surveyor—Ed. Edwards, 211. Constable—David Hall, 170; Walker Roberts, 111.

1880, Nov. 2: President—W. S. Hancock, 242; J. A. Garfield, 63; J. B. Weaver, 1. Representative to Legislature—J. A. Mckenzie, 238; John Feland, 19; C. W. Cook, 6.

1881, Aug. 1: State Treasurer—J. W. Tate, 92. Senator—J. A. Munday, 99. Representative to Legislature—J. H. Rudy, 96; Geo. V. Triplett, 95. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 69. Coroner—P. W. Clark, 11; J. B. Whelan, 11; G. W. Mathis, 27. Constable—W. Roberts, 82.

1882, Aug 7: Judge of Superior Court—J. H. Bowden, 194. Appellate Clerk—T. J. Henry, 190; R. T. Jacob, 1. County Judge—H. W. Scott, 195. County Attorney—Martin Yewell, 201. County Clerk—M. S. Mattingly, 201. Sheriff—A. B. Miller, 119; J. J. Christian, 59. Surveyor—E. Edwards, 197. Coroner—Geo. M. Hayden, 197. Assessor—G. A. Allgood, 202. For school tax, 14; against, 190. Justices—G. W. Hadley, 212; Samuel L. Bise, 76; L. S. Pierce, 148. Constable—H. G. Duncan, 144; B. L. Tinsley; 60.

1882, Nov. 7: Congressman—James F. Clay, 68; W. M. Fuqua, 23.

Magistrates' Courts: For one justice, the fourth Monday in March, June, September, and December; for the other, second Tuesday in these months.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George W. Birk, son of the late J. A. Birk, for whom Birk City was named, was born in Cloverport, Ky., Dec. 22, 1852, and came to this county with his parents in 1857. He was educated in Birk City, Owensboro select schools, and Evansville, Ind., business college. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business in Owensboro. In 1872 he returned to Birk City, and was employed in the store of his brother, J. F., till 1875. In 1876 and 1877 he engaged in the tobacco business, and in 1878 went to Grissom's

Landing and remained till 1879. In 1880 he went to Owensboro, and engaged with his brother, F. J., in the grocery business. In June, 1881, he sold out and came to Yelvington, where he is now engaged in the general mercantile business, including drugs and medicines. He also owns an interest in the grocery and provision store of Birk & Pool. July 17, 1877, he married Sue M. Hawes, daughter of Edwin Hawes, a native of Virginia. She died Dec. 24, 1878. May 30, 1882, he married Mary A., daughter of Richard W. Hawes, a native of this county. Mr. Birk has been Postmaster of Yelvington since March 16, 1882. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Samuel Bise, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1837, is a son of Henry Bise, a native of Knox County, Pa. His parents removed to Scioto County, Ohio, in the fall of 1837, where he was reared and educated. In July, 1862, he went to Rockport, Ind., and in 1867 came to Daviess County, and now owns 103¼ acres of land three miles northwest of Yelvington. He was married in 1851 to Jemima Derrough. Of their four children but two are living—William and Samuel. His wife died in 1867, and in October, 1873, Mr. Bise married Neoma, daughter of Daniel Hall. They have had six children, five now living—David, Elizabeth, James, Barney and Robert.

Elijah Board, son of James and Permelia (Cummings) Board, was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., March 15, 1844. His grandfathers, Elijah Board and Presley Cummings, both came from Virginia to Breckinridge County, Ky., in an early day. Mr. Board came to Daviess County in 1867 and settled in Yelvington Precinct. He was married in the fall of 1871 to Mrs. Laura Hicks, daughter of Cyrus Hill. Her grandfather, John Hill, is now nearly 100 years old. He came up the Ohio on the first steam-boat that ever ascended that river. Mr. and Mrs. Board have two children—Francis A. and Ethel. Mrs. Board has one child by her former marriage—Edith Hicks.

George W. Boswell was born in Trimble County, Ky., June 20, 1830. His father, Henson Boswell, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died when George W. was quite small. The family afterward, in 1834, came to Daviess County. When he was eleven years old they went to Montgomery County, Tenn., and all the schooling George W. ever had was nine months in the subscription school taught by John D. Tyler, of that county. He removed to Hancock County, Ky., in 1850, and in 1878 returned to Daviess County. When nine years old he was sent to the horse-mill, a distance of eight or nine miles, starting and returning in the night. He was married in 1851 to Susan E. Estes. Of their four children but one is living—Hardin N. Mrs. Boswell died, and in 1858 Mr. Boswell married Lettie Morgan. Eleven children have been born to them, ten living—Ann E., Kate E., Jefferson D., George O. M., Martha M., Sallie E., Sudie M. and Mary Carrie (twins), Robert W. Q. and David K. During the late war Mr. Boswell enlisted in Company G, Ninth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry; was with Morgan on his raid as far as Brandenburg.

Rev. William H. Dawson, Pastor of the Baptist church Yelvington, was born in Upper Town Precinct, Daviess Co., Ky., Nov. 30, 1841, and was a son of Gibson Dawson, a native of Ohio County, Ky. His early life was spent on a farm, his education being received in the common schools and at a select school in Owensboro. Feeling that he was called to the ministry he studied to that end, and in 1867 began his labors in the Macedonia Church. In 1870 he went to Hawesville and had charge of the First Baptist Church for five years. He then took charge of the Southampton church, Daviess County, and remained there till 1881. In 1878 he came to Yelvington and took the pastorate of the church here, having both churches under his care. While in Hawesville Mr. Dawson had a four days' discussion with Geo. G. Taylor, a Reformer, or Campbellite; in Southampton he had a six days' discussion with Rev. J. M. Lawson, Presiding Elder of the Owensboro District, M. E. Conference, and in Yelvington had a six days' discussion with Rev. B. F. Orr, a Methodist clergyman. He was married Nov. 12, 1866, to Nettie W., daughter of A. Gallatin Howard. Six children were born to them, only four now living—John C., George W., Cora and Arthur W.

William B. Duncan (deceased), born in Daviess County, Ky., May 1, 1816, was a son of Robert Duncan, an early settler of this county. His education was received in the primitive log schoolhouse. He was reared a farmer, and always followed that occupation. Dec. 12, 1841, he married Celia Head. To them were born six children, five living—Elizabeth, Henry J., Robert F., Jennie and John B. His wife died Aug. 29, 1856, and Nov. 11, 1857, he married Mrs. Anna Haygood, a widow lady with two children—Kate and Georgia. Three children were born to them—William N., Rosa Lee and Clinton C. Soon after his first marriage Mr. Duncan settled in this precinct on the farm where his children now live, and where he died June 1, 1882. His wife preceded him Dec. 10, 1867. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethlehem, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His son, John B., is a subscriber to "Daviess County History."

P. S. Graves was born in Amherst County, Va., Aug. 9, 1844. His father, Rice Graves, was also a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky when P. S. was an infant, locating in Breckinridge County. He came to Daviess County in 1847, and settled in this precinct. Mr. Graves has always been a farmer, and for twelve years ran a thresher in connection with his other work. He was married in 1872 to Laura J. Schenk. They have had three children—Mary A., Lizzie E. and Alice B. Mr. Graves owns a good farm of 120 acres, three miles southwest of Yelvington.

Taylor H. Graves, born in Yelvington Precinct, Nov. 28, 1847, is a son of Rice E. Graves, a native of Goochland County, Va. He was reared a farmer and now owns eighty acres of the old homestead. His education was received in this precinct. In 1878 he married Nancy C. Shadric, daughter of James Shadric. They have four children—Will T., Frank, Virginia N., and Bill R. When Mr. Graves's father left Virginia he intended going to Missouri. They came down the river on the steamer Star of the West, and when opposite Captain Oglesby's farm, just below Cloverport, their boat was run into and sunk by the steamer Hathaway. The family were all saved, two of his brothers, James F. and Varland, by jumping astride a barrel of whisky. They were afterward carried ashore by Captain Lamb, who swam ashore with first one and then the other on his back. He also cut the horses loose and all were saved except one that he could not reach.

John C. Hathway (deceased) was born in Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 16, 1832. He was a son of John Hathway, a native of Maine and an early settler of this county. He received his education in Owensboro, and on reaching manhood chose the occupation of a farmer. He was married Nov. 5, 1868, to Mollie E. Davis, daughter of Edmund Davis, now of Missouri. One son was born to them—John Murray, now thirteen years of age. Mr. Hathway died Aug. 8, 1881. He owned a farm of 200 acres, where his wife and son now reside. He was a kind husband and father, charitable and kind-hearted, always ready to assist in building schools and all public improvements, and was constantly endeavoring to make others happy.

Benjamin W. Hawes, Sr. (deceased), was born in Virginia in 1809, and was brought by his parents, Richard and Clara (Walker) Hawes, to Kentucky in 1810. His education was received in the early subscription-schools, he being reared to the life of a farmer. He was an enterprising man and a successful farmer, owning at the time of his death several hundred acres. He married Mary A. Taylor, daughter of Hon. Samuel M. Taylor. Of their ten children but seven are living—Samuel T., Mildred, Catharine, Benj. W., Susan, Edwin and Hettie. Mr. Hawes died in 1861.

Benjamin W. Hawes, Jr., son of Benjamin W. Hawes (deceased), was born in Daviess County, Oct. 9, 1845. He is engaged in farming, having been reared to that occupation, and owns 140 acres of well-improved land two miles northwest of Yelvington. He was married in 1876 to Hannah Bright, daughter of Geo. M. Bright, of Shelby County. A few months after their marriage Mrs. Hawes died, and in December, 1881, Mr. Hawes married her sister, Minnie S. Bright. They have one child—George B. Mr. Hawes is a member of the Baptist church.

Richard Hawes (deceased), a native of Virginia, came to Kentucky in 1810, locating first in Fayette County. He soon after removed to what is now known as the Burke farm, near Louisville, and resided there till 1820, when he came to Daviess County, settling in Yelvington Precinct. He bought large tracts of land in this and Hancock counties and donated the land for the town site of Hawesville. He was an energetic man and amassed a fortune, being one of the wealthiest men of the county at the time of his death. He gave employment to many and was well and favorably known in Daviess and Hancock counties, both as a kind employer and a respected citizen. He died in 1829. His wife was Clara Walker, and to them were born ten children, but two now living—Walker, of Saturia, on the island of Matagorda, off the coast of Texas, and William F., of Owensboro. Samuel, Ann (Mrs. William Coleman), Richard, Hon. Albert G., Dr. Aylett, Edwin, Benj. W., and Susan E. (Mrs. J. G. Taylor) are deceased.

Marcus D. Hoard was born in Woodford County, Ky., March 12, 1801. His father, Edwin Hoard, a native of Virginia, came to Woodford County, Ky., when a young man; was a soldier in the Indian war, under General Anthony Wayne; removed with his family to Mason County, Ky., when a young man. Edwin Hoard was engaged in one of the most remarkable law suits in the history of America, lasting forty years. It was with General Bodley, Mr.

Hughes and Alex. Marshall, concerning some land in Mason County, Ky., then in Virginia, patented by William Coghill. Mr. Hoard finally gained the suit. Marcus Hoard was married in 1840, to Mary W. Parker. Of their seven children three are now living —William E., Jane (now Mrs. I. W. Whayne) and Mary L. Mr. Hoard came to Daviess County in 1851. Prior to coming here he worked at the carpenter's trade, but has been a farmer since coming to this county. He owns a farm of sixty acres two miles northeast of Yelvington. Mr. Hoard has served as Justice of the Peace seven years, and Deputy Clerk of Daviess County two years. He, politically, was a Whig before the war, but since then he has affiliated with the Democratic party. Mr. Hoard has been a member of the Baptist church fifty-two years. He is a nephew of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, who so distinguished himself in Congress.

William E. Hoard, son of Marcus D. and Sarah W. (Parker) Hoard, was born in Mason County, Ky., Jan. 2, 1844, and came to this county with his parents in 1851. He was married Nov. 3, 1870, to Hester A., daughter of Daniel Colbert. They have four children--William, Marcus, Francis T. and Jesse M. During the late war Mr. Hoard enlisted in Company C, First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, under General Wheeler. He was at the battles of Chickamauga, Perryville, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Look out Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, Jonesboro and others. Surrendered on Savannah River, near Washington, Ga., in 1865. He received but two flesh wounds and was not sick a day during his service in the army.

Joseph Kelly (deceased), a native of Kentucky, born June 13, 1804, was a son of Joseph Kelly, a native of Virginia, but an early settler of Kentucky. When Joseph was a small boy the family removed to Henry County, Ky., where he was reared and educated. In the spring of 1836 he came to Daviess County and bought 1,000 acres in the forks of Panther Creek, and cleared about 500 acres of it. In 1853 he came to this precinct and purchased 700 acres, afterward buying still more. He was one of the largest land-owners in this county. He owned a saw and grist mill which he carried on several years. Sept. 23, 1834, Mr. Kelly married Nancy J., daughter of Abraham Smith. Five children were born to them, four now living--Abraham, Mary E., Joseph S. and Araminta D. Josephine H. was married and at her death left a family. Mrs. Kelly died Oct. 7, 1845. Oct. 2, 1849, Mr. Kelly married Harriet C., daughter of Christopher Jones. Of their ten children but eight are living--Emma, Katie, Vespucius, William J., Belle, Hattie D., Floris and Griffin. Mr. Kelly died April 14, 1872.

William H. Mills, born in Logan (then Simpson) County, Ky., Sept. 17, 1809, was a son of John Mills, a native of Georgia. He was educated in the early log-cabin subscription school, his time being mostly spent at work on the farm. He also worked at the carpenter's trade with his father, and after reaching manhood piloted flatboats to New Orleans several years. In the fall of 1825 he came to Daviess County and has since resided here with the exception of nine months spent in Hancock County. He owns a farm of 110 acres four miles north of Yelvington. He was married in 1835 to Sally A. Estes. Six children were born to them, but four now living--Monroe L., Ferdinand C., Robert J. and Paulina. Mrs. Mills died in 1855. In August, 1859, Mr. Mills married Mrs. Cynthia Forbis, daughter of Rev. Hiram Kallam. They have had two children, but one now living, a son twenty years of age. Mrs. Mills has one son by her former marriage, James H. Forbis.

Worden Riddle was born in Nelson County, Ky., Nov. 11, 1825, son of Thomas Riddle, a native of Frankfort, Ky. He came to Daviess County in 1848, and located in Yelvington Precinct, where he now owns ninety-seven acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Just prior to coming here he married Ann, daughter of Charles Nettle. Five children have been born to them, but three now living--John, William and Laura Bell. Mr. Riddle and family are members of the Macedonia Baptist church.

Columbus C. Roberts was born in Yelvington Precinct, July 30, 1842. His father, Willis Roberts, is also a native of this precinct, born Sept. 8, 1814. His grandfather, Merry Roberts, was a pioneer of Yelvington. He had eight children, six living—Willis, James M., Ferguson, George W., Lafayette and Minerva A. Willis married Nancy J. Hudson, and to them were born nine children, eight now living--Elizabeth, Columbus C., Sarah, Elinor, Viola, Edwin, Alfred and Mary. Columbus C. was married in 1872 to Selina J. Estes, daughter of William L. Estes. They have five children--Arlevie, Allen M., William F., Charles C. and Mary J. Mr. Roberts owns a good farm of about ninety-seven acres three miles from Yelvington.

George W. Roberts was born in Yelvington Precinct, July 3, 1827. His father was a native of Henry County, Ky., and an early settler of Daviess County. Mr. Roberts still lives on the old homestead, in what is known as the Iron Hill settlement, thirty acres of his farm being on the hill. He owns a farm of 180 acres. He was married in 1850 to Mary N. Potts. Of their six children but four are living—Minerva E. (Mrs. Price), Martha O. (Mrs. Wells), William S. and John M. One son, Thomas, died at the age of fourteen. Mrs. Roberts died, and Mr. Roberts afterward married Lutitia V. Hollingsworth. Seven children have been born to them, but six now living—Seymour, Gilmore, Josephine, Jennie, Myrtie and Maud W.

J. D. Russell, M. D., born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1846, is a son of F. J. Russell, a native of the same county, who removed with his family to Fayette County, Ky., when J. D. was small. He was reared in that county and educated at the Georgetown (Ky.) College. He graduated from the old Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville in the spring of 1870, and settled in Yelvington immediately afterward, where he has built up a large practice. In the spring of 1871 he married Clara, daughter of Edwin Hawes. Two children have been born to them, only one living—James D. A daughter, Mary, died at the age of five years.

Nelson B. Schenk, born in Kanawha County, W. Va., March 21, 1831, is a son of Richard F. Schenk, a native of Albemarle County, Va., who moved with his family to Kentucky, and located in Jefferson County. Nelson B. Schenk came to Daviess County in 1861. That same year he married Fannie Beauchell. They have two children—Mary A. and James E. Mr. Schenk's uncle, John Schenk, was a soldier in the Mexican war, under Colonel Thompson.

Benjamin Shadwick was born in Nelson County, Ky., May 13, 1824. His father, Thomas Shadwick, was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Nelson County. His early education was limited to the log-cabin subscription schools, he having to work on the farm. His parents came to Daviess County in 1824, and he has always lived here with the exception of six years spent in Hancock County, just across from Blackford. He now owns a farm of 156 acres three miles northeast of Yelvington. He was married in August, 1850, to Martha Oliver. Four children were born to them, only three now living—Milly, Thomas and Barbara. Mrs. Shadwick died in August, 1860. In 1861 Mr. Shadwick married Elizabeth Edwards. They have eight children—Lydia, Benjamin, Nancy, Josephine, Mary, Palestine, Elizabeth and Horace D. S.

Harold Smeathers, born in Yelvington Precinct, Oct. 27, 1828, is a son of Asa Smeathers, also of this precinct. He received his education in the subscription schools of this locality, and was reared to work on a farm, which vocation he still pursues. He owns a farm of 145 acres three and a half miles east of Yelvington, where he is engaged both in farming and stock-raising. He was married in February, 1858, to Sarah M., daughter of Stephen Thornberry. Eight children have been born to them, only five now living—Catharine, Ella, George C., Alonzo and Jerome H. Mr. Smeathers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William N. Spilman was born in Henry County, Ky., Dec. 8, 1836. His father, Henry Spilman, came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1832. William N. was reared and educated in Henry County. His father was a tailor, and he clerked in his store at different times. He came to Daviess County in December, 1863. He served as School Trustee about ten years, and superintended the building of Chestnut Grove school-house. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., and was Master of the Grange at Chestnut Grove, when it existed. In 1859 Mr. Spilman married Martha L., daughter of Jonathan Dean, of Henry County. They have two children—Jonathan D. and William H.

Alfred Thruston, born in Marshall, Texas, Aug. 20, 1848, was a son of Hon. Algernon S. Thruston, a native of Louisville, Ky., born in 1801. He raised a company in Louisville, and went to Texas and assisted her to gain her independence. He was a Colonel under General Scott, and was afterward a member of Governor Huston's cabinet in the "Lone Star" State. He left Texas in 1850, and lived a while in Florida, then in Illinois, and in 1854 came to Daviess County, where he died in March, 1863. After leaving Texas he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Harriet C. Jacques, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of Benjamin Jacques, an early settler of Texas. Nine children were born to them, only four now living—Alfred and Mrs. S. T. Speed (twins), Mrs. C. P. Tood, and Mrs. C. M. Tood. Alfred Thruston owns 160 acres of good land, and is an enterprising farmer of this precinct. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Josephus Turnham (deceased), son of John Turnham, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1808. He was married Jan. 8, 1840, to Emily J., daughter of James Veech. Three children were born to them, all deceased. Two died in infancy, and one daughter, Marietta, grew to maturity and married Frank Roberts. She left a son, Josephus, who, since his mother's death, has resided with his grandmother. He is now twenty-four years of age. He married Ella Hollis. Mr. Turnham at one time owned 480 acres of land, but portions of it have been sold, till now Mrs. Turnham owns but 280 acres. Mr. Turnham died in 1869.

William T. Walker, of Yelvington, was born in this county May 7, 1838. His father, Richard Walker, was an early settler in Daviess County, coming from Virginia. Mr. Walker's boyhood days were spent on the farm, and he received a common-school education. For six years he was engaged in running logs to Evansville. He then bought a half interest in a portable saw-mill, which he ran for three years. He has been constantly engaged in the lumbering and saw-mill business since 1872. His mill is now located on the land of Bowlds and Higdon, in Knottsville Precinct. The mill is of the Blandy make. Mr. Walker was married March 18-1860, to Margaret, daughter of Harry Roberts. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Josephine, Martha H., Samuel T., Strawther D., William H., Lena, Ernest and Richard. One daughter, Lizzie, died at the age of five years. Mr. Walker is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Simeon D. Webber, born in Wilson County, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1837, is a son of James J. Webber (deceased), a native of Virginia. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and now owns 204½ acres of valuable land, all made by his own industry and good management, three miles northeast of Yelvington. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Tennessee Regiment, and served four years. He was in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines's Mills, first Bull Run and others. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Webber went to Hancock County, Ky., and in 1870 came to Daviess County. Nov. 16, 1867, he married Bettie Sulli, van. They have eight children—James M., William H., Robert H., John T., Mary E., Sarah J., Irene H. and George B.

Emmett Wells was born in Daviess County, Ky., June 8, 1852. His father, James C. Wells, now of Knottsville Precinct, was born in Shelby County, Ky., and came to Daviess County in 1842, and married Sallie A. Bell. Of their four children but two are living—Emmett and William D. Emmett was reared a farmer, and is now engaged in that occupation, owning a farm of sixty acres, two and a half miles southeast of Yelvington. He received a common-school education. Oct. 28, 1874, he married Laura Bell, daughter of Worden Riddle. Three children have been born to them, but two now living—Charles and James Worden. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Baptist church.

APPENDIX.

The following biographies were sent to the publishers too late to be inserted in their proper places:

Cornelius T. Cain, the leading photographer of Owensboro, west side of Frederica, between Third and Fourth streets, is a native of Indiana, born in Danville, Hendricks County. When a child he removed with his parents to Miami County, Ind., and attended the graded and high schools of Peru, until seventeen, when he began to learn the art of photography. In 1868 he went to Louisville, Ky., and in December, 1873, located in Owensboro. He is not only the best artist in Owensboro but is one of the leading photographers of the State. He has a first-class studio, and is prepared to do any kind of photography known to modern artists. His father was Cornelius Cain, a native of Virginia, where he married Miss Anna Keplinger, also a native of Virginia. His mother was a member of the Baptist church, and his father of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom C. T. was the youngest. His grandfather, Cornelius Cain, was in the war of the Revolution, and at one time owned the land where Owensboro, Daviess Co., Ky., now stands.

Hon. Clinton Griffith, of Owensboro, born one and a half miles southwest of Owensboro, Daviess County, Oct. 18, 1832, is a son of Wm. R. and Arrie (Moseley) Griffith. His father was a native of Maryland and came to Hartford, Ky., about 1800, with his father, Joshua Griffith, when a child. He came to Daviess County and settled near Lewis Station, before Daviess County was cut off from Ohio. His mother was born in Virginia, a daughter of Captain Tom Moseley, a very old settler of Daviess County. He was one of the first settlers of Owensboro, and his old residence is still standing on Main street, in the upper part of town, a part of the Dunlap plow property. The house is a two-story frame, and is in a good state of preservation. This is about the oldest house in town, and when first built was in the woods. Mrs. Moseley was a Miss Watkins, cousin of General Watkins, of Missouri. Mr. Ridgely Griffith, father of the subject of our sketch, was elected several times as a Representative from Daviess County to the Senate and Lower House. He died in December, 1848. Mrs. Griffith died in 1832. They had four sons, two living—Daniel M., real estate agent, and Clinton. Clinton attended the Hartford schools until sixteen, when he entered college at Lexington, and graduated at the Transylvania College in 1849. He was elected as Director of the old Southern Bank before twenty-one years of age. In August, 1869, he was elected a Representative to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature; re-elected August, 1871, and elected Senator in August, 1877. He is an extensive land owner and resides on the old homestead of his father, one and a half miles southwest of town. He married in November, 1853, Mary Crawford, a daughter of James Crawford. She died in 1865. They had three children, two now living—Elizabeth S., wife of John G. Weir, and Wm. R. attorney of Owensboro. Mr. Griffith married Miss Anna Belle Weir, in November, 1868. She was the daughter of James and Susan (Green) Weir. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have five children—Susan, James W., Allen, Arria and Clinton J. Mrs. Griffith is a member of the Old School Presbyterian church. The family is of Welsh and English descent. The first Griffith settled in Baltimore, prior to the Revolutionary war. He had three sons; one settled in North Carolina, one in Baltimore and one in Philadelphia. The first Griffith settled in Baltimore when quite young, leaving, as he supposed, a barren waste, which afterward became very valuable in coal and minerals, and is now supposed to be in the possession of Welsh claimants, the American Griffiths having made no attempt to recover it, through the advice of John J. Crittenden, who was U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

J. F. Hager, bookkeeper for F. T. Gunther & Co., Owensboro, was born in Owensboro, March 23, 1853. He was the fifth child of a family of four sons and two daughters of Henry and Sophia Hager. He was educated in the public and private schools of Owensboro and business college of Evansville, where he graduated. He is a member of K. of P., Star Lodge, No. 19, Owensboro. In politics he is a Democrat.

W. J. Lucas, jailer, was born in St. Mary's County, Md., a son of William and Alice (Sparks) Lucas. Soon after his birth they removed to Virginia. His parents both died when he was very young, and at an early age he was apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade. He afterward learned the painter's trade. At the outbreaking of the late war he was one of the first to enlist in the

Confederate service, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to Lieutenant. During his service as a soldier he acted as a scout and spy, and was entrusted with many offices and duties that required courage and shrewdness. In all instances he performed his duties with perfect satisfaction. At one time he captured his own brother, Luther W. Lucas, who was in the Federal service. Mr. W. J. Lucas was wounded, a bullet passing through his left cheek and lodging in his windpipe, and for a time his life was despaired of. In 1872 he came to Owensboro and worked at the painter's trade until 1882, when he was elected to his present position. He was married to Mildred Summers, Oct. 4, 1865. She was born in Fairfax County, Va., and is a daughter of Wm. F. and Mariana (Johnson) Summers. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have six children—Thomas M., A. Blanch, G. Summers, Forrest F., Regina B. and Anna B.

M. V. Monarch, President of the Sour-Mash Distilling Company, Owensboro, was born in Daviess County, Ky., March 10, 1842. His parents, Thomas and Susan (Daveiss) Monarch, had a family of ten children, only six now living—William H., Thomas J., Richard, Miranda J. (wife of Thomas J. O'Bryan), M. V., and Sylvester. M. V. attended private schools in Owensboro till twenty-two years of age, and then entered Cecilian College. After leaving school he engaged in the tobacco business till 1868. Since then he has been manufacturing his celebrated hand-made sour-mash whiskies. Commencing life with limited means he went bravely to work, and by industry and business integrity has placed himself among the leading distillers of the country, his brands of whisky being sold in most of the States and Territories. He has offices in New York and Louisville, and agents in Chicago, Ill., and Galveston, Texas, and employs three or four traveling salesmen. Mr. Monarch was married Sept. 20, 1869, to Elizabeth A. O'Bryan, a native of Meade County, Ky., and a daughter of William and Mary A. (Vowels) O'Bryan. Six children have been born to them, five now living—Henry L., born May 11, 1872; Daniel, Aug. 14, 1874; A. Ermenie, June 11, 1876; M. V., Jr., Sept. 14, 1878; Bineta, May 23, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Monarch are members of the Catholic church. He is President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In politics he is a Democrat.